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MULTILATERAL TREATIES
in respect of which
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PERFORMS DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS

List of Signatures, Ratifications, Accessions, etc.
as at 31 December 1971

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
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PREFACE

This is the fifth annual issue of the present publication in its new form of presentation. The initial volume, containing a comprehensive list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1967, relating to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, was published in February 1968.

The fourth volume, which brought the information concerned up to date as at 31 December 1970, was published in May 1971.

This volume brings the information concerned up to date as at 31 December 1971. It retains the same form and system of presentation as the four preceding volumes, and therefore the introduction to the initial volume in the new series of this publication is herein reproduced in full.

In addition to the status as at 31 December 1971 of those treaties included in the previous issues, this volume provides information concerning five new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General in 1971, namely, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, done at Vienna on 21 February 1971 (see Chapter VI), the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), done at Geneva on 1 July 1970, the Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP), done at Geneva on 1 September 1970 (see Chapter XI), the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, done at Geneva on 29 October 1971 (see Chapter XIV), and the Agreement establishing the Pepper Community, opened for signature at Bangkok on 16 April 1971 (see Chapter XIX).

Additional pages reproducing the text of the final clauses of the five new treaties mentioned above are being issued simultaneously with this volume in *Supplement No. 3* to the Annex containing the final clauses of the multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions. This annex was published in a separate loose-leaf volume at the same time as the main part of its initial edition (see paragraph 3 of the Introduction)[1] and *Supplement No. 1* and *Supplement No. 2* thereto were published in 1968 and 1969 respectively.

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[1] *Multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions, Annex*: *Final Clauses* (ST/LEG/SER.D/1.Annex).

Note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions etc. on behalf of China

China is an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed and ratified on its behalf, on 26 June and 28 September 1945 respectively, by the Government of the Republic of China, which continued to represent China in the United Nations until 25 October 1971.

On 25 October 1971, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted its resolution 2758 (XXVI), reading as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Recalling* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "*Considering* that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the Charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the Charter,
>
> "*Recognizing* that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,
>
> "*Decides* to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

The United Nations had been notified on 18 November 1949 of the formation, on 1 October 1949, of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. Proposals to effect a change in the representation of China in the United Nations subsequent to that time were not approved until the resolution quoted above was adopted.

All entries recorded throughout this publication in respect of China refer to actions taken by the authorities representing China in the United Nations at the time of those actions.

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INTRODUCTION

1. Since 1949, the Secretariat has periodically published information on the status of multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions, as an essential part of those functions. The present publication continues that service. However, the form of presentation has been changed, and the coverage has been expanded by inclusion of certain League of Nations multilateral treaties which were not listed in earlier editions; the title has also been altered to reflect the contents more appropriately. The new form of presentation of this publication, as well as the nature and arrangement of the material contained therein, are described below.

The new form of presentation

2. The most recent basic publication of this information was in 1959 in a volume entitled *Status of Multilateral Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General Acts as Depositary* (ST/LEG/3.Rev.1).[1] Like the preceding edition of 1952, it was in loose-leaf form; sets of revised pages, and of additional pages setting out the status and the final clauses of new treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, were issued thereafter in annual supplements, to bring the information up to date. Experience has shown, however, that the loose-leaf system is not entirely suitable to this type of publication. So many changes in the status of treaties have occurred each year that most of the pages, except for those containing the text of final clauses, have had to be re-issued annually. Yet it appears from the number of requests for treaty information that only a limited number of recipients have made systematic use of the annual supplements to maintain the publication in complete and current form. Furthermore, the loose-leaf system has had the important disadvantage that where an action taken by a government in respect of a treaty is later withdrawn or replaced by a new action, the information about the earlier action often disappears from the publication through discard of the old page, leaving no permanent record for future reference.

3. In view of the above considerations, it was decided to change the form of presentation of the publication. The new form consists of two components: (*a*) the main part, to be issued annually in a bound volume, containing a comprehensive list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., relating to multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions; and (*b*) an annex giving the final clauses of those treaties. To avoid annual reprinting of the final clauses and yet to permit the collection of them to be kept up to date, the annex is published in a separate volume in loose-leaf form.[2]

4. This volume, being the first of a new series, consolidates the information provided in earlier editions so as to provide a complete and easily accessible record of actions which have been taken by States regarding the treaties in question since the assumption by the Secretary-General of depositary functions in respect of them. It is thus not limited to the present status of the treaties, or to those actions which still have legal effect. Therefore it lists ratifications or accessions to treaties by States which have later ceased to be bound by those treaties through denunciation, reservations which have been withdrawn, and notifications of application to territories which have later become independent.

Treaties covered by this publication

5. Like all previous editions of the publication, this volume covers all multilateral treaties which have been concluded under the auspices of the United Nations or its specialized agencies and the originals of which have been deposited with the Secretary-General. It likewise includes the Charter of the United Nations, in respect of which certain depositary functions have been conferred on the Secretary-General, although the authentic text of the Charter is deposited with the Government of the United States of America. It also continues to list those League of Nations treaties and certain pre-United Nations treaties which were amended by Protocols adopted by the General Assembly (treaties relating to narcotic drugs, traffic in women and children, obscene publications, economic statistics, and slavery). Moreover, certain other League of Nations treaties are here covered for the first time in a United Nations publication of the present kind.

6. All multilateral treaties deposited with the League of Nations were transferred, following the dissolution of the League, to the custody of the United Nations, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 24 (I) of 12 February 1946[3] and a League of Nations Assembly resolution of 18 April 1946.[4] In its resolution of 12 February 1946, the General Assembly declared the willingness of the United Nations to accept the custody

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[1] The initial publication was issued in 1949 in a bound volume entitled *Signatures, Ratifications, Accessions, Acceptances, etc. concerning the Multilateral Conventions and Agreements in respect of which the Secretary-General Acts as Depositary* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1949.V.9), 15 November 1949; it was followed by *Corrigenda and Addenda* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1951.V.3), 1 May 1951. Both were superseded by *Status of Multilateral Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General Acts as Depositary* (ST/LEG/3), 10 October 1952, to which printed supplements Nos. 1 to 24 were subsequently issued.

[2] *Multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions*, Annex: Final Clauses (ST/LEG/SER.D/1.Annex). For the description of the contents and arrangement of this Annex, see the introductory note therein.

[3] United Nations, *Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the First Part of its First Session* (A/64), p. 35.

[4] League of Nations, *Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 194*, p. 57.

of those treaties and to charge the Secretariat of the United Nations with the task of performing the functions, pertaining to a secretariat, formerly entrusted under their provisions to the League of Nations. Since the transfer of custody to the United Nations, States have taken various actions (signature, ratification, accession, denunciation, etc.) in respect of a number of the League treaties. This publication covers all such treaties in respect of which any action has been communicated to the Secretary-General.

7. Furthermore, this publication also covers eleven League treaties[5] that were the subjects of General Assembly resolutions 1903 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963 and 2021 (XX) of 5 November 1965. By those resolutions, the General Assembly decided that it was the appropriate organ of the United Nations to exercise the power conferred by certain treaties on the Council of the League of Nations to invite States to accede thereto, requested the Secretary-General to issue such invitations to certain States, and recognized that, from among the treaties involved, eleven might be of interest for accession by additional States. Those eleven treaties are therefore included herein.

Division into parts and chapters

8. The material dealt with in this volume is arranged in two parts. Part I is devoted to United Nations multilateral treaties, and part II to League of Nations multilateral treaties. However, for ease of reference, those League of Nations treaties and other pre-United Nations treaties which were amended by Protocols adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations are included in part I, so that the lists of States which have become parties to the amending Protocol and to the treaty as amended are followed immediately by a list showing the status of the original treaty as at the time of its transfer into the custody of the United Nations.

9. Part I is divided by subject into twenty-two chapters. Within each chapter the treaties are listed in the chronological order of their conclusion. In part II, which has no chapters, the treaties are listed in the order in which they appear in the last League of Nations publication of the list of signatures, ratifications and accessions in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.[6]

How each treaty is covered

(*a*) UNITED NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES

10. After the full title, particulars are given in respect of each treaty regarding entry into force, registration and publication in the United Nations *Treaty Series* or, if it is not yet published in the *Treaty Series,* the place where its text may be found. A footnote is appended to the title of the treaty giving a brief reference to how it was adopted.

11. States are listed alphabetically along with the dates of the signature, ratification, accession, etc., of each. The arrangement under each treaty reflects the provisions of the final clauses of that treaty regarding the methods by which States may become parties to it. Thus, for instance, for treaties which are open for accession only, the date on which the instrument of accession was deposited with the Secretary-General is shown opposite the name of the States concerned. For treaties which are open for signature followed by ratification or acceptance, or for accession, the dates of signature are shown in the first column, and the dates of deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession in the second column; the symbol *"A"* indicates acceptance, and the symbol *"a"* accession. For treaties which provide either for signature without reservation as to acceptance (definitive signature), or signature subject to acceptance followed by acceptance, or acceptance, the dates of signature subject to acceptance are given in the first column, and the dates of definitive signature or acceptance in the second column, definitive signatures being marked by an asterisk.

12. Under the practice which has developed regarding the succession of States in relation to multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions,[7] States which recognize that they continue to be bound by a treaty made applicable to their territory by their predecessors address a formal notification to that effect to the Secretary-General, who, in the exercise of his depositary functions, informs all interested States accordingly. A State making such a notification is deemed to become as from the date of its independence a party in its own right to the treaty in question, and is so listed in this publication, a notification of succession being indicated by symbol *"d"* immediately following a date in the column relating to ratifications, acceptances and accessions. In such cases, the date shown is the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of succession.

13. Declarations and reservations made by States on signature, ratification, accession, etc., are given either in footnotes appended to the names of the States concerned, or, when numerous and extensive, are grouped together under a separate heading following the list of States. Notifications of objections to declarations or reservations are usually referred to in footnotes to those declarations or reservations, though when abundant they are likewise grouped together following the text of declarations and reservations. When the final clauses of a treaty provide for notifications relating to the territorial application of the treaty, information on such notifications is given in a separate section. The texts of declarations and reservations are normally given in full. Unless shown in quotation marks, the text is a translation, and, unless otherwise indicated, the translation is by the Secretariat.

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[5] See treaties listed in part II of this publication under numbers: 1, 3, 4, 5, 14 to 18, 20 and 22.

[6] League of Nations, *Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 193,* Twenty-first List, Geneva, 1944 and *ibid., Special Supplement No. 195,* Supplement to the Twenty-first List, Geneva, 1946.

[7] For the detailed account of this practice, see *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1962,* vol. II, p. 106, Succession of States in relation to general multilateral treaties of which the Secretary-General is depositary: memorandum prepared by the Secretariat.

14. Various other notifications, such as those relating to a denunciation of a treaty or withdrawal of a reservation or a declaration, are referred to in footnotes. In accordance with the aim of this volume to be a complete record of the actions of States (see paragraph 4 above), in cases where a denunciation has already become effective, the State concerned is retained in the list, but the date of its definitive signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession is shown in square brackets, and a footnote is appended giving the date of receipt and the effective date of the notification of denunciation. Similarly, in cases where a reservation or a declaration has been withdrawn, the text of the reservation or declaration is retained (or a reference is provided where the text may be found), but information regarding the date of receipt of the notification of withdrawal is given in a footnote.

(*b*) LEAGUE OF NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES

15. As said above, the Secretary-General has assumed depositary functions in respect of the League of Nations multilateral treaties pursuant to General Assembly resolution 24 (I) of 12 February 1946. Along with the authentic texts of the League of Nations multilateral treaties, the Secretariat of the United Nations took custody of the official records pertaining thereto and, in particular, of the last official League of Nations publication of the list of signatures, ratifications and accessions in respect of multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.[8] In the exercise of depositary functions under the above-mentioned resolution, the Secretary-General has informed all interested States of new signatures, receipt in deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, and notifications of succession, as well as various other notifications communicated to him in accordance with the provisions of the treaties concerned. He has also provided, upon request of the parties or of other interested States, information relating to the status of the said treaties. The information so provided is based on the official records of the League of Nations referred to earlier, with only such changes indicated as have been formally notified to the Secretary-General since his assumption of depositary functions.

16. Accordingly, the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., in respect of each of the League of Nations multilateral treaties covered by this publication is divided into two sections. The first section reflects the position as at the time of the transfer of those treaties to the custody of the United Nations, without implying a judgment by the Secretary-General on the current legal effect of the information provided, or on the status of any of the parties or territories listed therein. That section preserves both the contents and the form of presentation of the last official list of the League of Nations. The second section gives a list of actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General. The form of presentation of the latter follows that used in this publication in respect of the United Nations multilateral treaties.

17. Explanations concerning the content and arrangement of material in the last official list of the League of Nations are given in the introduction to the publication containing that list.[8] However, the following brief excerpts from its text are given below for the convenience of the users of this volume.

> "In respect of each convention, ratifications, definitive accessions and definitive signatures, on the one hand, and simple signatures, on the other, are treated separately.
>
> ". . .
>
> "Those conventions which require ratification—which are the most numerous—become binding upon States only when the latter have deposited their ratification, or, in certain cases—if they have not signed the convention within a specified period after the date of its conclusion—when they accede to it.
>
> "In principle, accession is definitive in the same way as ratification. Sometimes, however, Governments have made their accession subject to confirmation; in such a case a State is not bound by the fact of accession. The term 'definitive accession' is used in view of this possibility.
>
> "When a convention makes no provision for ratification, mere signature suffices to render it binding upon States. Here again, however, Governments have sometimes made their signature subject to confirmation; for instance, they sometimes append their signature 'ad referendum'. The term 'definitive signature' is used in view of this possibility.
>
> ". . .
>
> "The letter '*a*' immediately following a date indicates an accession.
>
> ". . .
>
> "The names of States Members of the League of Nations, and also those of States which are not members of the League and which are not dependencies of some other State, are printed in ordinary characters.
>
> "On the other hand, the names of colonies, protectorates, mandated territories and all territories which are in any way dependent upon another country are printed in italics."

It should also be noted that dates of definitive signatures, ratifications, accessions and notifications of extension to territories are shown in parentheses.

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[8] See footnote 6, p. xvi.

PART I

United Nations Multilateral Treaties

CHAPTER I. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. Charter of the United Nations

Signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 October 1945, in accordance with Article 110.

Original Members of the United Nations which, having signed the Charter,[1] deposited their instruments of ratification with the Government of the United States of America on the dates indicated

State	*Ratification*
ARGENTINA	24 September 1945
AUSTRALIA	1 November 1945
BELGIUM	27 December 1945
BOLIVIA	14 November 1945
BRAZIL	21 September 1945
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	24 October 1945
CANADA	9 November 1945
CHILE	11 October 1945
CHINA[2]	28 September 1945
COLOMBIA	5 November 1945
COSTA RICA	2 November 1945
CUBA	15 October 1945
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	19 October 1945
DENMARK	9 October 1945
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4 September 1945
ECUADOR	21 December 1945
EGYPT (UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC)[3]	22 October 1945

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[1] All States listed herein signed the Charter on 26 June 1945, with the exception of Poland on behalf of which it was signed on 15 October 1945.

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] By a communication dated 24 February 1958, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the establishment by Egypt and Syria of a single State, the United Arab Republic. Subsequently, in a note dated 1 March 1958, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic informed the Secretary-General of the following: ". . . It is to be noted that the Government of the United Arab Republic declares that the Union henceforth is a single Member of the United Nations, bound by the provisions of the Charter and that all international treaties and agreements concluded by Egypt or Syria with other countries will remain valid within the regional limits prescribed on their conclusion and in accordance with the principles of international law."

In a cable dated 8 October 1961, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic informed the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations that Syria had resumed her former status as an independent State and requested that the United Nations take note of the resumed membership in the United Nations of the Syrian Arab Republic. This request was brought to the attention of Member States by the President of the General Assembly at its 1035th plenary meeting on 13 October 1961. At the 1036th plenary meeting which took place on the same date, the President of the General Assembly stated that no objection having been received on the part of any Member State the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic has taken its seat in the Assembly as a Member of the United Nations with all the obligations and rights that go with that status. In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 19 July 1962, the Permanent Representative of Syria to the United Nations communicated to him the text of *décret-loi* No. 25 promulgated by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic on 13 June 1962 and stated the following:

> "It follows from article 2 of the text in question that obligations contracted by the Syrian Arab Republic under multilateral agreements and conventions during the period of the Union with Egypt remain in force in Syria. The period of the Union between Syria and Egypt extends from 22 February 1958 to 27 September 1961."

Finally, in a communication dated 2 September 1971, the Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the United Arab Republic had assumed the name of Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt), and, in a communication dated 13 September 1971, the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the official name of Syria was "Syrian Arab Republic".

Accordingly, in so far as concerns any action taken by Egypt or subsequently by the United Arab Republic in respect of any instrument concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, the date of such action is shown in the list of States opposite the name of Egypt. The dates of actions taken by Syria prior to the formation of the United Arab Republic are shown opposite the name of the Syrian Arab Republic, as also are the dates of receipt of instruments of accession or notification of application to the Syrian Province deposited on behalf of the United Arab Republic during the time when Syria formed part of the United Arab Republic.

State	*Ratification*
EL SALVADOR	26 September 1945
ETHIOPIA	13 November 1945
FRANCE	31 August 1945
GREECE	25 October 1945
GUATEMALA	21 November 1945
HAITI	27 September 1945
HONDURAS	17 December 1945
INDIA	30 October 1945
IRAN	16 October 1945
IRAQ	21 December 1945
LEBANON	15 October 1945
LIBERIA	2 November 1945
LUXEMBOURG	17 October 1945
MEXICO	7 November 1945
NETHERLANDS	10 December 1945
NEW ZEALAND	19 September 1945
NICARAGUA	6 September 1945
NORWAY	27 November 1945
PANAMA	13 November 1945
PARAGUAY	12 October 1945
PERU	31 October 1945
PHILIPPINES	11 October 1945
POLAND	24 October 1945
SAUDI ARABIA	18 October 1945
SOUTH AFRICA (UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA)[4]	7 November 1945
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[3]	19 October 1945
TURKEY	28 September 1945
UKRAINIAN SSR	24 October 1945
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	24 October 1945
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	20 October 1945
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	8 August 1945
URUGUAY	18 December 1945
VENEZUELA	15 November 1945
YUGOSLAVIA	19 October 1945

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[4] In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 25 May 1961, the Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations informed him "that as from 31 May 1961, the Union of South Africa will be a republic under the name of Republic of South Africa".

2. Admission of States to membership in the United Nations

States admitted to membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter[1]

	Decision of the General Assembly		*Declarations accepting the obligations contained in the Charter*[2]			
			Registration		*United Nations Treaty Series*	
State	*Resolution*	*Date of adoption*	*Date*	*Number*	*Volume*	*Page*
Afghanistan	34 (I)	9 November 1946	14 December 1946	7	1	39
Albania	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3043	223	23
Algeria	1754 (XVII)	8 October 1962	11 October 1962	6336	442	37
Austria	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3044	223	27
Bahrain	2752 (XXVI)	21 September 1971	21 September 1971	11351		
Barbados	2175 (XXI)	9 December 1966	9 December 1966	8437	581	131
Bhutan	2751 (XXVI)	21 September 1971	21 September 1971	11340		
Botswana	2136 (XXI)	17 October 1966	17 October 1966	8357	575	151
Bulgaria	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3045	223	31
Burma	188 (S-II)	19 April 1948	19 April 1948	225	15	3
Burundi	1749 (XVII)	18 September 1962	18 September 1962	6303	437	149
Cameroon	1476 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5354	375	79
Central African Republic	1488 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5363	375	115
Ceylon	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3047	223	39
Chad	1485 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5361	375	107
Congo[2a]	1486 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5362	375	111
Cyprus	1489 (XV)	20 September 1960	9 June 1961	5711	397	283
Dahomey	1481 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5357	375	91
Equatorial Guinea	2384 (XXIII)	12 November 1968	12 November 1968	9295	649	197
Fiji	2622 (XXV)	13 October 1970	13 October 1970	10789	752	
Finland	995 (X)	14 December 1955	19 December 1955	3055	223	69
Gabon	1487 (XV)	20 September 1960	7 November 1960	5436	379	99
Gambia	2008 (XX)	21 September 1965	21 September 1965	7928	545	143
Ghana	1118 (XI)	8 March 1957	8 March 1957	3727	261	113
Guinea	1325 (XIII)	12 December 1958	12 December 1958	4595	317	77
Guyana	2133 (XXI)	20 September 1966	20 September 1966	8316	572	225
Hungary	995 (X)	14 December 1955	15 December 1955	3054	223	65
Iceland	34 (I)	9 November 1946	14 December 1946	8	1	41

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[1] The Provisional Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (rules 113-116), under which the first six new Members were admitted to membership in the United Nations, namely, Afghanistan, Iceland, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand and Yemen, stipulated that the membership, in case of a favourable decision of the General Assembly, shall become effective on the date on which the applicant State presented to the Secretary-General an instrument of adherence. Accordingly, the membership of Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden became effective on 19 November 1946, that of Thailand on 16 December 1946 and that of Pakistan and Yemen on 30 September 1947.

By resolution 116 (II) of 21 November 1947, the General Assembly adopted new rules governing the admission of new Members. Under these rules (135-139), a declaration, made in a formal instrument, accepting the obligations contained in the Charter, shall be submitted to the Secretary-General by an applicant State at the same time as the application for membership. The membership becomes effective, if the application is approved, on the date on which the General Assembly takes its decision on the application. Accordingly, for all Members other than the six mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the membership became effective on the respective dates shown in the first column of this list.

[2] The declarations are registered *ex officio* by the Secretariat on the effective dates of membership. However, since the registration did not start until 14 December 1946, when the General Assembly, by resolution 97 (I), adopted the regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the declarations of Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden were registered on that date. Furthermore, in some instances, where the declaration accepting the obligations contained in the Charter was submitted to the Secretary-General together with the application in cabled form or emanated from a representative other than the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the registration was not effected until the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the confirmation of the declaration in the formal instrument bearing the signature of one of those authorities. (For the text of the Regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by General Assembly resolution 97 (I) of 14 December 1946 and modified by resolutions 364 B (IV) and 482 (V) of 1 December 1949 and 12 December 1950, respectively, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 76, p. XVIII.)

[2a] In a communication dated 15 November 1971, the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of the Congo to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that their country would thenceforth be known as "the Congo".

Decision of the General Assembly			*Declarations accepting the obligations contained in the Charter*[2]			
			Registration		*United Nations Treaty Series*	
State	*Resolution*	*Date of adoption*	*Date*	*Number*	*Volume*	*Page*
Indonesia[3]	491 (V)	28 September 1950	28 September 1950	916	71	153
Ireland	995 (X)	14 December 1955	29 November 1956	3594	254	223
Israel	273 (III)	11 May 1949	11 May 1949	448	30	53
Italy	995 (X)	14 December 1955	9 April 1956	3217	231	175
Ivory Coast	1484 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5360	375	103
Jamaica	1750 (XVII)	18 September 1962	18 September 1962	6304	437	153
Japan	1113 (XI)	18 December 1956	18 December 1956	3626	256	167
Jordan	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3048	223	43
Kenya	1976 (XVIII)	16 December 1963	16 December 1963	7015	483	233
Khmer Republic[3a]	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3046	223	35
Kuwait	1872 (S-IV)	14 May 1963	14 May 1963	6705	463	213
Laos	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3049	223	47
Lesotho	2137 (XXI)	17 October 1966	17 October 1966	8358	575	155
Libyan Arab Republic[3b]	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3050	223	51
Madagascar	1478 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5356	375	87
Malawi[4]		1 December 1964	1 December 1964	7496	519	3
Malaysia[5]	1134 (XII)	17 September 1957	17 September 1957	3995	277	3
Maldives (Maldive Islands)[6]	2009 (XX)	21 September 1965	21 September 1965	7929	545	147
Mali	1491 (XV)	28 September 1960	28 October 1960	5412	377	361
Malta[4]		1 December 1964	1 December 1964	7497	519	7
Mauritania	1631 (XVI)	27 October 1961	26 March 1963	6576	457	59
Mauritius	2371 (XXII)	24 April 1968	24 April 1968	9064	634	217
Mongolia	1630 (XVI)	27 October 1961	17 July 1962	6261	434	141

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[3] In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 20 January 1965, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that "Indonesia has decided at this stage and under the present circumstances to withdraw from the United Nations". In his reply of 26 February 1965, after noting the contents of the letter from Indonesia, the Secretary-General expressed "the earnest hope that in due time [Indonesia] will resume full co-operation with the United Nations". For the text of the letter from Indonesia and the Secretary-General's reply, see documents A/5857 and Corr.1 and A/5899.

In a telegram of 19 September 1966, the Government of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it "has decided to resume full co-operation with the United Nations and to resume participation in its activities starting with the twenty-first session of the General Assembly". For the text of that telegram, see document A/6419.

At the 1420th plenary meeting of the General Assembly held on 28 September 1966, the President of the General Assembly, referring to the above-mentioned correspondence and to the decision of the Government of Indonesia "to resume full co-operation with the United Nations", stated, *inter alia*, that "it would appear, therefore, that the Government of Indonesia considers that its recent absence from the Organization was based not upon a withdrawal from the United Nations but upon a cessation of co-operation. The action so far taken by the United Nations on this matter would not appear to preclude this view. If this is also the general view of the membership, the Secretary-General would give instructions for the necessary administrative action to be taken for Indonesia to participate again in the proceedings of the Organization.... Unless I hear any objection, I would assume that it is the will of the membership that Indonesia should resume full participation in the activities of the United Nations and the Secretary-General may proceed in the manner I have outlined." There having been no objection, the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the General Assembly. (See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 1420th meeting.*)

[3a] In a communication dated 28 December 1970, the Permanent Representative of the Khmer Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that Cambodia had assumed the name of "Khmer Republic".

[3b] In a communication dated 6 January 1971, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Libyan Arab Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the name "Libyan Arab Republic" should be substituted for that of "Libya".

[4] The decision to admit Malawi and Malta to membership in the United Nations was taken by the General Assembly during its nineteenth session at the 1286th meeting held on 1 December 1964.

[5] On 16 September 1963, the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General the following communication:

> "By the Constitutional process of Amendment provided for in Article 159 of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya carried out recently in both Houses of Parliament with the requisite two-thirds majorities, the name of the State as set out in Article 1 thereof has been changed from 'Federation of Malaya' to 'Malaysia'.
>
> "This Mission has therefore from this date assumed the name of 'Permanent Mission of *Malaysia* to the United Nations'.
>
> "I shall be grateful for your having this change noted and also for your bringing it to the notice of all Missions accredited to the United Nations."

Subsequently, the Government of Malaysia confirmed to the Secretary-General that all multilateral treaties, in respect of which he acts as depositary and to which the Federation of Malaya has become a party either by succession or by ratification or accession, continue to be binding on Malaysia, and that henceforth Malaysia should be listed in the relevant United Nations publications as a party to those treaties.

[6] In a letter of 14 April 1969, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Maldives to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that "after the change from a Sultanate to a Republican Administration, the Maldivian Government has decided that the country be known as 'Maldives' instead of 'Maldive Islands' and that the full title of the State be called 'Republic of Maldives'".

	Decision of the General Assembly		*Declarations accepting the obligations contained in the Charter*[2]			
			Registration		*United Nations Treaty Series*	
State	*Resolution*	*Date of adoption*	*Date*	*Number*	*Volume*	*Page*
Morocco	1111 (XI)	12 November 1956	12 November 1956	3575	253	77
Nepal	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3051	223	55
Niger	1482 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5358	375	95
Nigeria	1492 (XV)	7 October 1960	8 May 1961	5688	395	237
Oman	2754 (XXVI)	7 October 1971	7 October 1971			
Pakistan	108 (II)	30 September 1947	30 September 1947	112	8	57
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Southern Yemen)[7]	2310 (XXII)	14 December 1967	14 December 1967	8861	614	21
Portugal	995 (X)	14 December 1955	21 February 1956	3155	229	3
Qatar	2753 (XXVI)	21 September 1971	21 September 1971	11352		
Romania	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3052	223	59
Rwanda	1748 (XVII)	18 September 1962	18 September 1962	6302	437	145
Senegal	1490 (XV)	28 September 1960	28 September 1960	5374	376	79
Sierra Leone	1623 (XVI)	27 September 1961	27 September 1961	5876	409	43
Singapore	2010 (XX)	21 September 1965	21 September 1965	7930	545	151
Somalia	1479 (XV)	20 September 1960	23 February 1961	5577	388	179
Spain	995 (X)	14 December 1955	14 December 1955	3053	223	63
Sudan	1110 (XI)	12 November 1956	12 November 1956	3576	253	81
Swaziland	2376 (XXIII)	24 September 1968	24 September 1968	9252	646	177
Sweden	34 (I)	9 November 1946	14 December 1946	9	1	43
Thailand	101 (I)	15 December 1946	16 December 1946	11	1	47
Togo	1477 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5355	375	83
Trinidad and Tobago	1751 (XVII)	18 September 1962	18 September 1962	6305	437	157
Tunisia	1112 (XI)	12 November 1956	12 November 1956	3577	253	85
Uganda	1758 (XVII)	25 October 1962	25 October 1962	6357	443	47
United Arab Emirates	2794 (XXVI)	9 December 1971	9 December 1971			
United Republic of Tanzania[8]						
Tanganyika	1667 (XVI)	14 December 1961	14 December 1961	6000	416	147
Zanzibar	1975 (XVIII)	16 December 1963	16 December 1963	7016	483	237

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[7] The People's Republic of Southern Yemen, which was listed in the previous editions of this publication as "Southern Yemen", has officially changed its name to "People's Democratic Republic of Yemen"; a communication to this effect was addressed to the Secretary-General on 4 December 1970 by the Permanent Representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations.

[8] In a note addressed to the Secretary-General on 6 May 1964, the Ministry of External Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania informed him that, following the signature and ratification of the Articles of Union between the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar, the two countries had been united on 26 April 1964, as one sovereign State under the name of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The Ministry further asked the Secretary-General "to note that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar declares that it is now a single Member of the United Nations bound by the provisions of the Charter, and that all international treaties and agreements in force between the Republic of Tanganyika or the People's Republic of Zanzibar and other States or international organizations will, to the extent that their implementation is consistent with the constitutional position established by the Articles of the Union, remain in force within the regional limits prescribed on their conclusion and in accordance with the principles of international law".

In communicating the above-mentioned note, in accordance with the request contained therein, to all States Members of the United Nations, to the principal organs of the United Nations and to the subsidiary organs of the United Nations to which Tanganyika and Zanzibar had been appointed, and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Secretary-General stated that he "is taking action, within the limits of his administrative responsibilities, to give effect to the declaration in the attached note that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is now a single Member of the United Nations bound by the provision of the Charter. This action is undertaken without prejudice to and pending such action as other organs of the United Nations may take on the basis of the

[*footnote continues on following page*

Decision of the General Assembly			*Declarations accepting the obligations contained in the Charter*[2]			
			Registration		*United Nations Treaty Series*	
State	*Resolution*	*Date of adoption*	*Date*	*Number*	*Volume*	*Page*
Upper Volta	1483 (XV)	20 September 1960	20 September 1960	5359	375	99
Yemen	108 (II)	30 September 1947	30 September 1947	113	8	59
Zaire[9]	1480 (XV)	20 September 1960	2 January 1962	6020	418	157
Zambia[10]		1 December 1964	1 December 1964	7498	519	11

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notification of the establishment of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar." No objection was raised in this regard in any of the organs concerned.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 2 November 1964, the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar informed him that "the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar shall, with immediate effect, be known as the United Republic of Tanzania".

Subsequently, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania confirmed to the Secretary-General that the United Republic of Tanzania continues to be bound by multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as depositary and which had been signed, ratified or acceded to on behalf of Tanganyika.

[9] In a communication dated 27 October 1971, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zaire to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Democratic Republic of the Congo would thenceforth be known as the "Republic of Zaire".

[10] The decision to admit Zambia to membership in the United Nations was taken by the General Assembly during its nineteenth session at the 1286th meeting held on 1 December 1964.

3. Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice

All members of the United Nations.[1]
Switzerland as from 28 July 1948.[2]
Liechtenstein as from 29 March 1950.[3]
San Marino as from 18 February 1954.[4]

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[1] See pages 3 to 8. Before becoming a Member of the United Nations, Japan was a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice from 2 April 1954 to 18 December 1956; for the text of the declaration by the Government of Japan accepting the conditions determined upon the recommendation of the Security Council by the General Assembly in resolution 805 (VIII) of 9 December 1953 for Japan to become a party to the Statute of the Court, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 188, p. 137.

[2] Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 15 November 1946, the General Assembly by resolution 91 (I) adopted on 11 December 1946, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions on which Switzerland could become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 28 July 1948, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of Switzerland (registered under No. 271; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 17, p. 111) and accordingly, on that date Switzerland became a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

[3] Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 1 September 1949, the General Assembly by resolution 363 (IV) adopted on 1 December 1949, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions on which Liechtenstein could become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 29 March 1950, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of Liechtenstein (registered under No. 758; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 51, p. 115) and accordingly on that date Liechtenstein became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

[4] Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 3 December 1953, the General Assembly by resolution 806 (VIII) adopted on 9 December 1953, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions on which San Marino could become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 18 February 1954, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of San Marino (registered under No. 2495; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 186, p. 295) and accordingly on that date San Marino became a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

4. Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice

States which have made declarations under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice or whose declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice are deemed to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice[1]

AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
BOTSWANA
CANADA
CHINA[1a]
COLOMBIA[2]
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC[2]
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR[2]
FINLAND
FRANCE
GAMBIA
HAITI[2]
HONDURAS
INDIA
ISRAEL
JAPAN
KENYA
KHMER REPUBLIC
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LUXEMBOURG[2]
MALAWI
MALTA
MAURITIUS
MEXICO
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND[2]
NICARAGUA[2]
NIGERIA
NORWAY
PAKISTAN
PANAMA[2]
PHILIPPINES
PORTUGAL
SOMALIA
SUDAN
SWAZILAND
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UGANDA
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
URUGUAY[2]

Note: The declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, deposited with the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala and Thailand, were made for specified periods of time which expired. For the texts of those declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 49 (Guatemala); vol. 15, p. 221 (Brazil); vol. 16, p. 207 (Bolivia); and vol. 65, p. 157 (Thailand).

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 April 1967, the Government of South Africa gave notice of withdrawal and termination, with effect from that date, of the declaration of 12 September 1955. For the text of the said declaration, which was deposited with the Secretary-General on 13 September 1955, and for the notice of termination, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 216, p. 115 and vol. 595, p. 363, respectively.

[1] See paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

[1a] See note, p. iii.

[2] States having made declarations under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Texts of the declarations

The date shown after the name of the State indicates the date of deposit of the declaration

(*a*) Declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice

AUSTRALIA

6 February 1954[3]

"*Whereas* by paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice a declaration made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and still in force at the coming into operation of the Statute of the International Court of Justice is deemed, as between the parties to the latter Statute, to be an acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which it still has to run and in accordance with its terms,

"*And whereas* on the coming into operation of the Statute of the International Court of Justice there was still in force in respect of Australia a declaration made on 21 August 1940[4] under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice,

"*And whereas* that declaration accepted as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of certain disputes for a period of five years from the date thereof and thereafter until such time as notice might be given to terminate the acceptance,

"*And whereas* the Government of Australia is desirous of terminating that acceptance and also of making a new declaration of acceptance in terms appropriate to contemporary circumstances,

"*Now therefore* I, William Douglass Forsyth, Head of the Australian Mission to the United Nations, acting on behalf of the Government of Australia and in accordance with instructions in that regard from The Right Honourable Richard Gardiner Casey, Minister of State for External Affairs,

"(1) Give notice that I hereby terminate the acceptance by Australia of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice hitherto effective by virtue of the declaration made on 21 August 1940[4] under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and made applicable to the International Court of Justice by paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of that Court;

"(2) Declare, under paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that the Government of Australia recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, from the date of this declaration and thereafter until notice is given to terminate this declaration, in all legal disputes arising after 18 August 1930 with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date and concerning

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[3] Registered under No. 2484; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 186, p. 77.

[4] See *Yearbook of the International Court of Justice 1952-1953*, p. 171.

(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;

(*b*) Any question of international law;

(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"but this declaration does not apply to:

"(i) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(ii) Disputes with the Government of any other member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes will be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

"(iii) Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Australia;

"(iv) Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when the Government of Australia was or is involved in hostilities; and

"(v) Disputes arising out of or concerning jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised by Australia:

(*a*) In respect of the continental shelf of Australia and the Territories under the authority of Australia, as that continental shelf is described or delimited in the Australian Proclamations of 10 September 1953 or in or under the Australian Pearl Fisheries Acts;

(*b*) In respect of the natural resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of that continental shelf, including the products of sedentary fisheries; or

(*c*) In respect of Australian waters, within the meaning of the Australian Pearl Fisheries Acts, being jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised in respect of those waters by or under those Acts,

"except a dispute in relation to which the parties have first agreed upon a *modus vivendi* pending the final decision of the Court in the dispute:

"And this declaration is subject to the condition that the Government of Australia reserves the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in any dispute in respect of which the Security Council of the United Nations is exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter of the United Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that the suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of the Security Council.

"SIGNED AND SEALED by the said William Douglass Forsyth this sixth day of February one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four."

(*Signed*) W. D. FORSYTH

AUSTRIA[4a]

19 May 1971[4a]

I hereby declare that the Republic of Austria recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state which accepts or has accepted the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

This Declaration does not apply to any dispute in respect of which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to other means of peaceful settlement for its final and binding decision.

This Declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until it will be terminated or modified by a written declaration.

DONE at Vienna on 28 April 1971.

(*Signed*) Franz JONAS
The Federal President

BELGIUM

17 June 1958[5]

I declare on behalf of the Belgian Government that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, in legal disputes arising after 13 July 1948 concerning situations or facts subsequent to that date, except those in regard to which the parties have agreed or may agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

This declaration is made subject to ratification.[6] It shall take effect on the day of deposit of the instrument of ratification for a period of five years. Upon the expiry of that period, it shall continue to have effect until notice of its termination is given.

Brussels, 3 April 1958

(*Signed*) V. LAROCK
Minister of Foreign Affairs

[4a] Registered under No. 11091; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 778.

[5] Registered under No. 4364; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 302, p. 251. Previous declaration, valid for a period of five years, was deposited by Belgium on 13 July 1948; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 16, p. 203.

[6] The instrument of ratification was deposited on 17 June 1958.

BOTSWANA

16 March 1970[6a]

"I, Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Botswana, that it recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

"This Declaration does not extend:

"(*a*) to disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement; or

"(*b*) to disputes relating to matters which, by international law, are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Botswana.

"The Government of the Republic of Botswana also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added.

"DONE at Gaborone this 14th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy."

(*Signed*) Seretse M. KHAMA
President

CANADA

7 April 1970[7]

"On behalf of the Government of Canada,

"(1) I give notice that I hereby terminate the acceptance by Canada of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice hitherto effective by virtue of the declaration made on September 20, 1929[7a] and ratified on July 28, 1930, under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and made applicable to the International Court of Justice by paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of that Court.

"(2) I declare that the Government of Canada accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this declaration, other than:

"(*a*) disputes in regard to which parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(*b*) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

"(*c*) disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Canada;

"(*d*) disputes arising out of or concerning jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised by Canada in respect of the conservation, management or exploitation of the living resources of the sea, or in respect of the prevention or control of pollution or contamination of the marine environment in marine areas adjacent to the coast of Canada.

"(3) The Government of Canada also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

New York, April 7, 1970

(*Signed*) Yvon BEAULNE
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

CHINA[7b]

26 October 1946[8]

"The Chinese Government recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any State which accepts the same obligation and on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with Article 36, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for a period of five years and thereafter until the expiration of a six months' notice of termination.

"Washington, 26 October 1946"

DENMARK

10 December 1956[9]

In conformity with the Royal Decree of 3 December 1956, I have the honour, on behalf of the Danish Government, to make the following declaration:

Pursuant to Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Kingdom of Denmark recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement the jurisdiction of the Court in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, for a period of five years from 10 December 1956 and thereafter for further periods of five years, if this declaration is not denounced by notice of not less than six months before the expiration of any five-year period.

[6a] Registered under No. 10359; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 721.

[7] Registered under No. 10415; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 724.

[7a] See *Yearbook of the International Court of Justice 1968-1969*, p. 46.

[7b] See note, p. iii.

[8] Registered under No. 5; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 35.

[9] Registered under No. 3646; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 257, p. 35. This declaration replaces that of 10 December 1946; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 45.

New York, 10 December 1956

(*Signed*) Karl I. Eskelund
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

EGYPT

22 July 1957[9a]

"I, Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Egypt, declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Egypt, that, in accordance with Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and in pursuance and for the purposes of paragraph 9 (*b*) of the Declaration[9b] of the Government of the Republic of Egypt dated April 24, 1957 on the 'Suez Canal and the arrangements for its operation', the Government of the Republic of Egypt accept as compulsory *ipso facto*, on condition of reciprocity and without special agreement, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes that may arise under the said paragraph 9 (*b*) of the above Declaration dated April 24, 1957, with effect as from that date.

"18th July, 1957"

(*Signed*) Mahmoud Fawzi

FINLAND

25 June 1958[10]

On behalf of the Finnish Government, I hereby declare that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from 25 June 1958. This declaration shall be renewed by tacit agreement for further periods of the same duration, unless it is denounced not later than six months before the expiry of any such period. This declaration shall apply only to disputes arising in regard to situations or facts subsequent to 25 June 1958.

New York, 25 June 1958

(*Signed*) G. A. Gripenberg
Permanent Representative of Finland
to the United Nations

FRANCE

20 May 1966[11]

On behalf of the Government of the French Republic, I declare that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to other Members of the United Nations which accept the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute, until such time as notice may be given of the termination of this acceptance, in all disputes which may arise concerning facts or situations subsequent to this declaration, with the exception of:

(1) Disputes with regard to which the parties may have agreed or may agree to have recourse to another mode of pacific settlement;

(2) Disputes concerning questions which, according to international law, are exclusively within domestic jurisdiction;

(3) Disputes arising out of a war or international hostilities, disputes arising out of a crisis affecting national security or out of any measure or action relating thereto, and disputes concerning activities connected with national defence;

(4) Disputes with a State which, at the time of occurrence of the facts or situations giving rise to the dispute, had not accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

The Government of the French Republic also reserves the right to supplement, amend or withdraw at any time the reservations made above, or any other reservation which it may make hereafter, by giving notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the new reservations, amendments or withdrawals shall take effect on the date of the said notice.

Paris, 16 May 1966

(*Signed*) M. Couve de Murville

GAMBIA

22 June 1966[12]

"In accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I declare, on behalf of the Government of the Gambia, that the Gambia recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising in the future concerning:

"(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;

"(*b*) Any question of international law;

[9a] Registered under No. 3940; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 272, p. 225.

[9b] Registered under No. 3821; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 265, p. 299.

[10] Registered under No. 4376; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 303, p. 137.

[11] Registered under No. 8196; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 562, p. 71. This declaration replaces that of 10 July 1959 in respect of which the notice of termination was received on 20 May 1966; *ibid.*, p. 331. For the text of the declaration of 10 July 1959, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 337, p. 65. For the text of the declaration of 18 February 1947, which preceded that of 10 July 1959, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 26, p. 91.

[12] Registered under No. 8232; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 565, p. 21.

"(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

"(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"with the reservation, however, that this declaration does not apply to

"(*a*) Disputes in regard to which the parties have agreed to a settlement other than by recourse to the International Court of Justice;

"(*b*) Disputes with any country in the Commonwealth;

"(*c*) Disputes which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Gambia."

Bathhurst, The Gambia
14th June, 1966

(*Signed*) A. B. N'JIE
Minister of State for External Affairs

HONDURAS

10 March 1960[13]

The Government of the Republic of Honduras, duly authorized by the National Congress, under Decree No. 99 of 29 January 1960, to renew the Declaration referred to in Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Hereby declares:

1. That it renews the Declaration made by it for a period of six years on 19 April 1954[14] and deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 24 May 1954, the term of which will expire on 24 May 1960; recognizing as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:

(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;

(*b*) Any question of international law;

(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

(*d*) The nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

2. This new Declaration is made on condition of reciprocity, for an indefinite term, starting from the date on which it is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

National Palace, Tegucigalpa, D.C.,

20 February 1960.

(*Signed*) Ramon VILLEDA MORALES
The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:
(*Signed*) Andres ALVARADO PUERTO

INDIA

14 September 1959[15]

"I have the honour, by direction of the President of India, to declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India that they accept, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate such acceptance, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, and on the basis and condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over all disputes arising after the 26th January 1950 with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date, other than:

"(1) Disputes, in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method or methods of settlement.

"(2) Disputes with the Government of any State which, on the date of this Declaration, is a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

"(3) Disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of the Republic of India.

"(4) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of India have accepted obligations.

"(5) Disputes in respect of which any other party to a dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice exclusively for or in relation to the purposes of such dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of a party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"(6) Disputes with the Government of any State with which, on the date of an application to bring a dispute before the Court, the Government of India has no diplomatic relations."

(*Signed*) C. S. JHA
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ISRAEL

17 October 1956[16]

"On behalf of the Government of Israel I declare that Israel recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to all other

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[13] Registered under No. 236; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 353, p. 309.

[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, p. 217 and vol. 190, p. 377.

[15] Registered under No. 4871; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 340, p. 289. The declaration of 7 January 1956 deposited with the Secretary-General on 9 January 1956 was terminated by a notification received on 8 February 1957; for the text of that declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 226, p. 235.

[16] Registered under No. 3571; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 252, p. 301. This declaration replaces that of 4 September 1950, which took effect on 25 October 1951, the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, and which was made for a period of five years from the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 108, p. 239.

Members of the United Nations and to any non-member State which becomes a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice pursuant to Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, and subject to reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court in all legal disputes concerning situations or facts which may arise subsequent to 25 October 1951 provided that such dispute does not involve a legal title created or conferred by a Government or authority other than the Government of Israel or an authority under the jurisdiction of that Government.

"This Declaration does not apply to:

"(*a*) Any dispute in respect to which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement;

"(*b*) Any dispute relating to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the State of Israel;

"(*c*) Any dispute between the State of Israel and any other State whether or not a member of the United Nations which does not recognize Israel or which refuses to establish or to maintain normal diplomatic relations with Israel and the absence or breach of normal relations precedes the dispute and exists independently of that dispute;

"(*d*) Disputes arising out of events occurring between 15 May 1948 and 20 July 1949;

"(*e*) Without prejudice to the operation of subparagraph (*d*) above, disputes arising out of, or having reference to, any hostilities, war, state of war, breach of the peace, breach of armistice agreement or belligerent or military occupation (whether such war shall have been declared or not, and whether any state of belligerency shall have been recognized or not) in which the Government of Israel are or may have been or may be involved at any time.

"The validity of the present Declaration is from 25 October 1956 and it remains in force for disputes arising after 25 October 1951 until such time as notice may be given to terminate it.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF I, Golda Meir, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have hereunto caused the Seal of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to be affixed, and have subscribed my signature at Jerusalem this Twenty Eighth day of Tishri, Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventeen which corresponds to the Third day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Six."

(*Signed*) Golda MEIR

JAPAN

15 September 1958[17]

"I have the honour, by direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of Japan, that in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, Japan recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, over all disputes which arise on and after the date of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date and which are not settled by other means of peaceful settlement.

"This declaration does not apply to disputes which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to refer for final and binding decision to arbitration or judicial settlement.

"This declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until it may be terminated by a written notice."

New York, 15 September 1958

(*Signed*) Koto MATSUDAIRA
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

KENYA

19 April 1965[18]

"I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kenya, that it accepts, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice until such time as notice may be given to terminate such acceptance, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, and on the basis and condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction over all disputes arising after 12th December, 1963, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date, other than:

1. Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method or methods of settlement;

2. Dispute with the Government of any State which, on the date of this Declaration, is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations or may so become subsequently;

3. Disputes with regard to questions which by general rules of International Law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Kenya;

4. Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of the Republic of Kenya have accepted obligations.

The Government of the Republic of Kenya reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to add to, amend, or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations. Such notifications shall be effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

12th April, 1965

(*Signed*) Joseph MURUMBI
Minister for External Affairs

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[17] Registered under No. 4517; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 312, p. 155.

[18] Registered under No. 7697; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 531, p. 113.

KHMER REPUBLIC

19 September 1957[18a]

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia I have the honour to declare that, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State Member of the United Nations, accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all legal disputes, other than:

1. Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
2. Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
3. Disputes relating to any matter excluded from judicial settlement or compulsory arbitration by virtue of any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

This declaration is valid for ten years from the date of its deposit. It shall remain in force thereafter until notice to the contrary has been given by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Phnom-Penh, 9 September 1957

(*Signed*) Sim Var

LIBERIA

20 March 1952[19]

"On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Liberia, I, Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of Liberia, subject to ratification[20] declare that the Republic of Liberia recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State, also a party to the Statute pursuant to Article 93 of the United Nations Charter, which accepts the same obligation (i.e., subject to reciprocity), the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising after ratification concerning:

"(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;

"(*b*) Any question of international law;

"(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

"(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

"This declaration does not apply:

"(*a*) To any dispute which the Republic of Liberia considers essentially within its domestic jurisdiction;

"(*b*) To any dispute in regard to which the parties have agreed or may agree to bring before other tribunals as a result of agreements already existing or which may be made in the future.

"The present declaration has been made for a period of 5 years as from the date of deposit of the ratification and thereafter until notice of termination is given.

"Done at Monrovia this 3rd day of March 1952."

(*Signed*) Gabriel L. Dennis
Secretary of State

LIECHTENSTEIN

29 March 1950[21]

The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein, duly authorized by His Serene Highness, the Reigning Prince François Joseph II, in accordance with the Order of the Diet of the Principality of Liechtenstein dated 9 March 1950, which came into force on 10 March 1950,

Declares by these presents that the Principality of Liechtenstein recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:

(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;

(*b*) Any question of international law;

(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The present Declaration, which is made under Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, shall take effect from the date on which the Principality becomes a party to the Statute[22] and shall have effect as long as the Declaration has not been revoked subject to one year's notice.

Done at Vaduz, 10 March 1950.

On behalf of the Government
of the Principality of Liechtenstein

(*Signed*) A. Frick
The Head of the Government

MALAWI

12 December 1966[23]

"On behalf of the Government of Malawi, I declare under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes which may arise in respect of facts or situations subsequent to this declaration concerning—

"(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;

"(*b*) Any question of international law;

[18a] Registered under No. 3998; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 277. p. 77.

[19] Registered under No. 2145; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 163, p. 117.

[20] The instrument of ratification was deposited on 17 April 1953.

[21] Registered under No. 759; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 51, p. 119.

[22] Liechtenstein became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 29 March 1950; see footnote 3, p. 9.

[23] Registered under No. 8438; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 581, p. 135.

"(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

"(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of international obligation:

"Provided that this declaration shall not apply to—

"(i) Disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Malawi as determined by the Government of Malawi;

"(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties of the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; or

"(iii) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation.

"The Government of Malawi also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to add to, amend, or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added. Such notifications shall be effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"Given under my hand in Zomba this 22nd day of November 1966."

(*Signed*) H. KAMUZU BANDA
President
and Minister for External Affairs

MALTA

6 December 1966[24]

"I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of Malta, that Malta accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes other than:—

"(i) Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(ii) Disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the Parties have agreed or shall agree;

"(iii) Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Malta;

"(iv) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of Malta have accepted obligations;

"(v) Disputes arising under a multilateral treaty, unless (1) all Parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also Parties to the case before the Court, or (2) the Government of Malta specially agrees to jurisdiction;

"(vi) Disputes relating to any matter excluded from compulsory adjudication or arbitration under any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which Malta is a Party;

"(vii) Disputes in respect of which arbitral or judicial proceedings are taking, or have taken place with any State which, at the date of the commencement of the proceedings, had not itself accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and

"(viii) Disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"The Government of Malta also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added."

29 November 1966

(*Signed*) G. FELICE
Acting Minister

MAURITIUS

23 September 1968[25]

"I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of Mauritius, that Mauritius accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes other than:

"(i) Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(ii) Disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

"(iii) Disputes with regards to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Mauritius;

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[24] Registered under No. 8423; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 580, p. 205.

[25] Registered under No. 9251; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 646, p. 171.

"(iv) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of Mauritius has accepted obligations;

"(v) Disputes relating to any matter excluded from compulsory adjudication or arbitration under any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which Mauritius is a party;

"(vi) Disputes in respect of which arbitral or judicial proceedings are taking, or have taken place with any State which, at the date of the commencement of the proceedings, had not itself accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and

"(vii) Disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"The Government of Mauritius also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added."

Port Louis, 4 September 1968

(*Signed*) S. Ramgoolam
Prime Minister
and Minister for External Affairs

MEXICO

28 October 1947[26]

In regard to any legal dispute that may in future arise between the United States of Mexico and any other State out of events subsequent to the date of this Declaration, the Mexican Government recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto,* and without any special agreement being required therefor, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the said Court, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is, on condition of strict reciprocity. This Declaration, which does not apply to disputes arising from matters that, in the opinion of the Mexican Government, are within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of Mexico, shall be binding for a period of five years as from 1 March 1947 and after that date shall continue in force until six months after the Mexican Government gives notice of denunciation.

Mexico, D. F., 23 October 1947

(*Signed*) Jaime Torres Bodet
Secretary of State for External Relations

NETHERLANDS

1 August 1956[27]

I hereby declare that the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands recognizes, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, with effect from 6 August 1956, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of said Court in all disputes arising or which may arise after 5 August 1921, with the exception of disputes in respect of which the parties, excluding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, may have agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.

The aforesaid obligation is accepted for a period of five years and will be renewed by tacit agreement for additional periods of five years, unless notice is given, not less than six months before the expiry of any such period, that the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands does not wish to renew it.

The acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court founded on the declaration of 5 August 1946 is terminated with effect from 6 August 1956.[28]

New York, 1 August 1956

(*Signed*) E. L. C. Schiff
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
to the United Nations

NIGERIA

3 September 1965[29]

"Whereas under Article 93 of the United Nations Charter all Member States are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice:

"And Whereas the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has decided to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and it is necessary to make a declaration in terms of Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the Court:

"Now therefore, I, Nuhu Bamali, Minister of State for External Affairs hereby declare that the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court.

"Done at Lagos, this 14th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five."

(*Signed*) Nuhu Bamali
Minister of State for External Affairs

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[26] Registered under No. 127; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 9, p. 97.

[27] Registered under No. 3483; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 248, p. 33.

[28] See United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 1, p. 7 and vol. 248, p. 357.

[29] Registered under No. 7913; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 544, p. 113.

NORWAY

19 December 1956[30]

"I hereby declare on behalf of the Royal Norwegian Government that Norway recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years as from 3rd October, 1956. This declaration shall thereafter be tacitly renewed for additional periods of five years, unless notice of termination is given not less than six months before the expiration of the current period."

New York, 17 December 1956

(*Signed*) Hans ENGEN
Permanent Representative of Norway
to the United Nations

PAKISTAN

13 September 1960[31]

"I have the honour, by direction of the President of Pakistan, to make the following declaration on behalf of the Government of Pakistan under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice:

"The Government of Pakistan recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes after the 24th June, 1948, arising, concerning:

"(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;
"(*b*) Any question of international law;
"(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
"(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"Provided, that the declaration shall not apply to:

"(*a*) Disputes the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future; or
"(*b*) Disputes relating to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of Pakistan;
"(*c*) Disputes arising under a multilateral treaty unless
  "(i) All parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also parties to the case before the Court, or
  "(ii) The Government of Pakistan specially agree to jurisdiction; and

"provided further, that this Declaration shall remain in force till such time as notice may be given to terminate it."

Pakistan Mission to the United Nations
New York, September 12th, 1960

(*Signed*) Said HASAN
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

PHILIPPINES

21 August 1947[32]

"I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, declare on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines, under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and in accordance with Resolution No. 33, dated 22 May 1947, of the Senate of the Republic of the Philippines, that the Republic of the Philippines recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice on all cases enumerated in paragraph two, Article thirty-six, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of ten years, from July fourth, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and thereafter to continue until notification of abrogation is made by the Philippines Government.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

"DONE in the City of Manila, this 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second."

(*Signed*) Manuel ROXAS
By the President
(*Signed*) Bernabe AFRICA
Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs

PORTUGAL

19 December 1955[33]

"Under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I declare on behalf of the Portuguese Government that Portugal recognizes the jurisdiction of this Court as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, as provided for in the said paragraph 2 of Article 36 and under the following conditions:

"1) The present declaration covers disputes arising out of events both prior and subsequent to the declaration of acceptance of the 'optional clause' which Portugal made on December 16, 1920, as a party to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

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[30] Registered under No. 3642; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 256, p. 315. This declaration replaces that of 16 November 1946; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 1, p. 37.

[31] Registered under No. 5332; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 374, p. 127. This declaration replaces that of 23 May 1957, in respect of which the Government of Pakistan gave notice of termination on 13 September 1960; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 269, p. 77 and vol. 374, p. 382. For the declaration of 22 June 1948 and the notice of its termination, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 16, p. 197 and vol. 257, p. 360.

[32] Registered under No. 101; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 7, p. 229.

[33] Registered under No. 3079; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 224, p. 275.

"2) The present declaration enters into force at the moment it is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; it shall be valid for a period of one year, and thereafter until notice of its denunciation is given to the said Secretary-General.

"3) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to exclude from the scope of the present declaration, at any time during its validity, any given category or categories of disputes, by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with effect from the moment of such notification."

Portuguese Embassy,
Washington, D.C., 19 December 1955

(*Signed*) L. Esteves Fernandes

SOMALIA

11 April 1963[34]

"I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Somali Republic that the Somali Republic accepts as compulsory *ipso facto,* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such times as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all legal disputes arising other than disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"The Somali Republic also reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

Mogadishu,
March 25, 1963.

(*Signed*) Abdullahi Issa
Minister for Foreign Affairs

SUDAN

2 January 1958[35]

"I have the honour by direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, that in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, until such time as notice may be given to terminate this Declaration, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising after the first day of January 1956 with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date concerning:—

"(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty concluded or ratified by the Republic of the Sudan on or after the first day of January 1956;

"(*b*) Any question of International Law;

"(*c*) The existence of any fact, which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; or

"(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"but excluding the following:—

"(i) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(ii) Disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of the Sudan as determined by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan;

"(iii) Disputes arising out of events occurring during any period in which the Republic of the Sudan is engaged in hostilities as a belligerent."

30 December, 1957

(*Signed*) Yacoub Osman
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations

SWAZILAND

26 May 1969[35a]

"I, Prince Makhosini Jameson Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland to whom His Majesty has delegated responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs, have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, that it recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

"This Declaration does not extend:

"(*a*) To disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement; or

"(*b*) To disputes relating to matters which, by international law, are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

"The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland also reserves the right to add to, amend or withdraw this Declaration by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with effect as from the moment of such notification."

Mbabane, 9th May, 1969

(*Signed*) Makhosini Jameson Dlamini
Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs

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[34] Registered under No. 6597; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 458, p. 43.

[35] Registered under No. 4139; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 284, p. 215.

[35a] Registered under No. 9589; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 673.

SWEDEN

6 April 1957[36]

On behalf of the Royal Swedish Government, I declare that it accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the said Court for a period of five years as from 6 April 1957. This obligation shall be renewed by tacit agreement for further periods of the same duration unless notice of abrogation is made at least six months before the expiration of any such period. The above-mentioned obligation is accepted only in respect of disputes which may arise with regard to situations or facts subsequent to 6 April 1957.

New York, 6 April 1957

(*Signed*) Claes CARBONNIER
Permanent Representative *a.i.* of Sweden
to the United Nations

SWITZERLAND

28 July 1948[37]

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL

Duly authorized for that purpose by a Federal Order which was adopted on 12 March 1948 by the Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation and entered into force on 17 June 1948,

Hereby declares

That the Swiss Confederation recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:

a. The interpretation of a treaty;

b. Any question of international law;

c. The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

d. The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

This declaration which is made under Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall take effect from the date on which the Swiss Confederation becomes a party to that Statute[38] and shall have effect as long as it has not been abrogated subject to one year's notice.

Done at Berne, 6 July 1948.

On behalf of the Swiss Federal Council,
(*Signed*) CELIO
The President of the Confederation
(*Signed*) LEIMGRUBER
The Chancellor of the Confederation

TURKEY

6 June 1947[39]

In accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and in conformity with Law No. 5047, promulgated by the Grand National Assembly on 12 May 1947, I declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Turkey, that Turkey recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, under conditions of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for a period of five years from 22 May 1947, in all disputes which will arise in the future concerning:

(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;

(*b*) Any question of international law;

(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

Under the reservation however, that this declaration does not apply:

(*a*) To situations previous to the present declaration and to disputes which arise therefrom;

(*b*) To disputes for which it would be appropriate to apply, directly or indirectly, Agreements and Conventions concluded by Turkey providing for a different method of settling disputes.

Ankara, 22 May 1947

(*Signed*) Hasan SAKA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UGANDA

3 October 1963[40]

"I hereby declare on behalf of the Government of Uganda that Uganda recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court."

New York, 3rd October, 1963

(*Signed*) Apollo K. KIRONDE
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Uganda
to the United Nations

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[36] Registered under No. 3794; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 264, p. 221. This declaration replaces that of 5 April 1947, which was made for a period of ten years; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2, p. 3.

[37] Registered under No. 272; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 17, p. 115.

[38] Switzerland became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 28 July 1948; see footnote 2, p. 9.

[39] Registered under No. 50; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 4, p. 265. For the renewals of this declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 191, p. 357; vol. 308, p. 301, and vol. 491, p. 385. In a communication received on 31 August 1967, the declaration was further renewed for five years from 23 May 1967; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 604, p. 349.

[40] Registered under No. 6946; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 479, p. 35.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1 January 1969[41]

"I have the honour, by direction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 24th of October 1945, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date, other than:

"(i) any dispute which the United Kingdom
   "a) has agreed with the other Party or Parties thereto to settle by some other method of peaceful settlement; or
   "b) has already submitted to arbitration by agreement with any State which had not at the time of submission accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

"(ii) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the Commonwealth with regard to situations or facts existing before the 1st of January, 1969.

"(iii) disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purpose of the dispute; or
where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"2. The Government of the United Kingdom also reserve the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations.

New York, 1 January 1969

(*Signed*) L. C. Glass

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

26 August 1946[42]

"I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, declare on behalf of the United States of America, under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and in accordance with the Resolution of 2 August 1946, of the Senate of the United States of America (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), that the United States of America recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes hereafter arising concerning

"a. The interpretation of a treaty;

"b. Any question of international law;

"c. The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

"d. The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"Provided, that this declaration shall not apply to

"(*a*) Disputes the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future; or

"(*b*) Disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America as determined by the United States of America; or

"(*c*) Disputes arising under a multilateral treaty, unless (1) all parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also parties to the case before the Court, or (2) the United States of America specially agrees to jurisdiction; and

"Provided further, that this declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until the expiration of six months after notice may be given to terminate this declaration.

"Done at Washington this fourteenth day of August 1946."

(*Signed*) Harry S. Truman

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[41] Registered under No. 9370; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 654, p. 335. This declaration replaced that of 27 November 1963, in respect of which notice of withdrawal was given on 1 January 1969; for the text of that declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 482, p. 221. For declarations preceding that of 27 November 1963, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 211, p. 109; vol. 219, p. 179; vol. 265, p. 221, and vol. 316, p. 59.

[42] Registered under No. 3; see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 1, p. 9.

(*b*) Declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which are deemed to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice

[*All data and footnotes concerning these declarations are reprinted from the* International Court of Justice Yearbook, 1970-1971]

COLOMBIA[43]

30.X.37

[*Translation from the French*]

The Republic of Colombia recognizes as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with article 36 of the Statute.

The present Declaration applies only to disputes arising out of facts subsequent to January 6th, 1932.

Geneva, 30 October 1937.

(*Signed*) J. M. YEPES
Legal Adviser of the Permanent Delegation
of Colombia to the League of Nations

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

30.IX.24

[*Translation from the French*]

On behalf of the Government of the Dominican Republic and subject to ratification, I recognize, in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special convention.

Geneva, 30 September 1924.

(*Signed*) Jacinto R. DE CASTRO

The instrument of ratification was deposited on 4 February 1933.

EL SALVADOR

Prior to 28.I.21[44]

When signing the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Court—at a date previous to 28 January 1921—the Government of El Salvador also accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court "on condition of reciprocity".

On 29 August 1930, at Geneva, the Government of El Salvador deposited the instrument of ratification of the Protocol of Signature. This instrument contains the following reservations in regard to the Court's jurisdiction:

[*Translation from the Spanish*][45]

The provisions of this Statute do not apply to any disputes or differences concerning points or questions which cannot be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the political constitution of this Republic.

The provisions of this Statute also do not apply to disputes which arose before that date or to pecuniary claims made against the Nation, it being further understood that article 36 binds Salvador only in regard to States which accept the arbitration in that form.

HAITI

4.X.21

[*Translation from the French*]

On behalf of the Republic of Haiti, I recognize the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice as compulsory.

(*Signed*) F. ADDOR
Consul

LUXEMBOURG[46]

15.IX.30

[*Translation from the French*]

The Government of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg recognizes as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or to another method of pacific settlement. The present declaration is made for a period of five years. Unless it is denounced six months before the expiration of that period, it shall be considered as renewed for a further period of five years and similarly thereafter.

Geneva, 15 September 1930

(*Signed*) BECH

NEW ZEALAND[47]

8.IV.40

I refer to my letter of the 30 March notifying you of the termination by His Majesty's Government in New Zealand of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

I have now the honour to inform you that the New Zealand Government have been considering the conditions under which they would be prepared to accept the Optional Clause for a further period, and, in accordance with the directions I have received, I hereby, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand, accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from today's date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 29 March 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date, other than:

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[43] An instrument of ratification was deposited on 30 October 1937. Ratification was not required under the terms of the Optional Clause, the act of signature itself sufficing to make the undertaking binding, except where the declaration has been made expressly subject to ratification. Nevertheless, certain States, which had signed without any such reservation, subsequently ratified their declarations.

[44] The date on which this declaration (undated) was first published in a League of Nations document.

[45] Translation by the Registry.

[46] The Government of Luxembourg had in 1921 signed the Optional Clause subject to ratification. That declaration was, however, never ratified.

[47] This declaration replaced that of 19 September 1929, in respect of which a reservation had been formulated on 7 September 1939, and notice of termination given on 30 March 1940. (*P.C.I.J., Series E, No. 16,* pp. 342 and 343, note 2.)

disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of New Zealand; and

disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when His Majesty's Government in New Zealand were involved in hostilities;

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the Parties to the dispute.

London, 1 April 1940

(*Signed*) W. J. JORDAN

NICARAGUA[48]

24.IX.29

[*Translation from the French*]

On behalf of the Republic of Nicaragua, I recognize as compulsory unconditionally the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Geneva, 24 September 1929

(*Signed*) T. F. MEDINA

PANAMA[49]

25.X.21

[*Translation from the French*]

On behalf of the Government of Panama, I recognize, in relation to any other Member or State which accepts the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without any special convention.

Paris, 25 October 1921

(*Signed*) R. A. AMADOR
Chargé d'Affaires

URUGUAY[50]

Prior to 28.I.21[51]

[*Translation from the French*]

On behalf of the Government of Uruguay, I recognize in relation to any Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special convention.

(*Signed*) B. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA

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[48] According to a telegram dated 29 November 1939, addressed to the League of Nations, Nicaragua had ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the *Permanent Court of International Justice* (16 December 1920), and the instrument of ratification was to follow. It does not appear, however, that the instrument of ratification was ever received by the League of Nations.

[49] An instrument of ratification was deposited on 14 June 1929. Cf. the footnote to Colombia above [see p. 23].

[50] An instrument of ratification was deposited on 27 September 1921. Cf. the footnote to Colombia above [see p. 23].

[51] The date on which this declaration (undated) was first published in a League of Nations document.

5. Amendments to the Charter of the United Nations

(*a*) Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations

Adopted by General Assembly resolutions 1991 A and B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963[1]

Entry into force: 31 August 1965 for all Members of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter.[2]

Registration: 1 March 1966, No. 8132.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 557, p. 143.

State	*Ratification*
Afghanistan	25 February 1965
Albania	7 December 1964
Algeria	26 March 1964
Argentina	15 March 1966
Australia	9 June 1965
Austria	7 October 1964
Belgium	29 April 1965
Bolivia	19 January 1966
Brazil	23 December 1964
Bulgaria	13 January 1965
Burma	3 June 1965
Burundi	23 August 1965
Byelorussian SSR	22 June 1965
Cameroon	25 June 1964
Canada	9 September 1964
Central African Republic	6 August 1964
Ceylon	13 November 1964
Chad	2 November 1964
Chile	31 August 1965
China[3]	2 August 1965
Colombia	10 October 1966
Congo	7 July 1965
Costa Rica	7 October 1964
Cuba	22 December 1964
Cyprus	1 September 1965
Czechoslovakia	19 January 1965
Dahomey	17 September 1965
Denmark	12 January 1965
Dominican Republic	4 November 1965
Ecuador	31 August 1965
Egypt	16 December 1964
El Salvador	1 December 1964
Ethiopia	22 July 1964
Finland	18 January 1965
France	24 August 1965
Gabon	11 August 1964
Ghana	4 May 1964

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/5515), p. 21.

[2] As depositary of the amendments to the Charter, the Secretary-General drew up a protocol of entry into force of the amendments and communicated it to all Member States.

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, pointing out that in the annex to the said protocol, which contains a list of States Members of the United Nations having deposited instruments of ratification of the amendments, there is a reference to an instrument of ratification by China, stated that their Governments did not recognize any authority other than the Government of the People's Republic of China as entitled to represent and act on behalf of China and that, therefore, they considered the said instrument as having no legal force whatsoever. They noted, however, the position in this matter of the Government of the People's Republic of China, which had announced that it would not object to the introduction of the amendments to the relevant Articles of the Charter even before the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the communication from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics mentioned above, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a permanent member of the Security Council, had ratified the amendments and deposited the instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General on 2 August 1965 and that, therefore, there could be no question that the protocol of entry into force of the amendments was valid in its entirety. He further stated that the allegations made by the Soviet Union were untenable both in law and in fact and could in no way affect the validity of the protocol and the entry into force of the amendments.

[3] See note, p. iii.

State	*Ratification*
Greece	2 August 1965
Guatemala	18 August 1965
Guinea	19 August 1964
Honduras	9 October 1968
Hungary	23 February 1965
Iceland	6 November 1964
India	10 September 1964
Iran	12 January 1965
Iraq	25 November 1964
Ireland	27 October 1964
Israel	13 May 1965
Italy	25 August 1965
Ivory Coast	2 October 1964
Jamaica	12 March 1964
Japan	4 June 1965
Jordan	7 August 1964
Kenya	28 October 1964
Khmer Republic	20 January 1966
Kuwait	28 December 1964
Laos	20 April 1965
Lebanon	27 September 1965
Liberia	21 September 1964
Libyan Arab Republic	27 August 1964
Luxembourg	22 October 1965
Madagascar	14 December 1964
Malawi	2 June 1965
Malaysia	26 May 1965
Mali	23 September 1964
Malta	23 June 1965
Mauritania	29 January 1965
Mexico	5 May 1965
Mongolia	10 March 1965
Morocco	9 November 1964
Nepal	3 December 1964
Netherlands	14 December 1964
New Zealand	26 August 1964
Niger	8 September 1964
Nigeria	5 December 1964
Norway	17 December 1964
Pakistan	25 March 1965
Panama	27 July 1965
Paraguay	17 August 1965
Peru	2 December 1966
Philippines	9 November 1964
Poland	8 January 1965
Romania	5 February 1965
Rwanda	17 November 1964
Saudi Arabia	17 June 1965
Senegal	23 April 1965
Sierra Leone	25 March 1965
Somalia	6 October 1965
Spain	5 August 1965
Sudan	7 May 1965
Sweden	18 December 1964
Syrian Arab Republic	24 February 1965
Thailand	23 March 1964
Togo	19 August 1964
Trinidad and Tobago	18 August 1964
Tunisia	29 May 1964
Turkey	1 July 1965
Uganda	10 February 1965
Ukrainian SSR	17 May 1965
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10 February 1965

State	*Ratification*
UNITED KINGDOM	4 June 1965
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	7 October 1964
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	31 August 1965
UPPER VOLTA	11 August 1964
VENEZUELA	1 September 1965
YEMEN	7 July 1965
YUGOSLAVIA	9 December 1964
ZAIRE	20 May 1966
ZAMBIA	28 April 1965

(*b*) Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations

Adopted by General Assembly resolution 2101 (XX) of 20 December 1965[4]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 June 1968 for all Members of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter.

REGISTRATION: 12 June 1968, No. 8132.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 638, p. 308.

State	*Ratification*
AFGHANISTAN	16 November 1966
ALBANIA	12 October 1966
ALGERIA	30 April 1969
ARGENTINA	12 April 1967
AUSTRALIA	27 September 1966
AUSTRIA	29 September 1966
BELGIUM	29 June 1966
BOLIVIA	28 July 1966
BOTSWANA	12 June 1968
BRAZIL	12 July 1966
BULGARIA	2 June 1966
BURMA	8 June 1967
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	21 September 1966
CANADA	11 July 1966
CEYLON	24 August 1966
CHILE	22 August 1968
CHINA[5]	8 July 1966
CYPRUS	31 May 1966
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	7 October 1966
DAHOMEY	29 June 1966
DENMARK	31 May 1967
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4 May 1966
ECUADOR	5 May 1966
EGYPT	23 January 1967
ETHIOPIA	28 July 1966
FINLAND	11 January 1967
FRANCE	18 October 1967
GABON	24 December 1968
GAMBIA	11 July 1966
GHANA	8 September 1966
GREECE	17 October 1969
GUATEMALA	16 June 1966
GUYANA	31 January 1968
HUNGARY	4 May 1967
ICELAND	21 June 1966
INDIA	11 July 1966
IRAN	13 January 1967
IRAQ	12 January 1967
IRELAND	20 September 1966
ISRAEL	29 August 1966
ITALY	4 December 1967
IVORY COAST	15 January 1968
JAMAICA	12 July 1966

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/6014), p. 90.

[5] See note, p. iii.

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned ratification, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia stated that the only Government entitled to represent and to assume international obligations on behalf of China is the Government of the People's Republic of China and that, therefore, they did not recognize as valid the said ratification.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of China stated that the allegations contained in the above-mentioned communications are untenable both in law and in fact and cannot in any way affect the requirements of Article 108 of the Charter or the validity of the amendments to the Charter duly ratified under the said Article.

State	*Ratification*		
JORDAN	25	March	1966
KENYA	16	June	1966
KUWAIT	26	October	1967
LAOS	21	October	1966
LEBANON	20	March	1969
LIBERIA	1	July	1969
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	3	August	1967
LUXEMBOURG	12	December	1967
MADAGASCAR	23	January	1968
MALAWI	11	April	1966
MALAYSIA	28	April	1966
MALDIVES	5	September	1968
MALTA	30	June	1966
MEXICO	18	April	1967
MONGOLIA	17	April	1969
MOROCCO	27	December	1966
NEPAL	20	July	1966
NETHERLANDS	5	January	1967
NEW ZEALAND	20	May	1966
NIGER	28	April	1966
NIGERIA	15	June	1967
NORWAY	29	April	1966
PAKISTAN	10	August	1966
PARAGUAY	7	August	1967
PHILIPPINES	2	October	1967
POLAND	22	May	1967
ROMANIA	12	January	1967
RWANDA	9	September	1966
SAUDI ARABIA	11	December	1968
SIERRA LEONE	24	January	1968
SINGAPORE	25	July	1966
SPAIN	28	October	1966
SUDAN	24	April	1968
SWEDEN	15	July	1966
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	8	December	1967
THAILAND	9	June	1966
TOGO	14	May	1968
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	22	April	1966
TUNISIA	23	August	1966
TURKEY	16	March	1967
UGANDA	15	April	1969
UKRAINIAN SSR	1	November	1966
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	22	September	1966
UNITED KINGDOM	19	October	1966
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	20	June	1966
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	31	May	1967
UPPER VOLTA	18	July	1966
VENEZUELA	9	November	1967
YUGOSLAVIA	13	March	1967
ZAIRE	9	June	1966

CHAPTER II. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

1. Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 28 April 1949[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 September 1950, in accordance with article 44.

REGISTRATION: 20 September 1950, No. 912.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 71, p. 101.

State	*Accession*		*Extending to*
BELGIUM	23 December	1949	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
DENMARK	25 March	1952	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
LUXEMBOURG	28 June	1961	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
NETHERLANDS[2]	9 June	1971	The provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV).
NORWAY	16 July	1951	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
SWEDEN	22 June	1950	The provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV) subject to the reservation on disputes arising out of facts prior to this accession.
UPPER VOLTA	27 March	1962	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).

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[1] Resolution 268 A (III). See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II* (A/900), p. 10.

[2] For the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

CHAPTER III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS

1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946[1]

Entry into force: As regards each State on the date of deposit of its instrument of accession, in accordance with section 32.

Registration: 14 December 1946, No. 4.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 1, p. 15, and vol. 90, p. 327 (corrigendum to vol. 1).

State	*Accession, notification of succession (d)*
Afghanistan	5 September 1947
Albania	2 July 1957
Algeria	31 October 1963
Argentina	12 October 1956
Australia	2 March 1949
Austria	10 May 1957
Belgium	25 September 1948
Bolivia	23 December 1949
Brazil	15 December 1949
Bulgaria	30 September 1960
Burma	25 January 1955
Burundi	17 March 1971
Byelorussian SSR	22 October 1953
Cameroon	20 October 1961 *d*
Canada	22 January 1948
Central African Republic	4 September 1962 *d*
Chile	15 October 1948
Congo	15 October 1962 *d*
Costa Rica	26 October 1949
Cuba	9 September 1959
Cyprus	5 November 1963 *d*
Czechoslovakia	7 September 1955
Denmark	10 June 1948
Dominican Republic	7 March 1947
Ecuador	22 March 1956
Egypt	17 September 1948
El Salvador	9 July 1947
Ethiopia	22 July 1947
Fiji	21 June 1971 *d*
Finland	31 July 1958
France	18 August 1947
Gabon	13 March 1964
Gambia	1 August 1966 *d*
Ghana	5 August 1958
Greece	29 December 1947
Guatemala	7 July 1947
Guinea	10 January 1968
Haiti	6 August 1947
Honduras	16 May 1947
Hungary	30 July 1956
Iceland	10 March 1948
India	13 May 1948
Iran	8 May 1947
Iraq	15 September 1949

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[1] Resolution 22 A (I). See *Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the First Part of its First Session* (A/64), p. 25.

State	*Accession, notification of succession (d)*
Ireland	10 May 1967
Israel	21 September 1949
Italy	3 February 1958
Ivory Coast	8 December 1961 *d*
Jamaica	9 September 1963
Japan	18 April 1963
Jordan	3 January 1958
Kenya	1 July 1965
Khmer Republic	6 November 1963
Kuwait	13 December 1963
Laos	24 November 1956
Lebanon	10 March 1949
Lesotho	26 November 1969
Liberia	14 March 1947
Libyan Arab Republic	28 November 1958
Luxembourg	14 February 1949
Madagascar	23 May 1962 *d*
Malawi	17 May 1966
Malaysia	28 October 1957 *d*
Mali	28 March 1968
Malta	27 June 1968 *d*
Mauritius	18 July 1969 *d*
Mexico	26 November 1962
Mongolia	31 May 1962
Morocco	18 March 1957
Nepal	28 September 1965
Netherlands	19 April 1948
New Zealand[2]	10 December 1947
Nicaragua	29 November 1947
Niger	25 August 1961 *d*
Nigeria	26 June 1961 *d*
Norway	18 August 1947
Pakistan	22 September 1948
Panama	27 May 1947
Paraguay	2 October 1953
Peru	24 July 1963
Philippines	28 October 1947
Poland	8 January 1948
Romania	5 July 1956
Rwanda	15 April 1964
Senegal	27 May 1963 *d*
Sierra Leone	13 March 1962 *d*
Singapore	18 March 1966 *d*
Somalia	9 July 1963
Sweden	28 August 1947
Syrian Arab Republic	29 September 1953
Thailand	30 March 1956
Togo	27 February 1962 *d*
Trinidad and Tobago	19 October 1965
Tunisia	7 May 1957
Turkey	22 August 1950
Ukrainian SSR	20 November 1953
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22 September 1953
United Kingdom	17 September 1946
United Republic of Tanzania	29 October 1962
United States of America	29 April 1970
Upper Volta	27 April 1962
Yemen	23 July 1963
Yugoslavia	30 June 1950
Zaire	8 December 1964

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[2] In a communication received on 25 November 1960, the Government of New Zealand gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made upon deposit of its instrument of accession. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 11, p. 406.

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA[3]

The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of section 30, which provide that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be brought before the International Court of Justice, whose opinion shall be accepted as decisive by the parties; with respect to the competence of the Court in disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the People's Republic of Albania will continue to maintain, as it has heretofore, that in every individual case the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is required in order that the dispute may be laid before the International Court of Justice for a ruling.

ALGERIA[3]

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by section 30 of the said Convention which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the case of differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention. It declares that, for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each case.

This reservation also applies to the provision of the same section that the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

BULGARIA[3]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provision of Section 30 of the Convention which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and, with respect to the competence of the International Court in the case of differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is that, for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court for settlement, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each case. This reservation also applies to the provision of the same section that the advisory opinion given by the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[3]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court and, in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

CANADA

"With the reservation that exemption from taxation imposed by any law in Canada on salaries and emoluments shall not extend to a Canadian citizen residing or ordinarily resident in Canada."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA[3]

"...the Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; in regard to the competence of the International Court in such differences, the Czechoslovak Republic adheres to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the further provisions contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive."

HUNGARY[3]

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic expressly reserves its position with regard to section 30 of the Convention, since, in its opinion, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice can be founded only on the voluntary prior acceptance of such jurisdiction by all the parties concerned.

LAOS

1. Laotian nationals domiciled or habitually resident in Laos shall not enjoy exemption from the taxation payable in Laos on salaries and income.

2. Laotian nationals who are officials of the United Nations shall not be immune from National Service obligations.

MEXICO

(*a*) The United Nations and its organs shall not be entitled to acquire immovable property in Mexican territory, in view of the property regulations laid down by the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

(*b*) Officials and experts of the United Nations and its organs who are of Mexican nationality shall enjoy, in the exercise of their functions in Mexican territory, exclusively those privileges which are granted them by section 18, paragraphs (*a*), (*d*), (*f*) and (*g*), and by section 22, paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*f*) respectively, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, on the understanding that the inviolability established in the aforesaid section 22, paragraph (*c*), shall be granted only for official papers and documents.

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[3] The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has notified the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept these reservations because in its view they are not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

MONGOLIA[4]

"... the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of section 30 of the said General Convention, which provide that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice;

"and in such a case the position of the Mongolian People's Republic is that, for submission of a particular dispute to the International Court for settlement, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in every case.

"This reservation is equally applicable to the provision that the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive."

NEPAL

"Subject to the reservation with regard to section 18 (*c*) of the Convention, that United Nations officials of Nepalese nationality shall not be exempt from service obligations applicable to them pursuant to Nepalese law; and

"Subject to the reservation[4] with regard to section 30 of the Convention, that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention to which Nepal is a party, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the specific agreement of His Majesty's Government of Nepal."

ROMANIA[4]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of section 30 of the Convention which provide for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; with respect to the competence of the International Court in such differences, the Romanian People's Republic takes the view that, for the purpose of the submission of any dispute whatsoever to the Court for a ruling, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provisions contained in the said section which stipulate that the advisory opinion of the International Court is to be accepted as decisive.

THAILAND

"... officials of the United Nations of Thai nationality shall not be immune from national service obligations".

TURKEY[5]

With the following reservations.

(*a*) The deferment, during service with the United Nations, of the second period of military service of Turkish nationals who occupy posts with the said Organization, will be arranged in accordance with the procedures provided in Military Law No. 1111, account being taken of their position as reserve officers or private soldiers, provided that they complete their previous military service as required under Article 6 of the above-mentioned Law, as reserve officers or private soldiers.

...

(*e*) Turkish nationals entrusted by the United Nations with a mission in Turkey as officials of the Organization are subject to the taxes payable by their fellow citizens. They must make an annual declaration of their salaries in accordance with the provisions set forth in chapter 4, section 2, of Law No. 5421 concerning income tax.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[4]

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court and, in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[4, 6]

The Soviet Union does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court, and in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Soviet Union will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

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[4] See footnote 3, p. 35.

[5] By a notification received by the Secretary-General on 20 June 1957, the Government of Turkey withdrew the second, third and fourth reservations contained in its instrument of accession. For the text of those reservations see: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 70, p. 266.

[6] The Government of Lebanon has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"(1) Paragraph (*b*) of section 18 regarding immunity from taxation and paragraph (*c*) of section 18 regarding immunity from national service obligations shall not apply with respect to United States nationals and aliens admitted for permanent residence.

"(2) Nothing in article IV, regarding the privileges and immunities of representatives of Members, in article V, regarding the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials, or in article VI, regarding the privileges and immunities of experts on missions for the United Nations, shall be construed to grant any person who has abused his privileges of residence by activities in the United States outside his official capacity exemption from the laws and regulations of the United States regarding the continued residence of aliens, provided that:

"(*a*) No proceedings shall be instituted under such laws or regulations to require any such person to leave the United States except with the prior approval of the Secretary of State of the United States. Such approval shall be given only after consultation with the appropriate Member in the case of a representative of a Member (or a member of his family) or with the Secretary-General in the case of any person referred to in articles V and VI;

"(*b*) A representative of the Member concerned or the Secretary-General, as the case may be, shall have the right to appear in any such proceedings on behalf of the person against whom they are instituted;

"(*c*) Persons who are entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunities under the Convention shall not be required to leave the United States otherwise than in accordance with the customary procedure applicable to members of diplomatic missions accredited or notified to the United States."

2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 November 1947[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Convention is in force for each acceding State in respect of a specialized agency indicated in its instrument of accession or in a subsequent notification as from the date of deposit of the instrument of accession or receipt of the notification.

REGISTRATION: 16 August 1949, No. 521.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 33, p. 261.[2]

Final texts or revised texts of annexes transmitted to the Secretary-General by the specialized agencies concerned and the dates of their receipt by the Secretary-General[2]

1. Annex I—International Labour Organisation (ILO)	14 September	1948
2. Annex II—Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	13 December	1948
Revised text of annex II	26 May	1960
Second revised text of annex II	28 December	1965
3. Annex III—International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	11 August	1948
4. Annex IV—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	7 February	1949
5. Annex V—International Monetary Fund (FUND)	9 May	1949
6. Annex VI—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BANK)	29 April	1949
7. Annex VII—World Health Organization (WHO)	2 August	1948
Revised text of annex VII	1 June	1950
Second revised text of annex VII	1 July	1957
Third revised text of annex VII	25 July	1958
8. Annex VIII—Universal Postal Union (UPU)	11 July	1949
9. Annex IX—International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	16 January	1951
10. Annex X—International Refugee Organization (IRO)[3]	4 April	1949
11. Annex XI—World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	29 December	1951
12. Annex XII—Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	12 February	1959
Revised text of annex XII	9 July	1968
13. Annex XIII—International Finance Corporation (IFC)	22 April	1959
14. Annex XIV—International Development Association (IDA)	15 February	1962

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes			*Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance*
ALGERIA	25 March	1964 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
ARGENTINA	10 October	1963 *a*	WHO (third revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO (revised text of annex II), UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC

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[1] Resolution 179 (II); see *Official Records of the Second Session of the General Assembly, Resolutions* (A/519), p. 112.

[2] For the final texts of annexes I to VIII and X, which had been transmitted to the Secretary-General as at the date of registration of the Convention, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 33, p. 290. For the texts of final or revised texts of annexes transmitted to the Secretary-General subsequent to the date of registration of the Convention, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* as follows: vol. 71, p. 318 (revised text of annex VII); vol. 79, p. 326 (annex IX); vol. 117, p. 386 (annex XI); vol. 275, p. 298 (second revised text of annex VII); vol. 314, p. 308 (third revised text of annex VII); vol. 323, p. 364 (annex XII); vol. 327, p. 326 (annex XIII); vol. 371, p. 266 (revised text of annex II); vol. 423, p. 284 (annex XIV); vol. 559, p. 348 (second revised text of annex II); and vol. 645, p. 340 (revised text of annex XII).

[3] Resolution No. 108, adopted by the General Council of the International Refugee Organization at its 101st meeting on 15 February 1952, provided for the liquidation of the Organization.

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		*Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance*
AUSTRIA	21 July 1950 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND, UPU
	28 March 1951	ITU
	21 January 1955	Revised text of annex VII (WHO), WMO
	1 November 1957	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	28 October 1958	Third revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	10 November 1959	IFC
	14 February 1962	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
	8 November 1962	IDA
	22 July 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
BARBADOS	19 November 1971 *d*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
BELGIUM	14 March 1962 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
BRAZIL	22 March 1963 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
	24 April 1963	BANK
	15 July 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
	11 February 1969	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
BULGARIA	13 June 1968 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	2 December 1968	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	18 March 1966 *a*	ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	15 October 1962 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WMO
CHILE	21 September 1951 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
	7 June 1961	UNESCO
CYPRUS	6 May 1964 *d*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	29 December 1966 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
DENMARK	25 January 1950 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU
	5 April 1950	IRO
	22 May 1951	Revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	19 July 1951	ITU
	10 March 1953	WMO
	14 October 1957	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	8 January 1959	Third revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	20 May 1960	IMCO
	26 December 1960	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
	19 July 1961	IFC
	3 August 1962	IDA
	20 March 1969	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
ECUADOR	8 June 1951 *a*	ILO
	7 July 1953	WHO, ICAO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, ITU
	14 July 1954	WMO
	12 December 1958	UPU
	2 August 1960	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
	26 July 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
EGYPT	28 September 1954 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU
	1 June 1955	WMO
	3 February 1958	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		*Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[4, 5]	10 October 1957 *a*	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, ITU, WMO
	10 October 1957	ICAO
	19 May 1958	UPU
	5 September 1958	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	11 February 1959	Third revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	12 January 1962	IMCO
	12 April 1962	IFC
	23 May 1963	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
FINLAND	31 July 1958 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
	2 December 1958	Third revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	8 June 1959	IMCO
	27 July 1959	IFC
	8 September 1960	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
	16 November 1962	IDA
	24 November 1969	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
GABON	29 June 1961 *a*	ITU
GAMBIA	1 August 1966 *d*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	1 August 1966	BANK, FUND, IFC, IDA
GHANA	9 September 1958 *a*	WHO (second revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
	27 October 1958	Third revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	16 September 1960	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
GUATEMALA	30 June 1951 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
	4 October 1954	WMO
	18 May 1962	IDA
GUINEA	1 July 1959 *a*	WMO
	29 March 1968	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, IMCO, IFC, IDA
HAITI	16 April 1952 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
	16 April 1952	WMO
	5 August 1959	IMCO
HUNGARY	2 August 1967 *a*	WHO, ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
INDIA	10 February 1949 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO
	19 October 1949	BANK, FUND, UPU
	9 March 1955	WMO
	3 June 1955	ITU, revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	3 July 1958	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	3 August 1961	IFC
	12 April 1963	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
IRAQ	9 July 1954 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
IRELAND	10 May 1967 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
	27 December 1968	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)

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[4] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 10 October 1957, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention will also apply to the Saar Territory except that Section 7 (b) of the Convention shall not take effect with regard to the Saar Territory until the expiration of the interim period defined in Article 3 of the Treaty of 27 October 1956 between France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

[5] In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

	Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes	*Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance*
IVORY COAST	8 September 1961 *a*	WHO
	28 December 1961	ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU
	4 June 1962	BANK, FUND, IFC, IDA
	26 September 1962	WMO
JAMAICA	4 November 1963 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
JAPAN	18 April 1963 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
JORDAN	12 December 1950 *a*	WHO, ICAO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU
	24 March 1951	ITU
	10 December 1957	WMO
	11 August 1960	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
KENYA	1 July 1965 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IDA, IFC
	3 March 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
KHMER REPUBLIC	15 October 1953 *a*	UPU
	26 September 1955	WHO, ICAO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU, WMO
KUWAIT	13 November 1961 *a*	ITU
	7 February 1963	WHO (third revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO (revised text of annex II), UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
	29 August 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
	9 July 1969	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
LAOS	9 August 1960 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC
LESOTHO	26 November 1969 *a*	WHO (third revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IFC, IDA
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	30 April 1958 *a*	WHO (second revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, ITU, WMO
LUXEMBOURG	20 September 1950 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND, UPU
	27 March 1951	ITU
	22 August 1952	WMO
MADAGASCAR	3 January 1966 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC
	22 November 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
	19 November 1968	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
MALAWI	2 August 1965 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
	16 September 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
MALAYSIA	29 March 1962 *d*	WHO (revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	23 November 1962	Third revised text of annex VII (WHO)
MALDIVES	26 May 1969 *a*	WHO, UPU, ITU, IMCO
MALI	24 June 1968 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
MALTA	27 June 1968 *d*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	27 June 1968	BANK, IDA
	21 October 1968	Second revised text of annex II (FAO), Third revised text of annex VII (WHO), Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
	13 February 1969	FUND, IFC
MAURITIUS	18 July 1969 *d*	WHO (third revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of annex XII)

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		*Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance*
MONGOLIA	3 March 1970 *a*	WHO, ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
MOROCCO	28 April 1958 *a*	ICAO, WMO
	10 June 1958	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU
	13 August 1958	UPU
	30 November 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
NEPAL[6]	23 February 1954 *a*	WHO
	28 September 1965	ICAO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
NETHERLANDS	2 December 1948 *a*	WHO, ICAO
	2 December 1948	ILO
	21 July 1949	FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND
	15 February 1951	Revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	15 June 1951	ITU
	14 May 1952	UPU
	5 January 1954	WMO
	18 March 1965	Third revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	28 June 1965	IMCO, IFC, IDA, revised text of annex II (FAO)
	9 December 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
	29 October 1969	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
NEW ZEALAND	25 November 1960 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	17 October 1963	IMCO
	23 May 1967	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
	6 June 1969	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
NICARAGUA	6 April 1959 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
NIGER	15 May 1968 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IDA
NIGERIA	26 June 1961 *d*	WHO (second revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
NORWAY	25 January 1950 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND, UPU
	14 September 1950	Revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	20 September 1951	ITU
	22 November 1955	WMO
	11 September 1957	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	10 November 1960	IFC
	10 November 1960	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
	30 January 1961	IMCO
	2 August 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
	1 October 1968	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
PAKISTAN	23 July 1951 *a*	BANK
	7 November 1951	FUND
	15 September 1961	WHO, ICAO, ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	13 March 1962	FAO, IMCO
	17 July 1962	IFC, IDA
PHILIPPINES	20 March 1950 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND
	21 May 1958	WMO
	12 March 1959	Third revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	13 January 1961	IFC
POLAND	19 June 1969 *a*	WHO (third revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of annex XII)
ROMANIA	15 September 1970 *a*	WHO (third revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of annex XII)

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[6] The instrument of accession by the Government of Nepal was deposited with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in accordance with Section 42 of the Convention.

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		*Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance*
RWANDA	15 April 1964 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	23 June 1964	BANK, FUND, IDA
SENEGAL	2 March 1966 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
SIERRA LEONE	13 March 1962 *d*	WHO (second revised text of annex VII), ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
SINGAPORE	18 March 1966 *d*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
SWEDEN	12 September 1951 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
	31 July 1953	WMO
	22 August 1957	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	1 February 1960	IMCO
	3 September 1960	IFC
	28 September 1960	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
	11 April 1962	IDA
	13 September 1968	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
THAILAND	30 March 1956 *a*	ICAO, FAO
	19 June 1961	WHO (second revised text of annex VII), ILO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, ITU, WMO, IFC, Revised text of annex II (FAO)
	28 April 1965	UPU
	21 March 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
TOGO	15 July 1960 *a*	WHO (third revised text of annex VII)
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	19 October 1965 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	15 July 1966	Second revised text of annex II (FAO)
TUNISIA	3 December 1957 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
	19 May 1958	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)
UKRAINIAN SSR	13 April 1966 *a*	ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	10 January 1966 *a*	WHO, ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
UNITED KINGDOM	16 August 1949 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO
	17 December 1954	UPU, ITU, WMO
	22 September 1955	Revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	30 September 1957	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	4 November 1959	IMCO
	28 November 1968	Revised text of annex XII (IMCO)
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	29 October 1962 *a*	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO
	26 March 1963	WMO
	10 April 1963	ICAO, BANK, FUND, ITU, IFC
UPPER VOLTA	6 April 1962 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC
YUGOSLAVIA	23 November 1951 *a*	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
	5 March 1952	WMO
	16 March 1959	Second revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	14 April 1960	Third revised text of annex VII (WHO)
	8 April 1964	IMCO, IFC, IDA, revised text of annex II (FAO)
	27 February 1969	Revised text of annex II (FAO)
ZAIRE	8 December 1964 *a*	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IFC, IDA

Declarations and Reservations[7]

BULGARIA[8]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention only if, before a dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention is referred to the International Court of Justice, the Parties involved in the dispute have, for each individual case, given their prior consent thereto. This reservation applies also to section 32, which provides that the opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be considered as decisive.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[8]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA[8]

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, under which the International Court of Justice has compulsory jurisdiction in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; concerning the competence of the International Court of Justice in such disputes, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation also applies to the provision of section 32 requiring the Parties concerned to accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice as decisive.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the provisions of section 11 of article IV of the Convention, to the effect that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to this Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and other taxes, cannot be fully complied with by any Government. Reference is made to the provisions of article 37 and of annex 3 of the International Telecommunication Convention concluded at Buenos Aires in 1952, as well as to the resolutions Nos. 27 and 28 appended to that Convention."

GABON

However, I have to invite your attention to the fact that it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a State party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that State to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union.

HUNGARY[8]

The Hungarian People's Republic accepts sections 24 and 32 of the Convention with the reservation that disputes regarding the interpretation and application of the Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties involved in the given dispute.

The Hungarian People's Republic makes a reservation also with regard to the provision in section 32 making the advisory opinion of the Court decisive in certain cases.

IVORY COAST

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 28 December 1961)

. . . it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a State party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that State to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union.

MADAGASCAR

. . . the Malagasy Government will not be able to comply fully with the provisions of article IV, section 11, of the Convention, which states that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government, in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, until such time as all Governments decide to co-operate by according such treatment to the agencies in question.

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[7] Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made on accession.

[8] The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has notified the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept these reservations because in its view they are not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

MONGOLIA[9]

"The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, which provide for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. As to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention the Mongolian People's Republic maintains that for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the consent of all Parties to the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision of section 32 whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive."

NEW ZEALAND

"... the Government of New Zealand, in common with other Governments, cannot give full effect to article IV, section 11, of the Convention, which requires that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than the treatment accorded by the Government of such a State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, as long as all Governments have not decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question.

"It is noted that this matter has been receiving the consideration of the United Nations and of the International Telecommunication Union. It is also noted that the final text of the annex of the Convention approved by the International Telecommunication Union, and transmitted by the Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with section 36 of the Convention, contains a statement that the Union would not claim for itself the enjoyment of privileged treatment with regard to the facilities in respect of communications provided in section 11 of the Convention."

NORWAY

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 20 September 1951)

"I have further been instructed to inform you that the Norwegian Government is of the opinion that it is impossible for any government to comply fully with Section 11 of the said Convention, which requires that the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each state party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment no less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications as long as all governments have not agreed to grant to the agency in question, the treatment specified in this Section."

PAKISTAN

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 15 September 1961 and also, with the second paragraph omitted, in subsequent notifications received on 13 March 1962 and 17 July 1962)

"The enjoyment by Specialized Agencies of the communication privileges provided in Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention cannot, in practice, be determined by unilateral action of individual Governments and has in fact been determined by the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 and Telegraph and Telephone Regulations annexed thereto. Pakistan would, therefore, not be able to comply with the provisions of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention in view of Resolution No. 28 (annexure I) passed at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, held in Buenos Aires in 1952.

"The International Telecommunication Union shall not claim for itself the communication privileges provided in Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention."

POLAND[9]

Subject to the reservation, in respect of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, that disputes arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the agreement of all parties to the dispute and that the Polish People's Republic reserves the right not to accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice as decisive.

ROMANIA[9]

The Socialist Republic of Romania states that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32, whereby the question whether an abuse of a privilege or immunity has occurred, and differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention and disputes between specialized agencies and Member States, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice. The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that such questions, differences or disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the agreement of the parties in each individual case.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[9]

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

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[9] See footnote 8, p. 44.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[10]

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the USSR will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"I have to invite your attention to the fact that it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of Section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the Specialized Agency to enjoy in the territory of a state party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that state to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the Agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union."

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 17 December 1954)

"With regard to the Universal Postal Union and the World Meteorological Organization, I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that no Government can fully comply with Section 11 of this Convention which requires that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such a State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications so long as all the other Governments have not decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question. This matter is under consideration by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union.

"The final text of the annex to the Convention approved by the International Telecommunication Union and transmitted by the Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Section 36 of the Convention contains a statement that the Union would not claim for itself the enjoyment of privileged treatment with regard to the facilities in respect of communications provided in Section 11 of the Convention."

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 4 November 1959)

"Her Majesty's Government observe that it would be impracticable for any Government fully to comply with Section 11 of the Convention which requires that the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, until such time as all the other Governments have decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question. This matter is under consideration by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union."

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[10] See footnote 8, p. 44.

3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

Done at Vienna on 18 April 1961[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1964, in accordance with article 51.

REGISTRATION: 24 June 1964, No. 7310.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 95.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AFGHANISTAN		6 October 1965 *a*
ALBANIA	18 April 1961	
ALGERIA		14 April 1964 *a*
ARGENTINA	18 April 1961	10 October 1963
AUSTRALIA	30 March 1962	26 January 1968
AUSTRIA	18 April 1961	28 April 1966
BAHRAIN		2 November 1971 *a*
BARBADOS		6 May 1968 *d*
BELGIUM	23 October 1961	2 May 1968
BOTSWANA		11 April 1969 *a*
BRAZIL	18 April 1961	25 March 1965
BULGARIA	18 April 1961	17 January 1968
BURUNDI		1 May 1968 *a*
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	18 April 1961	14 May 1964
CANADA	5 February 1962	26 May 1966
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	28 March 1962	
CEYLON	18 April 1961	
CHILE	18 April 1961	9 January 1968
CHINA[2]	18 April 1961	19 December 1969
COLOMBIA	18 April 1961	
CONGO		11 March 1963 *a*
COSTA RICA	14 February 1962	9 November 1964
CUBA	16 January 1962	26 September 1963
CYPRUS		10 September 1968 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	18 April 1961	24 May 1963
DAHOMEY		27 March 1967 *a*
DENMARK	18 April 1961	2 October 1968
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	30 March 1962	14 January 1964
ECUADOR[2a]	18 April 1961	21 September 1964
EGYPT		9 June 1964 *a*
EL SALVADOR		9 December 1965 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]	18 April 1961	11 November 1964

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[1] The Convention was adopted on 14 April 1961 by the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 2 March to 14 April 1961. The Conference also adopted the Optional Protocol concerning the Acquisition of Nationality, the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, the Final Act and four resolutions annexed to that Act. The Convention and two Protocols were deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Final Act, by unanimous decision of the Conference, was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria. The text of the Final Act and of the annexed resolutions is published in the United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 212. For the proceedings of the Conference, see *United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, Official Records*, vols. I and II (United Nations publication, Sales Nos: 61.X.2 and 62.X.1).

[2] See note, p. iii.

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, the Permanent Representatives or the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that their Governments considered the said signature and/or ratification as null and void, since the so-called "Government of China" had no right to speak or assume obligations on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State, the People's Republic of China, and one Government entitled to represent it, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the 1961 Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, contributed to the formulation of the Convention concerned, signed the Convention and duly deposited the instrument of ratification thereof, and that "any statements and reservations relating to the above-mentioned Convention that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under this Convention".

[2a] Upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of Ecuador withdrew the reservation to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Convention formulated at the time of its signature.

[3] The instrument of ratification contains the following statement: "the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Optional Protocol concerning the Acquisition of Nationality

[*footnote continues on following page*

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Fiji		21 June 1971 *d*
Finland	20 October 1961	9 December 1969
France	30 March 1962	31 December 1970
Gabon		2 April 1964 *a*
Ghana	18 April 1961	28 June 1962
Greece[3a]	29 March 1962	16 July 1970
Guatemala	18 April 1961	1 October 1963
Guinea		10 January 1968 *a*
Holy See	18 April 1961	17 April 1964
Honduras		13 February 1968 *a*
Hungary	18 April 1961	24 September 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971 *a*
India		15 October 1965 *a*
Iran	27 May 1961	3 February 1965
Iraq	20 February 1962	15 October 1963
Ireland	18 April 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 April 1961	11 August 1970
Italy	13 March 1962	25 June 1969
Ivory Coast		1 October 1962 *a*
Jamaica		5 June 1963 *a*
Japan	26 March 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971 *a*
Kenya		1 July 1965 *a*
Khmer Republic		31 August 1965 *a*
Kuwait		23 July 1969 *a*
Laos		3 December 1962 *a*
Lebanon	18 April 1961	16 March 1971
Lesotho		26 November 1969 *a*
Liberia	18 April 1961	15 May 1962
Liechtenstein	18 April 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 February 1962	17 August 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963 *a*
Malawi		19 May 1965 *a*
Malaysia		9 November 1965 *a*
Mali		28 March 1968 *a*
Malta[4]		7 March 1967 *d*
Mauritania		16 July 1962 *a*
Mauritius		18 July 1969 *d*
Mexico	18 April 1961	16 June 1965
Mongolia		5 January 1967 *a*
Morocco		19 June 1968 *a*
Nepal		28 September 1965 *a*
New Zealand	28 March 1962	23 September 1970

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and the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the date on which the Convention and the Protocols will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

The Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have informed the Secretary-General, that they consider the abovementioned statement as having no legal force on the ground that West Berlin is not, and never has been, a State territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and that, consequently, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is in no way competent to assume any obligations in respect of West Berlin or to extend to it the application of international agreements, including the Convention in question.

The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America have informed the Secretary-General that, in the Declaration on Berlin of 5 May 1955, which accords with instruments that previously entered into force, the Allied Kommandatura as the supreme authority in Berlin had authorized the Berlin authorities to assure the representation abroad of the interests of Berlin and its inhabitants under suitable arrangements, and that the arrangements made in accordance with the said authorization permitted the Federal Republic of Germany to extend to Berlin the international agreements which the Federal Republic concludes, provided that the final decision in every case of such an extension was left to the Allied Kommandatura and that internal Berlin action was required to make any such agreement applicable as domestic law in Berlin. For these reasons they consider the objections referred to in the preceding paragraph as unfounded.

[3a] In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of Greece notified the Secretary-General that it did not maintain the reservation made at the time of signature of the Convention with respect to the last sentence of paragraph 2 of aricle 37. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 186.

[4] In its notification of succession, the Government of Malta indicated that it considers itself bound by the Convention as from 1 October 1964 [the date of entry into force of the Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland].

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Niger		5 December 1962 *a*
Nigeria	31 March 1962	19 June 1967
Norway	18 April 1961	24 October 1967
Pakistan	29 March 1962	29 March 1962
Panama	18 April 1961	4 December 1963
Paraguay		23 December 1969 *a*
Peru		18 December 1968 *a*
Philippines	20 October 1961	15 November 1965
Poland	18 April 1961	19 April 1965
Portugal		11 September 1968 *a*
Republic of Korea[4a]	28 March 1962	28 December 1970
Romania	18 April 1961	15 November 1968
Rwanda		15 April 1964 *a*
San Marino	25 October 1961	8 September 1965
Senegal	18 April 1961	
Sierra Leone		13 August 1962 *a*
Somalia		29 March 1968 *a*
South Africa	28 March 1962	
Spain		21 November 1967 *a*
Swaziland		25 April 1969 *a*
Sweden	18 April 1961	21 March 1967
Switzerland	18 April 1961	30 October 1963
Thailand	30 October 1961	
Togo		27 November 1970 *a*
Trinidad and Tobago		19 October 1965 *a*
Tunisia		24 January 1968 *a*
Uganda		15 April 1965 *a*
Ukrainian SSR	18 April 1961	12 June 1964
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 April 1961	25 March 1964
United Kingdom	11 December 1961	1 September 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 February 1962	5 November 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	
Uruguay	18 April 1961	10 March 1970
Venezuela	18 April 1961	16 March 1965
Yugoslavia	18 April 1961	1 April 1963
Zaire	18 April 1961	19 July 1965

Declarations and Reservations[5]

BOTSWANA

"Subject to the reservation that article 37 of the Convention should be applicable on the basis of reciprocity only."

BULGARIA

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of States, the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The provisions of these articles are inconsistent with the very nature of the Convention, which is universal in character and should be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a convention of this kind.

[4a] In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned ratification, the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria and the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations stated that their Governments considered the said ratification as null and void, for the South Korean authorities could not speak on behalf of Korea.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the above-mentioned communication from the Permanent Representative of Romania, the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations stated the following:

"The Republic of Korea took part in the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, and contributed to the formulation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, signed the Convention on the same day and duly deposited the instrument of ratification thereof with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 December 1970.

"As the resolution 195 (III) of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 12 December 1948 declares unmistakably, the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful government in Korea.

"Therefore, the rights and obligations of the Republic of Korea under the said Convention shall in no way be affected by any statement that has no basis in fact or unjustly distorts the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic of Korea."

[5] For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see page 52.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba makes an explicit reservation in respect of the provisions of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, because it considers that, in view of the nature of the contents of the Convention and the subject it governs, all free and sovereign States have the right to participate in it; for that reason, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba favours facilitating the admission of all countries of the International Community, without any distinction based on the extent of a State's territory, the number of its inhabitants or its social, economic or political system.

EGYPT[5a]

"1. Paragraph 2 of article 37 shall not apply.

"2. It is understood that the accession to this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the United Arab Republic. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the United Arab Republic and Israel."

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic considers that article 38, paragraph 1, is to be interpreted as granting to a diplomatic agent who is a national of or permanently resident in the receiving State only immunity from jurisdiction, and inviolability, both being confined to official acts performed by the said diplomatic agent in the exercise of his functions.

The Government of the French Republic declares that the provisions of the bilateral agreements in force between France and foreign States are not affected by the provisions of the Convention.

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States were precluded from signing and are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and therefore, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, no State should be barred from participation in a Convention of this nature."

IRAQ

"With reservation that paragraph 2 of article 37 shall be applied on the basis of reciprocity."

JAPAN

"I have the honour to notify, under the instructions of my Government, that the Government of Japan, upon signing the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, wishes to make the following declaration with regard to article 34(*a*) of the said Convention:

> " 'It is understood that the taxes referred to in article 34(*a*) include those collected by special collectors under the laws and regulations of Japan provided that they are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services. For example, in the case of the travelling tax, railway, shipping and airline companies are made special collectors of the tax by the Travelling Tax Law. Passengers of railroad trains, vessels and airplanes who are legally liable to pay the tax for their travels within Japan are required to purchase travel tickets normally at a price incorporating the tax without being specifically informed of its amount. Accordingly, taxes collected by special collectors such as the travelling tax have to be considered as the indirect taxes normally incorporated in the price of goods or services referred to in article 34(*a*).' "

KHMER REPUBLIC

The diplomatic immunities and privileges provided for in article 37, paragraph 2, of the aforementioned Convention, recognized and admitted in customary law and in the practice of States in favour of heads of missions and members of diplomatic staff of the mission, cannot be granted by the Royal Government of Cambodia for the benefit of other categories of mission staff, including administrative and technical staff.

KUWAIT[5a]

If the State of Kuwait has reason to believe that the diplomatic pouch contains something which may not be sent by pouch under paragraph 4 of article 27 of the Convention, it considers that it has the right to request that the pouch be opened in the presence of the representative of the diplomatic mission (concerned). If this request is refused by the authorities of the sending State, the diplomatic pouch shall be returned to its place of origin.

[5a] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 5 September 1969, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Kuwait on acceding to the above Convention. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity".

An identical communication, *mutatis mutandis*, was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 15 October 1969 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of the United Arab Republic.

The Government of Kuwait declares that its accession to the Convention does not imply recognition of "Israel" or entering with it into relations governed by the Convention thereto acceded.

MALTA

"The Government of Malta wishes to declare that paragraph 2 of article 37 shall be applied on the basis of reciprocity."

MONGOLIA

In respect of article 11, paragraph 1, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic maintains that any difference of opinion with regard to the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending and receiving States.

Referring to articles 48 and 50, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Vienna Convention and declares that, as the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, it should be open for accession by all States.

MOROCCO

The Kingdom of Morocco accedes to the Convention subject to the reservation that paragraph 2 of article 37 is not applicable.

NEPAL

"Subject to the reservation with regard to article 8, paragraph 3 of the Convention, that the prior consent to His Majesty's Government of Nepal shall be required for the appointment to the diplomatic staff of any mission in Nepal of any national of a third State who is not also a national of the sending State."

PORTUGAL

The diplomatic immunities and privileges provided for in article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention, recognized and admitted in customary law and in the practice of States in favour of heads of missions and members of diplomatic staff of the mission, cannot be granted by the Government of Portugal for the benefit of other categories of mission staff, including administrative and technical staff.

ROMANIA

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of articles 48 and 50 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.

VENEZUELA[6]

. . .

3. Under the Constitution of Venezuela, all Venezuelan nationals are equal before the law and none may enjoy special privileges; for that reason I make a formal reservation to article 38 of the Convention.

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[6] In the instrument of ratification, the Government of Venezuela confirmed the reservation set forth in paragraph 3 of its reservations made upon signature. On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations stated that the reservations set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 had not been maintained by the Government of Venezuela upon ratification and should be considered as withdrawn; for the text of those reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 202.

Objections[7]

AUSTRALIA

14 March 1968

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia does not regard the statements concerning paragraph (1) of Article 11 made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Mongolian People's Republic as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph.

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia declares that it does not recognize as valid the reservations to paragraph 2, Article 37, of the Convention made by the United Arab Republic and by Cambodia."

20 November 1970

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia declares that it does not recognise as valid the reservations to article 37, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by Morocco and Portugal."

BELGIUM

The Belgian Government considers the statement made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 to be incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention and does not regard it as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph.

The Belgian Government also considers the reservation made by the United Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia to paragraph 2 of article 37 to be incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention.

CANADA

"The Government of Canada does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Convention made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights or obligations under this paragraph."

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph. Further, the Government of Denmark does not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of Article 37 made by the United Arab Republic, Cambodia and Morocco. This statement shall not be regarded as precluding the entry into force of the Convention between Denmark and the above-mentioned countries."

5 August 1970

"The Government of Denmark does not regard the reservation to article 37, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by Portugal on 11th of September 1968 as valid.

"This statement shall not be regarded as precluding the entry into force of the said Convention between Denmark and Portugal."

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention the reservations made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic concerning Article 11 of the Convention."

16 March 1967

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservations made by the United Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia to article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, as incompatible with content and spirit of the aforementioned Convention."

10 May 1967

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation made by the Mongolian People's Republic on 5 January 1967 in respect of article 11 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention."

9 July 1968

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 17 January 1968 in respect of article 11, paragraph 1, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention."

23 December 1968

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservations made by the Kingdom of Morocco on 19 June 1968 and by Portugal on 11 September 1968 in respect of article 37, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention."

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic does not regard the statements concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph.

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservation to article 27, paragraph 4, made by the State of Kuwait.

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[7] The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservations to article 37, paragraph 2, made by the Government of Cambodia, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Government of Portugal and the Government of the United Arab Republic.

None of these declarations shall be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the French Republic and the States mentioned.

GREECE

The Government of Greece cannot accept the reservation to paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention made by Cambodia, Morocco, Portugal and the United Arab Republic

GUATEMALA

23 December 1963

The Government of Guatemala rejects formally the reservations to articles 48 and 50 of the Convention made by the Government of Cuba in its instrument of ratification.

LUXEMBOURG

18 January 1965

With reference to the reservation and declaration made by the Governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of Luxembourg regrets that it cannot accept that reservation or that declaration which tends to modify the effect of certain provisions of the Convention.

25 October 1965

With reference to the statement made by the Government of Hungary upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of Luxembourg regrets that it cannot accept this declaration.

MALTA

"The Government of Malta does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

NEW ZEALAND

"The Government of New Zealand does not regard the statements concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph. Further, the Government of New Zealand does not accept the reservation to paragraph 2 of Article 37 of the Convention made by Cambodia, Morocco, Portugal and the United Arab Republic."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the United Arab Republic. Further, the Government of the United Kingdom do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

7 June 1967

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

29 March 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Government of Bulgaria as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

19 June 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of Cambodia."

23 August 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Kingdom of Morocco."

10 December 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of Portugal."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

22 June 1964

"The Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar rejects formally the reservation to article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in its instrument of ratification."

4. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality

Done at Vienna on 18 April 1961[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VI.

REGISTRATION: 21 June 1964, No. 7311.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 500, p. 223.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a)*	
ARGENTINA	25 October	1961	10 October	1963
BELGIUM			2 May	1968 *a*
BOTSWANA			11 April	1969 *a*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	28 March	1962		
CHINA[2]	18 April	1961		
DENMARK	18 April	1961	2 October	1968
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	30 March	1962	14 January	1964
EGYPT			9 June	1964 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]	28 March	1962	11 November	1964
FINLAND	20 October	1961	9 December	1969
GABON			2 April	1964 *a*
GHANA	18 April	1961		
GUINEA			10 January	1968 *a*
ICELAND			18 May	1971 *a*
INDIA			15 October	1965 *a*
IRAN	27 May	1961	3 February	1965
IRAQ	20 February	1962	15 October	1963
ITALY	13 March	1962	25 June	1969
KENYA			1 July	1965 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC			31 August	1965 *a*
LAOS			3 December	1962 *a*
LEBANON	18 April	1961		
MADAGASCAR			31 July	1963 *a*
MALAYSIA			9 November	1965 *a*
NEPAL			28 September	1965 *a*
NIGER			28 March	1966 *a*
NORWAY	18 April	1961	24 October	1967
PANAMA			4 December	1963 *a*
PARAGUAY			23 December	1969 *a*
PHILIPPINES	20 October	1961	15 November	1965
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	30 March	1962		
SENEGAL	18 April	1961		
SWEDEN	18 April	1961	21 March	1967
THAILAND	30 October	1961		
TUNISIA			24 January	1968 *a*
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	27 February	1962	5 November	1962
YUGOSLAVIA	18 April	1961	1 April	1963

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 47.

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] See footnote 3, p. 47, and footnote 3, p. 55.

5. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

Done at Vienna on 18 April 1961[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VIII.

REGISTRATION: 24 June 1964, No. 7312.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 500, p. 241.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AUSTRALIA		26 January 1968 *a*
AUSTRIA	18 April 1961	28 April 1966
BELGIUM	23 October 1961	2 May 1968
BOTSWANA		11 April 1969 *a*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	28 March 1962	
CHINA[1a]	18 April 1961	
COLOMBIA	18 April 1961	
COSTA RICA		9 November 1964 *a*
DENMARK	18 April 1961	2 October 1968
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	30 March 1962	13 February 1964
ECUADOR	18 April 1961	21 September 1964
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2, 3]	18 April 1961	11 November 1964
FINLAND	20 October 1961	9 December 1969
FRANCE	30 March 1962	31 December 1970
GABON		2 April 1964 *a*
GHANA	18 April 1961	
GUINEA		10 January 1968 *a*
ICELAND		18 May 1971 *a*
INDIA		15 October 1965 *a*
IRAN	27 May 1961	3 February 1965
IRAQ	20 February 1962	15 October 1963
IRELAND	18 April 1961	
ISRAEL	18 April 1961	
ITALY	13 March 1962	25 June 1969
JAPAN	26 March 1962	8 June 1964
KENYA		1 July 1965 *a*

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 47.

[1a] See note, p. iii.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 47.

[3] In a communication received on 22 March 1965, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is not a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. In order to meet her obligations under article I of the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, and in accordance with Security Council resolution of 15 October 1946 on the conditions under which the International Court of Justice shall be open to States not Parties to that Statute [resolution 9 (1946) adopted by the Security Council at its 76th meeting], the Federal Republic has issued a declaration accepting the competence of the International Court of Justice for the disputes named in article I of the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. This declaration also applies to the disputes named in article IV of the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes which arise from the interpretation or application of the Optional Protocol on the Acquisition of Nationality."

The declaration referred to above was deposited by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 29 January 1965 with the Registrar of the International Court of Justice who transmitted certified true copies thereof to all States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Security Council resolution referred to above.

In the same communication, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with article IV of the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, that it will extend the provisions of the said Protocol to disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Optional Protocol concerning the Acquisition of Nationality, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
KHMER REPUBLIC			31 August	1965 *a*
LAOS			3 December	1962 *a*
LEBANON	18 April	1961		
LIECHTENSTEIN	18 April	1961	8 May	1964
LUXEMBOURG	2 February	1962	17 August	1966
MADAGASCAR			31 July	1963 *a*
MALAYSIA			9 November	1965 *a*
MALTA[4]			7 March	1967 *d*
MAURITIUS			18 July	1969 *d*
NEPAL			28 September	1965 *a*
NEW ZEALAND	28 March	1962	23 September	1970
NIGER			26 April	1966 *a*
NORWAY	18 April	1961	24 October	1967
PANAMA			4 December	1963 *a*
PARAGUAY			23 December	1969 *a*
PHILIPPINES	20 October	1961	15 November	1965
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	30 March	1962		
SWEDEN	18 April	1961	21 March	1967
SWITZERLAND	18 April	1961	22 November	1963
UNITED KINGDOM	11 December	1961	1 September	1964
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	27 February	1962	5 November	1962
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	29 June	1961		
YUGOSLAVIA	18 April	1961	1 April	1963
ZAIRE			19 July	1965 *a*

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[4] See footnote 4, p. 48, which also applies to this Protocol.

6. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

Done at Vienna on 24 April 1963[1]

Entry into force: 19 March 1967, in accordance with article 77.

Registration: 8 June 1967, No. 8638.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 596, p. 261.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Algeria		14 April 1964 *a*
Argentina	24 April 1963	7 March 1967
Australia	31 March 1964	
Austria	24 April 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 March 1964	9 September 1970
Bolivia	6 August 1963	22 September 1970
Brazil	24 April 1963	11 May 1967
Cameroon	21 August 1963	22 May 1967
Central African Republic	24 April 1963	
Chile	24 April 1963	9 January 1968
China[1a]	24 April 1963	
Colombia	24 April 1963	
Congo	24 April 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 December 1966
Cuba	24 April 1963	15 October 1965
Czechoslovakia	31 March 1964	13 March 1968
Dahomey	24 April 1963	
Denmark	24 April 1963	
Dominican Republic	24 April 1963	4 March 1964
Ecuador	25 March 1964	11 March 1965
Egypt		21 June 1965 *a*
Federal Republic of Germany[1b]	31 October 1963	7 September 1971
Finland	28 October 1963	
France	24 April 1963	31 December 1970
Gabon	24 April 1963	23 February 1965
Ghana	24 April 1963	4 October 1963
Holy See	24 April 1963	8 October 1970
Honduras		13 February 1968 *a*
Iran	24 April 1963	
Iraq		14 January 1970 *a*
Ireland	24 April 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 February 1964	
Italy	22 November 1963	25 June 1969
Ivory Coast	24 April 1963	
Kenya		1 July 1965 *a*
Kuwait	10 January 1964	
Lebanon	24 April 1963	
Liberia	24 April 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 April 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 March 1964	

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[1] The Convention was adopted on 22 April 1963 by the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 4 March to 22 April 1963. The Conference also adopted the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, the Final Act and three resolutions annexed to that Act. The Convention and the two Protocols were deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Final Act, by unanimous decision of the Conference, was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria. For the proceedings of the Conference, see *United Nations Conference on Consular Relations, Official Records,* vols. I and II (United Nations publication, Sales Nos.: 63.X.2 and 64.X.1). The text of the Convention, two Protocols, Final Act and resolutions is published in vol. II.

[1a] See note, p. iii.

[1b] With the following declaration:

> ". . . The Convention and Optional Protocols shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany, subject to the existing rights and responsibilities of the Powers responsible for Berlin including the right to decide on the admission of heads of consular missions in their sectors and to determine the extent of consular privileges and immunities."

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
MADAGASCAR		17 February 1967 *a*
MALI		28 March 1968 *a*
MAURITIUS		13 May 1970 *a*
MEXICO	7 October 1963	16 June 1965
NEPAL		28 September 1965 *a*
NIGER	24 April 1963	26 April 1966
NIGERIA		22 January 1968 *a*
NORWAY	24 April 1963	
PAKISTAN		14 April 1969 *a*
PANAMA	4 December 1963	28 August 1967
PARAGUAY		23 December 1969 *a*
PERU	24 April 1963	
PHILIPPINES	24 April 1963	15 November 1965
POLAND	20 March 1964	
SENEGAL		29 April 1966 *a*
SOMALIA		29 March 1968 *a*
SPAIN		3 February 1970 *a*
SWEDEN	8 October 1963	
SWITZERLAND	23 October 1963	3 May 1965
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		19 October 1965 *a*
TUNISIA		8 July 1964 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM	27 March 1964	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	24 April 1963	24 November 1969
UPPER VOLTA	24 April 1963	11 August 1964
URUGUAY	24 April 1963	10 March 1970
VENEZUELA[2]	24 April 1963	27 October 1965
YUGOSLAVIA	24 April 1963	8 February 1965
ZAIRE	24 April 1963	

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA[3]

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba makes an express reservation to the provisions of articles 74 and 76 of the Convention because it considers that, in view of the nature of the content and rules of the Convention, all free and sovereign States have the right to participate in it, and the Revolutionary Government is therefore in favour of facilitating accession by all countries in the international community, without distinction as to the territorial size of States, the number of their inhabitants or their social, economic or political systems.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"Contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of States and to the right of all States to participate in general multilateral treaties, articles 74 and 76 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations deprive certain States of their undeniable right to become parties to a treaty of a general character, concerning matters of legitimate interest of any State, which, according to its preamble, should contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems."

EGYPT[4]

"1—It is understood that the accession to this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the United Arab Republic. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the United Arab Republic and Israel.

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[2] The instrument of ratification does not maintain the reservations made on behalf of the Government of Venezuela upon signature of the Convention. On depositing the said instrument, the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations confirmed that those reservations should be considered as withdrawn. For the text of the reservations in question, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, p. 452.

[3] In a communication received on 26 November 1965, the Government of Luxembourg declared that it is not in a position to accept the reservations formulated by the Government of Cuba regarding articles 74 and 76 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done on 24 April 1963.

[4] In a communication received on 16 March 1966, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of paragraph 1 of the declaration made by the Government of the United Arab Republic. In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention and Protocol are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the United Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity."

The instrument of ratification by the Government of France of the Convention contains the following declaration: the Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservations to articles 46, 49, 62 and 65 of the Convention made by the Government of the United Arab Republic. This declaration shall not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the French Republic and the United Arab Republic.

In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following declaration:

". . . The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not regard as valid the reservations to articles 46, 49, 62 and 65 of the Convention made by the Government of the United Arab Republic.

"This declaration shall not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Arab Republic."

"2—Paragraph 1 of article 46 concerning exemption from registration of aliens and residence permits shall not apply to consular employees.

"3—Article 49 concerning exemption from taxation shall apply only to consular officers, their spouses and minor children. This exemption cannot be extended to consular employees and to members of the service staff.

"4—Article 62, concerning exemption from custom duties and taxes on articles for the official use of a consular post headed by an honorary officer, shall not apply.

"5—Article 65 is not accepted. Honorary consular officers cannot be exempted from registration of aliens and residence permits.

"6—It is the understanding of the United Arab Republic that the privileges and immunities specified in this Convention are granted only to consular officers, their spouses and minor children and cannot be extended to other members of their families."

IRAQ[5]

The accession of the Republic of Iraq to this Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of the Member of the United Nations called Israel or imply any obligation toward or relation with the said Member.

ITALY

With reference to the provision contained in article 36, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention on Consular Relations, the Italian Government considers that the right of a consular official to visit nationals of his State who are for any reason held in custody and to act on their behalf may not be waived, inasmuch as it is embodied in general law. The Italian Government will therefore act on the basis of reciprocity.

MEXICO

Mexico does not accept that part of article 31, paragraph 4 of the Convention which refers to expropriation of consular premises. The main reason for this reservation is that that paragraph, by contemplating the possibility of expropriation of consular premises by the receiving State, presupposes that the sending State is the owner of the premises. That situation is precluded in the Mexican Republic by article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, according to which foreign States cannot acquire private title to immovable property unless it is situated at the permanent seat of Federal Power and necessary for the direct use of their embassies or legations.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The United Kingdom will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions as relating only to acts in respect of which consular officers and consular employees enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in accordance with the provisions of article 43 of the Convention."

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[5] On 16 March 1970, the Secretary-General received the following communication from the Government of Israel: "the Government of Israel has noted the accentuated political character of the declaration made by the Government of Iraq on that occasion. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. That declaration cannot in any way affect the obligations of Iraq under international law. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards that Member of the United Nations an attitude of complete reciprocity".

7. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality

Done at Vienna on 24 April 1963[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 March 1967, in accordance with article VI.

REGISTRATION: 8 June 1967, No. 8639.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 596, p. 469.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a)*	
BELGIUM			9 September	1970 *a*
BRAZIL	24 April	1963		
CAMEROON	21 August	1963		
CHINA[2]	24 April	1963		
COLOMBIA	24 April	1963		
CONGO	24 April	1963		
DENMARK	24 April	1963		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	24 April	1963	4 March	1964
EGYPT			21 June	1965 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]	31 October	1963	7 September	1971
FINLAND	28 October	1963		
GABON			23 February	1965 *a*
GHANA	24 April	1963	4 October	1963
IRAQ[4]			14 January	1970 *a*
ITALY	22 November	1963	25 June	1969
KENYA			1 July	1965 *a*
KUWAIT	10 January	1964		
LIBERIA	24 April	1963		
MADAGASCAR			17 February	1967 *a*
NEPAL			28 September	1965 *a*
NORWAY	24 April	1963		
PANAMA	4 December	1963	28 August	1967
PARAGUAY			23 December	1969 *a*
PHILIPPINES			15 November	1965 *a*
SENEGAL			29 April	1966 *a*
SWEDEN	8 October	1963		
TUNISIA			24 January	1968 *a*
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC			21 June	1965 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	24 April	1963		
ZAIRE	24 April	1963		

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 57.

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] See footnote 1b, p. 57.

[4] See p. 59 for the text of the reservation contained in the instrument of accession by the Government of Iraq to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and to this Protocol. See also footnote 5 on that page for the communication from the Government of Israel.

8. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

Done at Vienna on 24 April 1963[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 March 1967, in accordance with article VIII.

REGISTRATION: 8 June 1967, No. 8640.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 596, p. 487.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
ARGENTINA	24 April 1963	
AUSTRIA	24 April 1963	12 June 1969
BELGIUM	31 March 1964	9 September 1970
CAMEROON	21 August 1963	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	24 April 1963	
CHILE	24 April 1963	
CHINA[2]	24 April 1963	
COLOMBIA	24 April 1963	
CONGO	24 April 1963	
DAHOMEY	24 April 1963	
DENMARK	24 April 1963	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	24 April 1963	4 March 1964
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]	31 October 1963	7 September 1971
FINLAND	28 October 1963	
FRANCE	24 April 1963	31 December 1970
GABON	24 April 1963	23 February 1965
GHANA	24 April 1963	
IRELAND	24 April 1963	
ITALY	22 November 1963	25 June 1969
IVORY COAST	24 April 1963	
KENYA		1 July 1965 *a*
KUWAIT	10 January 1964	
LEBANON	24 April 1963	
LIBERIA	24 April 1963	
LIECHTENSTEIN	24 April 1963	18 May 1966
LUXEMBOURG	24 March 1964	
MADAGASCAR		17 February 1967 *a*
MAURITIUS		13 May 1970 *a*
NEPAL		28 September 1965 *a*
NIGER	24 April 1963	
NORWAY	24 April 1963	
PANAMA	4 December 1963	28 August 1967
PARAGUAY		23 December 1969 *a*
PERU	24 April 1963	
PHILIPPINES	24 April 1963	15 November 1965
SENEGAL		29 April 1966 *a*
SWEDEN	8 October 1963	
SWITZERLAND	23 October 1963	3 May 1965
UNITED KINGDOM	27 March 1964	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	24 April 1963	24 November 1969
UPPER VOLTA	24 April 1963	11 August 1964
URUGUAY	24 April 1963	
YUGOSLAVIA	24 April 1963	
ZAIRE	24 April 1963	

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 57.

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] See footnote 1b, p. 57.

9. Convention on Special Missions

***Opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969*[1]**

Not yet in force (see article 53).

TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2530 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
ARGENTINA	18 December 1969	
CHINA[2]	28 December 1970	
CYPRUS	18 September 1970	
EL SALVADOR	18 December 1970	
FINLAND	28 December 1970	
ISRAEL	9 November 1970	
JAMAICA	18 December 1969	
LIECHTENSTEIN	15 December 1970	
NICARAGUA	18 September 1970	
PHILIPPINES	16 December 1969	
SWITZERLAND	31 July 1970	
TUNISIA	19 August 1970	2 November 1971
UNITED KINGDOM	17 December 1970	
YUGOSLAVIA	18 December 1969	

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[1] The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2530 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969. For the text of the resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/7630).

[2] See note, p. iii.

10. Optional Protocol to the Convention on Special Missions concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

Opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969[1]

Not yet in force (see article VII).

TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2530 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
CHINA[2]	28 December 1970	
CYPRUS	31 December 1970	
EL SALVADOR	18 December 1970	
FINLAND	28 December 1970	
JAMAICA	1 July 1970	
LIECHTENSTEIN	15 December 1970	
PHILIPPINES	16 December 1969	
SWITZERLAND	31 July 1970	
UNITED KINGDOM	17 December 1970	
YUGOSLAVIA	18 December 1969	

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[1] The Optional Protocol was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2530 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969. For the text of the resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/7630).

[2] See note, p. iii.

CHAPTER IV. HUMAN RIGHTS[1]

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948[2]

Entry into force: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII.

Registration: 12 January 1951, No. 1021.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 78, p. 277.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Afghanistan		22 March 1956 *a*
Albania		12 May 1955 *a*
Algeria		31 October 1963 *a*
Argentina		5 June 1956 *a*
Australia[3]	11 December 1948	8 July 1949
Austria		19 March 1958 *a*
Belgium[4]	12 December 1949	5 September 1951
Bolivia	11 December 1948	
Brazil	11 December 1948	15 April 1952
Bulgaria		21 July 1950 *a*
Burma	30 December 1949	14 March 1956
Byelorussian SSR	16 December 1949	11 August 1954
Canada	28 November 1949	3 September 1952
Ceylon		12 October 1950 *a*
Chile	11 December 1948	3 June 1953
China[4a]	20 July 1949	19 July 1951
Colombia	12 August 1949	27 October 1959
Costa Rica		14 October 1950 *a*
Cuba	28 December 1949	4 March 1953
Czechoslovakia	28 December 1949	21 December 1950
Denmark	28 September 1949	15 June 1951
Dominican Republic	11 December 1948	
Ecuador	11 December 1948	21 December 1949
Egypt	12 December 1948	8 February 1952
El Salvador	27 April 1949	28 September 1950
Ethiopia	11 December 1948	1 July 1949
Federal Republic of Germany[5]		24 November 1954 *a*
Finland		18 December 1959 *a*
France	11 December 1948	14 October 1950
Ghana		24 December 1958 *a*
Greece	29 December 1949	8 December 1954
Guatemala	22 June 1949	13 January 1950
Haiti	11 December 1948	14 October 1950

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[1] For other multilateral treaties concluded in the field of human rights, see chapters V, VII, XVI, XVII and XVIII.

[2] Resolution 260 (III), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session,* Part I (A/810), p. 174.

[3] In a notification made on ratification, the Government of Australia extended the application of the Convention to all territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible.

[4] In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 13 March 1952, the Government of Belgium extended the application of the Convention to Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda Urundi.

[4a] See note, p. iii.

[5] In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a) notification of succession (d)*
Honduras	22 April 1949	5 March 1952
Hungary		7 January 1952 *a*
Iceland	14 May 1949	29 August 1949
India	29 November 1949	27 August 1959
Iran	8 December 1949	14 August 1956
Iraq		20 January 1959 *a*
Israel	17 August 1949	9 March 1950
Italy		4 June 1952 *a*
Jamaica		23 September 1968 *a*
Jordan		3 April 1950 *a*
Khmer Republic		14 October 1950 *a*
Laos		8 December 1950 *a*
Lebanon	30 December 1949	17 December 1953
Liberia	11 December 1948	9 June 1950
Mexico	14 December 1948	22 July 1952
Monaco		30 March 1950 *a*
Mongolia		5 January 1967 *a*
Morocco		24 January 1958 *a*
Nepal		17 January 1969 *a*
Netherlands		20 June 1966 *a*
New Zealand	25 November 1949	
Nicaragua		29 January 1952 *a*
Norway	11 December 1948	22 July 1949
Pakistan	11 December 1948	12 October 1957
Panama	11 December 1948	11 January 1950
Paraguay	11 December 1948	
Peru	11 December 1948	24 February 1960
Philippines	11 December 1948	7 July 1950
Poland		14 November 1950 *a*
Republic of Korea		14 October 1950 *a*
Republic of Viet-Nam		11 August 1950 *a*
Romania		2 November 1950 *a*
Saudi Arabia		13 July 1950 *a*
Spain		13 September 1968 *a*
Sweden	30 December 1949	27 May 1952
Syria		25 June 1955 *a*
Tunisia		29 November 1956 *a*
Turkey		31 July 1950 *a*
Ukrainian SSR	16 December 1949	15 November 1954
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16 December 1949	3 May 1954
United Kingdom[6]		30 January 1970 *a*
United States of America	11 December 1948	
Upper Volta		14 September 1965 *a*
Uruguay	11 December 1948	11 July 1967
Venezuela		12 July 1960 *a*
Yugoslavia	11 December 1948	29 August 1950
Zaire		31 May 1962 *d*

Declarations and Reservations[7]

ALBANIA

As regards article IX: The People's Republic of Albania does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute. The People's Republic of Albania declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the People's Republic of Albania will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

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[6] In a notification made on accession, the Government of the United Kingdom extended the application of the Convention to the following territories for whose conduct of international relations the United Kingdom is responsible: Channel Islands, Isle of Man; Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Dependencies, Seychelles, Turks and Caicos Islands.

In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 2 June 1970, the Government of the United Kingdom extended the application of the Convention to the Kingdom of Tonga for whose international relations the United Kingdom is or was then responsible.

[7] For objections by certain States to some of these reservations, see p. 69.

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Albania declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article IX of the Convention, which confers on the International Court of Justice jurisdiction in all disputes relating to the said Convention.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that no provision of article VI of the said Convention shall be interpreted as depriving its tribunals of jurisdiction in cases of genocide or other acts enumerated in article III which have been committed in its territory or as conferring such jurisdiction on foreign tribunals.

International tribunals may, as an exceptional measure, be recognized as having jurisdiction, in cases in which the Algerian Government has given its express approval.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that it does not accept the terms of article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the said Convention should apply to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

ARGENTINA

Ad *article IX:* The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit to the procedure laid down in this article any dispute relating directly or indirectly to the territories referred to in its reservation to article XII.

Ad *article XII:* If any other Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories under the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic, this extension shall in no way affect the rights of the Republic.

BULGARIA

As regards article IX: The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

BURMA

"(1) With reference to article VI, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that nothing contained in the said Article shall be construed as depriving the Courts and tribunals of the Union of jurisdiction or as giving foreign Courts and tribunals jurisdiction over any cases of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III committed within the Union territory.

"(2) With reference to article VIII, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that the said article shall not apply to the Union."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

As regards Article IX: The Byelorussian SSR does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Byelorussian SSR will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards Article XII: The Byelorussian SSR declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"*As regards Article IX:* Czechoslovakia does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, Czechoslovakia will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

"*As regards Article XII:* Czechoslovakia declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories."

FINLAND

"... subject to the provisions of Article 47, paragraph 2, of the Constitution Act, 1919, concerning the impeachment of the President of the Republic of Finland."

HUNGARY

The Hungarian People's Republic reserves its rights with regard to the provisions of article IX of the Convention which grant wide jurisdiction to the International Court at The Hague, and with regard to the provisions of article XII which do not define the obligations of countries having colonies with regard to questions of colonial exploitation and to acts which might be described as genocide.

INDIA

"With reference to article IX of the Convention, the Government of India declare that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case."

MONGOLIA

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which stipulates that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or implementation of the present Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute and declares that the Mongolian People's Republic will maintain the position that in each particular case the consent of all contending parties is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares that it is not in a position to agree with article XII of the Convention and considers that the provisions of the said article should be extended to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it appropriate to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article XI of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention and declares that the Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and it should, therefore, be open for accession by all States.

MOROCCO

With reference to article VI, the Government of His Majesty the King considers that Moroccan courts and tribunals alone have jurisdiction with respect to acts of genocide committed within the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The competence of international courts may be admitted exceptionally in cases with respect to which the Moroccan Government has given its specific agreement.

With reference to article IX, the Moroccan Government states that no dispute relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention can be brought before the International Court of Justice, without the prior agreement of the parties to the dispute.

PHILIPPINES

"1. With reference to article IV of the Convention, the Philippine Government cannot sanction any situation which would subject its Head of State, who is not a ruler, to conditions less favorable than those accorded other Heads of State, whether constitutionally responsible rules or not. The Philippine Government does not consider said article, therefore, as overriding the existing immunities from judicial processes guaranteed certain public officials by the Constitution of the Philippines.

"2. With reference to article VII of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not undertake to give effect to said article until the Congress of the Philippines has enacted the necessary legislation defining and punishing the crime of genocide, which legislation, under the Constitution of the Philippines, cannot have any retroactive effect.

"3. With reference to articles VI and IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government takes the position that nothing contained in said articles shall be construed as depriving Philippine courts of jurisdiction over all cases of genocide committed within Philippine territory save only in those cases where the Philippine Government consents to have the decision of the Philippine courts reviewed by either of the international tribunals referred to in said articles. With further reference to article IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not consider said article to extend the concept of State responsibility beyond that recognized by the generally accepted principles of international law."

POLAND

As regards article IX: Poland does not regard itself as bound by the provisions of this article since the agreement of all the parties to a dispute is a necessary condition in each specific case for submission to the International Court of Justice.

As regards article XII: Poland does not accept the provisions of this article, considering that the Convention should apply to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

ROMANIA

As regards article IX: The People's Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX, which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, and declares that as regards the jurisdiction of the Court in disputes relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention, the People's Republic of Romania will adhere to the view which it has held up to the present, that in each particular case the agreement of all the parties to a dispute is required before it can be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement.

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Romania declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention, and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should apply to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Trust Territories.

SPAIN

With a reservation in respect of the whole of article IX (jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice).

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

As regards Article IX: The Ukrainian SSR does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Ukrainian SSR will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards Article XII: The Ukrainian SSR declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

As regards article IX: The Soviet Union does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Soviet Union will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards article XII: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

VENEZUELA

With reference to article VI, notice is given that any proceedings to which Venezuela may be a party before an international penal tribunal would be invalid without Venezuela's prior express acceptance of the jurisdiction of such international tribunal.

With reference to article VII, notice is given that the laws in force in Venezuela do not permit the extradition of Venezuelan nationals.

With reference to article IX, the reservation is made that the submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice shall be regarded as valid only when it takes place with Venezuela's approval, signified by the express conclusion of a prior agreement in each case.

Objections[8]

AUSTRALIA

"The Australian Government does not accept any of the reservations contained in the instrument of accession of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, or in the instrument of ratification of the Republic of the Philippines.

"Also, the Australian Government does not accept any of the reservations made at the time of signature of the Convention by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."[9]

"The Australian Government does not accept the reservations contained in the instruments of accession of the Governments of Poland and Romania."[9a]

BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium does not accept the reservations made by Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

BRAZIL

The Government of Brazil objects to the reservations made to the Convention by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Brazilian Government considers the said reservations as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The position taken by the Government of Brazil is founded on the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 28 May 1951[10] and on the resolution adopted by the sixth session of the General Assembly on 12 January 1952, on reservations to multilateral conventions.[11]

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[8] Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were communicated to the Secretary-General on ratification or accession by the objecting State.

[9] Communication of 15 November 1950.

[9a] Communication of 19 January 1951.

[10] *International Court of Justice, Report 1951,* p. 15.

The Brazilian Government reserves the right to draw any such legal consequences as it may deem fit from its formal objection to the above-mentioned reservations.

CEYLON

"The Government of Ceylon does not accept the reservations made by Romania to the Convention."[12]

CHINA

"The Government of China . . . objects to all the identical reservations made at the time of signature or ratification or accession to the Convention by Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Chinese Government considers the above-mentioned reservations as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and, therefore, by virtue of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 28 May 1951,[13] would not regard the above-mentioned States as being Parties to the Convention."[14]

CUBA

The Government of Cuba does not accept the reservations made by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ECUADOR

The Government of Ecuador is not in agreement with the reservations made to articles IX and XII of the Convention by the Governments of Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and, therefore, they do not apply to Ecuador which accepted without any modifications the integral text of the Convention.[15]

The Government of Ecuador does not accept the reservations made by the Governments of Poland and Romania to articles IX and XII of the Convention.[16]

GREECE

We further declare that we have not accepted and do not accept any reservation which has already been made or which may hereafter be made by the countries signatory to this instrument or by countries which have acceded or may hereafter accede thereto.

NETHERLANDS

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it considers the reservations made by Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Morocco, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of Article IX of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, opened for signature at Paris on 9 December 1948, to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore does not deem any State which has made or which will make such reservation a party to the Convention."

NORWAY

"The Norwegian Government does not accept the reservations made to the Convention by the Government of the Philippines at the time of ratification."[17]

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Referring to the reservations to articles IX and XII made on signature by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and on accession by Bulgaria, and to the reservations to articles IV, VI, VII and IX of the Convention made on ratification by the Philippines, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam informed the Secretary-General that it was the intent of the Government of Viet-Nam in acceding to the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, to accept only the text of that Convention as approved on 9 December 1948 in resolution 260 A (III) and voted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 179th plenary meeting, and not the reservations submitted by the above-mentioned States or by any other State at the time of signature by their representatives, or of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention.[18]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservations to articles IV, VII, VIII, IX or XII of the Convention made by Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Morocco, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or Venezuela."

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[11] Resolution 598 (VI); see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/2119), p. 84.

[12] Communication received on 6 February 1951.

[13] *International Court of Justice, Report 1951*, p. 15.

[14] Communications received on 15 November 1954, 13 September 1955 and 25 July 1956, the last two in respect of the reservations by Albania and Burma, respectively.

[15] Communications received on 31 March 1950 and 21 August 1950, the latter with respect to the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria.

[16] Communication received on 9 January 1951.

[17] Communication received on 10 April 1952.

[18] Communication received on 3 November 1950.

2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966[1]

Entry into force: 4 January 1969, in accordance with article 19.[2]

Registration: 12 March 1969, No. 9464.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 195.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Algeria	9 December 1966	
Argentina	13 July 1967	2 October 1968
Australia	13 October 1966	
Austria	22 July 1969	
Belgium	17 August 1967	
Bolivia	7 June 1966	22 September 1970
Brazil	7 March 1966	27 March 1968
Bulgaria	1 June 1966	8 August 1966
Burundi	1 February 1967	
Byelorussian SSR	7 March 1966	8 April 1969
Cameroon	12 December 1966	24 June 1971
Canada	24 August 1966	14 October 1970
Central African Republic	7 March 1966	16 March 1971
Chile	3 October 1966	20 October 1971
China[3]	31 March 1966	10 December 1970

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[1] The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965. For the text of the resolution and of the Convention, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/6014), p. 47.

[2] Article 19 of the Convention provides that the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession. On 5 December 1968, the Government of Poland deposited the twenty-seventh instrument. However, among those instruments there were some which contained a reservation and therefore were subject to the provisions of article 20 of the Convention allowing States to notify objections within ninety days from the date of circulation by the Secretary-General of the reservations. In respect of two such instruments, namely those of Kuwait and Spain, the ninety-day period had not yet expired on the date of deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument. The reservation contained in one further instrument, that of India, had not yet been circulated on that date, and the twenty-seventh instrument itself, that of Poland, contained a reservation; in respect of these two instruments the ninety-day period would only begin to run on the date of the Secretary-General's notification of their deposit. Therefore, in that notification, which was dated 13 December 1968, the Secretary-General called the attention of the interested States to the situation and stated the following:

> "It appears from the provisions of article 20 of the Convention that it would not be possible to determine the legal effect of the four instruments in question pending the expiry of the respective periods of time mentioned in the preceding paragraph.
>
> "Having regard to the above-mentioned consideration, the Secretary-General is not at the present time in a position to ascertain the date of entry into force of the Convention."

Subsequently, in a notification dated 17 March 1969, the Secretary-General informed the interested States: (*a*) that within the period of ninety days from the date of his previous notification he had received an objection from one State to the reservation contained in the instrument of ratification by the Government of India; and (*b*) that the Convention, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19, had entered into force on 4 January 1969, i.e., on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Convention by the Government of Poland, which was the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession deposited with the Secretary-General.

[3] See note, p. iii.

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, the Permanent Representatives or the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that their Governments considered the said signature and/or ratification as null and void, since the so-called "Government of China" had no right to speak or assume obligations on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State, the People's Republic of China, and one Government entitled to represent it, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic

[*footnote continues on following page*

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Colombia	23 March 1967	
Costa Rica	14 March 1966	16 January 1967
Cuba	7 June 1966	
Cyprus	12 December 1966	21 April 1967
Czechoslovakia	7 October 1966	29 December 1966
Dahomey	2 February 1967	
Denmark	21 June 1966	9 December 1971
Ecuador		22 September 1966 *a*
Egypt	28 September 1966	1 May 1967
Federal Republic of Germany[4]	10 February 1967	16 May 1969
Finland	6 October 1966	14 July 1970
France		28 July 1971 *a*
Gabon	20 September 1966	
Ghana	8 September 1966	8 September 1966
Greece	7 March 1966	18 June 1970
Guatemala	8 September 1967	
Guinea	24 March 1966	
Guyana	11 December 1968	
Holy See	21 November 1966	1 May 1969
Hungary	15 September 1966	4 May 1967
Iceland	14 November 1966	13 March 1967
India	2 March 1967	3 December 1968
Iran	8 March 1967	29 August 1968
Iraq	18 February 1969	14 January 1970
Ireland	21 March 1968	
Israel	7 March 1966	
Italy	13 March 1968	
Jamaica	14 August 1966	4 June 1971
Khmer Republic	12 April 1966	
Kuwait		15 October 1968 *a*
Lebanon		12 November 1971 *a*
Lesotho		4 November 1971 *a*
Libyan Arab Republic		3 July 1968 *a*
Luxembourg	12 December 1967	
Madagascar	18 December 1967	7 February 1969
Malta	5 September 1968	27 May 1971
Mauritania	21 December 1966	
Mexico	1 November 1966	
Mongolia	3 May 1966	6 August 1969
Morocco	18 September 1967	18 December 1970
Nepal		30 January 1971 *a*
Netherlands	24 October 1966	10 December 1971
New Zealand	25 October 1966	
Niger	14 March 1966	27 April 1967
Nigeria		16 October 1967 *a*
Norway	21 November 1966	6 August 1970
Pakistan	19 September 1966	21 September 1966
Panama	8 December 1966	16 August 1967
Peru	22 July 1966	29 September 1971
Philippines	7 March 1966	15 September 1967

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of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the Twentieth Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly, contributed to the formulation of the Convention concerned, signed the Convention and duly deposited the instrument of ratification thereof, and that "any statements and reservations relating to the above-mentioned Convention that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under this Convention".

[4] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Poland	7 March 1966	5 December 1968
Romania		15 September 1970 *a*
Senegal	22 July 1968	
Sierra Leone	17 November 1966	2 August 1967
Somalia	26 January 1967	
Spain		13 September 1968 *a*
Swaziland		7 April 1969 *a*
Sweden	5 May 1966	6 December 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		21 April 1969 *a*
Trinidad and Tobago	9 June 1967	
Tunisia	12 April 1966	13 January 1967
Ukrainian SSR	7 March 1966	7 March 1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 March 1966	4 February 1969
United Kingdom	11 October 1966	7 March 1969
United States of America	28 September 1966	
Uruguay	21 February 1967	30 August 1968
Venezuela	21 April 1967	10 October 1967
Yugoslavia	15 April 1966	2 October 1967
Zambia	11 October 1968	

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and article 18, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the effect of which is to prevent sovereign States from becoming Parties to the Convention, are of a discriminatory nature. The Convention, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, should be open for accession by all States without any discrimination whatsoever.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of disputes with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention. The People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains its position that no dispute between two or more States can be referred to the International Court of Justice without the consent in each particular case of all the States parties to the dispute.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

CUBA

The Government of the Republic of Cuba will make such reservations as it may deem appropriate if and when the Convention is ratified.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers that the provision of article 17, paragraph 1, is not in keeping with the aims and objectives of the Convention since it fails to ensure that all States without any distinction and discrimination be given opportunity to become Parties to the Convention.

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 22 and maintains that any dispute between two or more Parties over the interpretation or application of the Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by procedures expressly provided for in the Convention, can be referred to the International Court of Justice only at the request of all the parties to the dispute, if they did not agree to another means of settlement."

DENMARK

". . . The Home Government of the Faroe Island has yet to approve the legislation enacted to implement the Convention in the other parts of Denmark."

EGYPT[4a]

"The United Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

"It is understood that the signing of this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the United Arab Republic. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the United Arab Republic and Israel."

FRANCE[4b]

With regard to article 4, France wishes to make it clear that that it interprets the reference made therein to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to the rights set forth in article 5 of the Convention as releasing the States Parties from the obligation to enact anti-discrimination legislation which is incompatible with the freedoms of opinion and expression and of peaceful assembly and association guaranteed by those texts.

With regard to article 6, France declares that the question of remedy through tribunals is, as far as France is concerned, governed by the rules of ordinary law.

With regard to article 15, France's accession to the Convention may not be interpreted as implying any change in its position regarding the resolution mentioned in that provision.

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and of article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, barring accession to the Convention by all States, are of a discriminating nature and contrary to international law. The Hungarian People's Republic maintains its general position that multilateral treaties of a universal character should, in conformity with the principles of sovereign equality of States, be open for accession by all States without any discrimination whatever."

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 22 of the Convention providing that any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Hungarian People's Republic takes the view that such disputes shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only by agreement of all parties concerned."

INDIA[5]

"The Government of India declare that for reference of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision in terms of Article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each individual case."

IRAQ[4a]

On signature

"The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq hereby declares that signature for and on behalf of the Republic of Iraq of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 December 1965, as well as approval by the Arab States of the said Convention and entry into it by their respective governments, shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or lead to entry by the Arab States into such dealings with Israel as may be regulated by the said Convention.

"Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Iraq does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article twenty-two of the Convention aforementioned and affirms its reservation that it does not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice provided for in the said article."

On ratification

1. The acceptance and ratification of the Convention by Iraq shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry by Iraq into such dealings with Israel as are regulated by the Convention;[6]

[4a] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 10 July 1969, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Iraq on signing the above Convention. In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity. Moreover, it is the view of the Government of Israel that no legal relevance can be attached to those Iraqi statements which purport to represent the views of the other States".

Except for the omission of the last sentence, identical communications, *mutatis mutandis*, were received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel as follows: on 29 December 1966 in respect of the declaration made on signature of the Convention by the Government of the United Arab Republic; on 16 August 1968 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Libya; on 12 December 1968 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Kuwait; and on 9 July 1969 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Syria.

[4b] In a communication received subsequently, the Government of France indicated that the first paragraph of the above declaration did not purport to limit the obligations under the Convention in respect of the French Government, but only to record the latter's interpretation of article 4 of the Convention.

[5] In a communication received on 24 February 1969, the Government of Pakistan notified the Secretary-General that it "has decided not to accept the reservation made by the Government of India in her instrument of ratification".

[6] On 21 April 1970, the Secretary-General received the following notification from the Government of Israel: "With regard to the political declaration in the guise of a reservation made on the occasion of the ratification of the above treaty, the Government of Israel wishes to refer to its objection circulated by the Secretary-General in his letter C.N.133.1969. TREATIES-14 [see footnote 4a above] and to maintain that objection".

2. Iraq does not accept the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. The Republic of Iraq does not consider itself to be bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention and deems it necessary that in all cases the approval of all parties to the dispute be secured before the case is referred to the International Court of Justice.

ITALY

(*a*) The positive measures, provided for in article 4 of the Convention and specifically described in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of that article, designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, discrimination, are to be interpreted, as that article provides, "with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5" of the Convention. Consequently, the obligations deriving from the aforementioned article 4 are not to jeopardize the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and assocation which are laid down in articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, were reaffirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations when it adopted articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and are referred to in articles 5 (d) (viii) and (ix) of the Convention. In fact, the Italian Government, in conformity with the obligations resulting from Articles 55 (c) and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, remains faithful to the principle laid down in article 29 (2) of the Universal Declaration, which provides that "in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society."

(*b*) Effective remedies against acts of racial discrimination which violate his individual rights and fundamental freedoms will be assured to everyone, in conformity with article 6 of the Convention, by the ordinary courts within the framework of their respective jurisdiction. Claims for reparation for any damage suffered as a result of acts of racial discrimination must be brought against the persons responsible for the malicious or criminal acts which caused such damage.

JAMAICA

"The Constitution of Jamaica entrenches and guarantees to every person in Jamaica the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of his race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial processes to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights whether by the State or by a private individual. Ratification of the Convention by Jamaica does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce judicial processes beyond those prescribed under the Constitution."

KUWAIT[4a]

"In acceding to the said Convention, the Government of the State of Kuwait takes the view that its accession does not in any way imply recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said country.

"The Government of the State of Kuwait does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any party to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice."

LEBANON

The Republic of Lebanon does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any party to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all States parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC[4a]

"(*a*) The Kingdom of Libya does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

"(*b*) It is understood that the accession to this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the Kingdom of Libya. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Kingdom of Libya and Israel."

MADAGASCAR

The Government of the Malagasy Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

MALTA

Upon signature and ratification:

"The Government of Malta wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention.

"It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article should it consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights set forth in article 5 of the Convention, that the need arises to enact 'ad hoc' legislation, in addition to or variation of existing law and practice to bring to an end any act of racial discrimination.

"Further, the Government of Malta interprets the requirements in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end".

MONGOLIA

The Mongolian People's Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and it holds that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

MOROCCO

The Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Kingdom of Morocco states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

NEPAL

"The Constitution of Nepal contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, including the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form unions and associations not motivated by party politics and the right to freedom of professing his/her own religion; and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by Nepal incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of Nepal.

"His Majesty's Government interprets article 4 of the said Convention as requiring a Party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of that article only insofar as His Majesty's Government may consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that some legislative addition to, or variation of, existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4. His Majesty's Government interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available; and further interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end.

"His Majesty's Government does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 22 of the Convention under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

NETHERLANDS

In accordance with article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination concluded at New York on 7 March 1966, the Kingdom of the Netherlands recognizes, for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the competence of the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation, by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, of any of the rights set forth in the above-mentioned Convention.

POLAND

The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention.

The Polish People's Republic considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and article 18, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which make it impossible for many States to become parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and are incompatible with the object and purpose of that Convention.

The Polish People's Republic considers that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the said Convention should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or restrictions whatsoever.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, whereby any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in the Convention shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of articles 17 and 18 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not in accordance with the principle that multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the world community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

SPAIN

With a reservation in respect of the whole of article 22 (jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice).

SWEDEN

". . . Sweden recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Sweden claiming to be victims of a violation by Sweden of any of the rights set forth in the Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or a group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[4a]

1. The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said Convention.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the Parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Syrian Arab Republic states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

On signature

Subject to the following reservation and interpretative statements:

"First, in the present circumstances deriving from the usurpation of power in Rhodesia by the illegal régime, the United Kingdom must sign subject to a reservation of the right not to apply the Convention to Rhodesia unless and until the United Kingdom informs the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented.

"Secondly, the United Kingdom wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4. Further, the United Kingdom interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning "reparation or satisfaction" as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets "satisfaction" as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end. In addition it interprets article 20 and the other related provisions of Part III of the Convention as meaning that if a reservation is not accepted the State making the reservation does not become a Party to the Convention.

"Lastly, the United Kingdom maintains its position in regard to article 15. In its view this article is discriminatory in that it establishes a procedure for the receipt of petitions relating to dependent territories while making no comparable provision for States without such territories. Moreover, the article purports to establish a procedure applicable to the dependent territories of States whether or not those States have become parties to the Convention. Her Majesty's Government have decided that the United Kingdom should sign the Convention, these objections notwithstanding, because of the importance they attach to the Convention as a whole."

On ratification

"First, the reservation and interpretative statements made by the United Kingdom at the time of signature of the Convention are maintained.

"Secondly, the United Kingdom does not regard the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts, 1962 and 1968, or their application, as involving any racial discrimination within the meaning of paragraph 1 of article 1, or any other provision of the Convention, and fully reserves its right to continue to apply those Acts.

"Lastly, to the extent, if any, that any law relating to elections in Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (c), that any law relating to land in Fiji which prohibits or restricts the alienation of land by the indigenous inhabitants may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (d) (v), or that the school system of Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in articles 2, 3 or 5 (e) (v), the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the Convention to Fiji."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The Constitution of the United States contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, such as the right of free speech, and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by the United States of America incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America."

3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966[1]

Not yet in force (see article 27).

Text: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Algeria	10 December 1968	
Argentina	19 February 1968	
Belgium	10 December 1968	
Bulgaria	8 October 1968	21 September 1970
Byelorussian SSR	19 March 1968	
Chile	16 September 1969	
China[2]	5 October 1967	
Colombia	21 December 1966	29 October 1969
Costa Rica	19 December 1966	29 November 1968
Cyprus	9 January 1967	2 April 1969
Czechoslovakia	7 October 1968	
Denmark	20 March 1968	
Ecuador	29 September 1967	6 March 1969
Egypt	4 August 1967	
El Salvador	21 September 1967	
Federal Republic of Germany	9 October 1968	
Finland	11 October 1967	
Guinea	28 February 1967	
Guyana	22 August 1968	
Honduras	19 December 1966	
Hungary	25 March 1969	
Iceland	30 December 1968	
Iran	4 April 1968	
Iraq	18 February 1969	25 January 1971
Israel	19 December 1966	
Italy	18 January 1967	
Jamaica	19 December 1966	
Liberia	18 April 1967	
Libyan Arab Republic		15 May 1970 *a*
Madagascar	14 April 1970	22 September 1971
Malta	22 October 1968	
Mongolia	5 June 1968	
Netherlands	25 June 1969	
New Zealand	12 November 1968	
Norway	20 March 1968	

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[1] The Covenant was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966. For the text of the resolution and the Covenant, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/6316), p. 49.

[2] See note, p. iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned signature, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representatives or Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, stating that their Governments did not recognize the said signature as valid since the only Government authorized to represent China and to assume obligations on its behalf was the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the twenty-first regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and contributed to the formulation of, and signed the Covenants and the Optional Protocol concerned, and that "any statements or reservations relating to the above-mentioned Covenants and Optional Protocol that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under these Covenants and Optional Protocol".

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
PHILIPPINES	19 December 1966	
POLAND	2 March 1967	
ROMANIA	27 June 1968	
SENEGAL	6 July 1970	
SWEDEN	29 September 1967	6 December 1971
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		21 April 1969 *a*
TUNISIA	30 April 1968	18 March 1969
UKRAINIAN SSR	20 March 1968	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	18 March 1968	
UNITED KINGDOM	16 September 1968	
URUGUAY	21 February 1967	1 April 1970
VENEZUELA	24 June 1969	
YUGOSLAVIA	8 August 1967	2 June 1971

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria deems it necessary to underline that the provisions of article 48, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become parties to the Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature. These provisions are inconsistent with the very nature of the Covenants, which are universal in character and should be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from becoming parties to a covenant of this kind."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, MONGOLIA, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic [the Mongolian People's Republic] [the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

HUNGARY

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights according to which certain States may not become signatories to the said Covenants are of a discriminatory nature and are contrary to the basic principle of international law that all States are entitled to become signatories to general multilateral treaties. These discriminatory provisions are incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the Covenants."

IRAQ[3]

Upon signature:

"The entry of the Republic of Iraq as a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights shall in no way signify recognition of Israel nor shall it entail any obligations towards Israel under the said two Covenants."

"The entry of the Republic of Iraq as a party to the above two Covenants shall not constitute entry by it as a party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."

Upon ratification:

"Ratification by Iraq . . . shall in no way signify recognition of Israel nor shall it be conducive to entry with her into such dealings as are regulated by the said [Covenant]."

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC[3]

"The acceptance and the accession to this Covenant by the Libyan Arab Republic shall in no way signify a recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry by the Libyan Arab Republic into such dealings with Israel as are regulated by the Covenant."

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[3] In two communications received by the Secretary-General on 10 July 1969 and 23 March 1971 respectively, the Govern-

MADAGASCAR

The Government of Madagascar states that it reserves the right to postpone the application of article 13, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, more particularly in so far as relates to primary education, since, while the Malagasy Government fully accepts the principles embodied in the said paragraph and undertakes to take the necessary steps to apply them in their entirety at the earliest possible date, the problems of implementation, and particularly the financial implications, are such that full application of the principles in question cannot be guaranteed at this stage.

MALTA

"The Government of Malta recognises and endorses the principles laid down in paragraph 2 of article 10 of the Covenant. However, the present circumstances obtaining in Malta do not render necessary and do not render expedient the imposition of those principles by legislation."

ROMANIA

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

SWEDEN

Sweden enters a reservation in connexion with article 7 (d) of the Covenant in the matter of the right to remuneration for public holidays.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[3]

1. The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to these two Covenants shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said two Covenants.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic considers that paragraph 1 of article 26 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and paragraph 1 of article 48 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the said Covenants, inasmuch as they do not allow all States, without distinction or discrimination, the opportunity to become parties to the said Covenants.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"First, the Government of the United Kingdom declare their understanding that, by virtue of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event of any conflict between their obligations under Article 1 of the Covenant and their obligations under the Charter (in particular, under Articles 1, 2 and 73 thereof) their obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

"Secondly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that they must reserve the right to postpone the application of sub-paragraph (a)(i) of Article 7 of the Covenant in so far as it concerns the provision of equal pay to men and women for equal work, since, while they fully accept this principle and are pledged to work towards its complete application at the earliest possible time, the problems of implementation are such that complete application cannot be guaranteed at present.

"Thirdly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that, in relation to Article 8 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 in Hong Kong, in so far as it may involve the right of trade unions not engaged in the same trade or industry to establish federations or confederations.

"Lastly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

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ment of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Iraq on signing and ratifying the above Covenants. In the view of the Government of Israel, these two Covenants are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity.

Identical communications, *mutatis mutandis*, were received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 9 July 1969 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Syria, and on 29 June 1970 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Libya. In the latter communication, the Government of Israel moreover stated that the declaration concerned "cannot in any way affect the obligations of the Libyan Arab Republic already existing under general international law".

4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966[1]

Not yet in force (see article 49).

Text: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Algeria	10 December 1968	
Argentina	19 February 1968	
Belgium	10 December 1968	
Bulgaria	8 October 1968	21 September 1970
Byelorussian SSR	19 March 1968	
Chile	16 September 1969	
China[2]	5 October 1967	
Colombia	21 December 1966	29 October 1969
Costa Rica	19 December 1966	29 November 1968
Cyprus	19 December 1966	2 April 1969
Czechoslovakia	7 October 1968	
Denmark	20 March 1968	
Ecuador	4 April 1968	6 March 1969
Egypt	4 August 1967	
El Salvador	21 September 1967	
Federal Republic of Germany	9 October 1968	
Finland	11 October 1967	
Guinea	28 February 1967	
Guyana	22 August 1968	
Honduras	19 December 1966	
Hungary	25 March 1969	
Iceland	30 December 1968	
Iran	4 April 1968	
Iraq	18 February 1969	25 January 1971
Israel	19 December 1966	
Italy	18 January 1967	
Jamaica	19 December 1966	
Liberia	18 April 1967	
Libyan Arab Republic		15 May 1970 *a*
Madagascar	17 September 1969	21 June 1971
Mongolia	5 June 1968	
Netherlands	25 June 1969	
New Zealand	12 November 1968	
Norway	20 March 1968	
Philippines	19 December 1966	
Poland	2 March 1967	
Romania	27 June 1968	
Senegal	6 July 1970	
Sweden	29 September 1967	6 December 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		21 April 1969 *a*
Tunisia	30 April 1968	18 March 1969
Ukrainian SSR	20 March 1968	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 March 1968	
United Kingdom	16 September 1968	
Uruguay	21 February 1967	1 April 1970
Venezuela	24 June 1969	
Yugoslavia	8 August 1967	2 June 1971

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[1] The Covenant was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966. For the text of the resolution and the Covenant, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/6316), p. 49.

[2] See footnote 2, p. 79.

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

[*For the text of the declaration, see p. 80.*]

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, MONGOLIA, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[*For the text of the declarations, see p. 80.*]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 48, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

HUNGARY

[*For the text of the declaration, see p. 80.*]

IRAQ

[*For the text of the declarations, see p. 80.*]

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[*For the text of the declaration, see p. 80.*]

ROMANIA

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of article 48, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

SWEDEN[8]

Sweden reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 10, paragraph 3, with regard to the obligation to segregate juvenile offenders from adults, the provisions of article 14, paragraph 7, and the provisions of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Covenant.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[*For the text of the declaration, see p. 81.*]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"First, the Government of the United Kingdom declare their understanding that, by virtue of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event of any conflict between their obligations under Article 1 of the Covenant and their obligations under the Charter (in particular, under Articles 1, 2 and 73 thereof) their obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

"Secondly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that:

"(a) In relation to Article 14 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply, or not to apply in full, the guarantee of free legal assistance contained in sub-paragraph (*d*) of paragraph 3 in so far as the shortage of legal practitioners and other considerations render the application of this guarantee in British Honduras, Fiji and St. Helena impossible;

"(b) In relation to Article 23 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply the first sentence of paragraph 4 in so far as it concerns any inequality which may arise from the operation of the law of domicile;

"(c) In relation to Article 25 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply:

"(i) Sub-paragraph (*b*) in so far as it may require the establishment of an elected legislature in Hong Kong and the introduction of equal suffrage, as between different electoral rolls, for elections in Fiji; and

"(ii) Sub-paragraph (*c*) in so far as it applies to jury service in the Isle of Man and to the employment of married women in the Civil Service of Northern Ireland, Fiji, and Hong Kong.

"Lastly the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

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[8] In a communication dated 26 November 1971 accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Minister for Foreign Affairs *ad interim* of Sweden made the following declaration:

". . . Sweden recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

5. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966[1]

Not yet in force (see article 9).

TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
CHINA[2]	5 October 1967	
COLOMBIA	21 December 1966	29 October 1969
COSTA RICA	19 December 1966	29 November 1968
CYPRUS	19 December 1966	
DENMARK	20 March 1968	
ECUADOR	4 April 1968	6 March 1969
EL SALVADOR	21 September 1967	
FINLAND	11 December 1967	
HONDURAS	19 December 1966	
JAMAICA	19 December 1966	
MADAGASCAR	17 September 1969	21 June 1971
NETHERLANDS	25 June 1969	
NORWAY	20 March 1968	
PHILIPPINES	19 December 1966	
SENEGAL	6 July 1970	
SWEDEN	29 September 1967	6 December 1971[3]
URUGUAY	21 February 1967	1 April 1970

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[1] The Optional Protocol was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966. For the text of the resolution and the Optional Protocol, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/6316), p. 49.

[2] See footnote 2, p. 79.

[3] With the following reservation:

On the understanding that the provisions of article 5, paragraph 2, of the Protocol signify that the Human Rights Committee provided for in article 28 of the said Covenant shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

6. Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 26 November 1968 [1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 November 1970, in accordance with article VIII.

REGISTRATION: 11 November 1970, No. 10823.

TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2391 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a)*	
ALBANIA			19 May	1971 *a*
BULGARIA	21 January	1969	21 May	1969
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	7 January	1969	8 May	1969
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	21 May	1969	13 August	1970
GUINEA			7 June	1971 *a*
HUNGARY	25 March	1969	24 June	1969
INDIA			12 January	1971 *a*
MEXICO	3 July	1969		
MONGOLIA	31 January	1969	21 May	1969
NIGERIA			1 December	1970 *a*
POLAND	16 December	1968	14 February	1969
ROMANIA	17 April	1969	15 September	1969
UKRAINIAN SSSR	14 January	1969	19 June	1969
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	6 January	1969	22 April	1969
YUGOSLAVIA	16 December	1968	9 June	1970

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[1] Resolution 2391 (XXIII); see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/7218), p. 40. The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1968.

Declarations

ALBANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania states that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity are unacceptable because, in preventing a number of States from becoming parties to the Convention, they are discriminatory in nature and thus violate the principle of the sovereign equality of States and are incompatible with the spirit and purposes of the Convention.

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria deems it necessary at the same time to declare that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, which prevent a number of States from signing the Convention or acceding to it, are contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic [the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] declares that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, which prevent certain States from signing the Convention or acceding to it, are contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 26 November 1968, are in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest."

GUINEA

The Government of the Republic of Guinea considers that the dispositions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly on 26 November 1968, make it impossible for a number of States to become parties to the Convention and are therefore of a discriminatory character which is contradictory to the object and aims of this Convention.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea is of the opinion that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to all States without any discrimination and limitation.

HUNGARY

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions contained in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 26, 1968, which deny the possibility to certain states to become signatories to the Convention are of discriminatory nature, violate the principles of sovereign equality of states and are more particularly incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the said Convention."

MONGOLIA

"The Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity have discriminatory nature and seek to preclude certain States from participation in the Convention and declares that as the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States it should be open to participation by all States without any discrimination or restriction."

POLAND

"The Polish People's Republic considers that the dispositions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly on the 26th of November 1968, make it impossible for a number of States to become parties to the Convention and are therefore of a discriminatory character which is contradictory to the object and aims of this Convention.

"The Polish People's Republic is of the opinion that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to all States without any discrimination and limitation."

ROMANIA

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania states that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity are not compatible with the principle that multilateral international treaties, the subject and purpose of which concern the international community as a whole, should be open for universal participation.

CHAPTER V. REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS

1. Constitution of the International Refugee Organization

Opened for signature at Flushing Meadow, New York, on 15 December 1946[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 August 1948, in accordance with article 18.

REGISTRATION: 20 August 1948, No. 283.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 18, p. 3.

Note: Resolution No. 108, adopted by the General Council of the International Refugee Organization at its 101st meeting on 15 February 1952, provided for the liquidation of the Organization.

State	*Signature subject to approval*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
ARGENTINA	10 June 1947	
AUSTRALIA		13 May 1947*
BELGIUM	1 May 1947	30 March 1948
BOLIVIA	5 June 1947	
BRAZIL	1 July 1947	
CANADA	16 December 1946	7 August 1947
CHINA[2]		29 April 1947*
DENMARK		20 August 1948*
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	17 December 1946	22 October 1947
FRANCE	17 December 1946	3 March 1948
GUATEMALA	16 December 1946	28 July 1947
HONDURAS	18 December 1946	
ICELAND		12 May 1947*
ITALY		24 March 1949*
LIBERIA	31 December 1946	
LUXEMBOURG		5 August 1948
NETHERLANDS	28 January 1947	11 August 1947
NEW ZEALAND		17 March 1947*
NORWAY	4 February 1947	18 August 1947
PANAMA[3]	23 June 1947	
PERU	25 July 1947	
PHILIPPINES	18 December 1946	
SWITZERLAND		28 March 1949
UNITED KINGDOM		5 February 1947*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	16 December 1946	3 July 1947
VENEZUELA	4 June 1948	13 September 1948

Declarations and Reservations

FRANCE

The said Constitution is ratified subject to the proviso that the French Government reserves the right to pay all or part of its contribution in francs or in kind.

Furthermore, in pursuance of the tenth paragraph of the preamble of the said Constitution to the effect that the International Refugee Organization is of a non-permanent nature, the budgetary payments assigned to France may be made only for a maximum of three twelve-month period.

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[1] The Constitution was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 62 (I) of 15 December 1946. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Part of the First Session, Resolutions* (A/64/Add.1), p. 97.

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] In a letter of 2 September 1947 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Panama stated that, when signing the Constitution, he omitted to indicate that his signature was subject to ratification as specified in the full powers presented for this purpose, and requested that his signature be regarded as having been affixed subject to ratification.

GUATEMALA

Subject to the provision that, in conformity with article 10, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, the Republic of Guatemala would pay its due contribution in kind according to the needs and ability of the country.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Accepted pursuant to the authority granted by the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America approved 1 July 1947 (Public Law 146, 80th Congress) ... The above-mentioned joint resolution reads in part as follows: "Provided, however, that this authority is granted and the approval of the Congress of the acceptance of membership of the United States in the International Refugee Organization is given upon condition and with the reservation that no agreement shall be concluded on behalf of the United States and no action shall be taken by any officer, agency, or any other person and acceptance of the Constitution of the Organization by or on behalf of the Government of the United States shall not constitute or authorize action (1) whereby any person shall be admitted to or settled or resettled in the United States or any of its Territories or possessions without prior approval thereof by the Congress, and this joint resolution shall not be construed as such prior approval, or (2) which will have the effect of abrogating, suspending, modifying, adding to, or superseding any of the immigration laws or any other laws of the United States."

2. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

Done at Geneva on 28 July 1951[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 April 1954, in accordance with article 43.

REGISTRATION: 22 April 1954, No. 2545.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 189, p. 137.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ALGERIA		21 February 1963 *d*
ARGENTINA		15 November 1961 *a*
AUSTRALIA		22 January 1954 *a*
AUSTRIA	28 July 1951	1 November 1954
BELGIUM	28 July 1951	22 July 1953
BOTSWANA		6 January 1969 *a*
BRAZIL	15 July 1952	16 November 1960
BURUNDI		19 July 1963 *a*
CAMEROON		23 October 1961 *d*
CANADA		4 June 1969 *a*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		4 September 1962 *d*
COLOMBIA	28 July 1951	10 October 1961
CONGO		15 October 1962 *d*
CYPRUS		16 May 1963 *d*
DAHOMEY		4 April 1962 *d*
DENMARK	28 July 1951	4 December 1952
ECUADOR		17 August 1955 *a*
ETHIOPIA		10 November 1969 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	19 November 1951	1 December 1953
FINLAND		10 October 1968 *a*
FRANCE	11 September 1952	23 June 1954
GABON		27 April 1964 *a*
GAMBIA		7 September 1966 *d*
GHANA		18 March 1963 *a*
GREECE	10 April 1952	5 April 1960
GUINEA		28 December 1965 *d*
HOLY SEE	21 May 1952	15 March 1956
ICELAND		30 November 1955 *a*
IRELAND		29 November 1956 *a*
ISRAEL	1 August 1951	1 October 1954
ITALY	23 July 1952	15 November 1954
IVORY COAST		8 December 1961 *d*
JAMAICA		30 July 1964 *d*
KENYA		16 May 1966 *a*
LIBERIA		15 October 1964 *a*
LIECHTENSTEIN	28 July 1951	8 March 1957
LUXEMBOURG	28 July 1951	23 July 1953
MADAGASCAR		18 December 1967 *a*
MALTA		17 June 1971 *a*
MONACO		18 May 1954 *a*
MOROCCO		7 November 1956 *d*
NETHERLANDS	28 July 1951	3 May 1956
NEW ZEALAND		30 June 1960 *a*

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[1] The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, held at Geneva from 2 to 25 July 1951. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 429 (V), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/1775), p. 48. For the text of the Final Act, resolution and recommendations adopted by the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 189, p. 137.

[2] On 15 December 1955, a communication was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stating that the Convention also applies to Land Berlin, as from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
NIGER			25 August	1961 *d*
NIGERIA			23 October	1967 *a*
NORWAY	28 July	1951	23 March	1953
PARAGUAY			1 April	1970 *a*
PERU			21 December	1964 *a*
PORTUGAL			22 December	1960 *a*
SENEGAL			2 May	1963 *d*
SWEDEN	28 July	1951	26 October	1954
SWITZERLAND	28 July	1951	21 January	1955
TOGO			27 February	1962 *d*
TUNISIA			24 October	1957 *d*
TURKEY	24 August	1951	30 March	1962
UNITED KINGDOM	28 July	1951	11 March	1954
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA			12 May	1964 *a*
URUGUAY			22 September	1970 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	28 July	1951	15 December	1959
ZAIRE			19 July	1965 *a*
ZAMBIA			24 September	1969 *d*

Declarations under section B of article 1 of the Convention

States having declared that, for the purpose of their obligations under the Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood to mean:

(a) *"Events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951";*

ARGENTINA
BRAZIL
CONGO
ECUADOR
ITALY
LUXEMBOURG
MADAGASCAR
MONACO
MALTA
PERU
PORTUGAL
TURKEY

(b) *"Events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951";*

ALGERIA[3]
AUSTRALIA[4]
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
BURUNDI
CAMEROON[4]
CANADA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC[4]
COLOMBIA[5]
CYPRUS
DAHOMEY[4]
DENMARK
ETHIOPIA
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
FINLAND
FRANCE[4]
GABON
GAMBIA
GHANA
GREECE
GUINEA[3]
HOLY SEE[4]
ICELAND
IRELAND
ISRAEL
IVORY COAST[4]
JAMAICA
KENYA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
MOROCCO[3]
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NIGER[4]
NIGERIA
NORWAY
PARAGUAY
SENEGAL[4]
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TOGO[4]
TUNISIA[3]
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
URUGUAY
YUGOSLAVIA
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA

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[3] The Governments of Algeria, Guinea, Morocco and Tunisia, on notifying the Secretary-General of the succession to the Convention, declared that they extend their obligations under the Convention by adopting alternative (*b*) of section B (1) of article 1 of the Convention, that is to say, "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

[4] Notifications of the extension of their obligations under the Convention by adopting alternative (*b*) of section B (1) of the Convention were received by the Secretary-General on the dates indicated:

Australia	1 December	1967
Cameroon	29 December	1961
Central African Republic	15 October	1962
Dahomey	6 July	1970
France	3 February	1971
Holy See	17 November	1961
Ivory Coast	20 December	1966
Niger	7 December	1964
Senegal	12 October	1964
Togo	23 October	1962

[5] The declaration specifying alternative (*a*) of section B (1) of article 1 of the Convention, made on signature, was replaced by the Government of Colombia in its instrument of ratification by the declaration specifying alternative (*b*) of that section.

Other Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRALIA[6]

AUSTRIA[7]

The Convention is ratified:

(*a*) Subject to the reservation that the Republic of Austria regards the provisions of article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2 (excepting, however, the phrase "who was already exempt from them at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting State concerned, or . . ." in the latter paragraph) not as a binding obligation, but merely as a recommendation.

(*b*) Subject to the reservation that the provisions of article 22, paragraph 1, shall not be applicable to the establishment and maintenance of private elementary schools, that the "public relief and assistance" referred to in article 23 shall be interpreted solely in the sense of allocations from public welfare funds (Armenversorgung), and that the "documents or certifications" referred to in article 25, paragraphs 2 and 3, shall be construed to mean the identity certificates provided for in the Convention of 30 June 1928 relating to refugees.

BELGIUM

1. In all cases where the Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted by the Belgian Government as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which Belgium has concluded regional customs, economic or political agreements.

2. Article 15 of the Convention shall not be applicable in Belgium; refugees lawfully staying in Belgian territory will enjoy the same treatment, as regards the right of association, as that accorded to aliens in general.

BOTSWANA

"Subject to the reservation of articles 7, 17, 26, 31, 32 and 34 and paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention."

BRAZIL

The Government of Brazil excludes articles 15 and 17 from its application of the Convention.

CANADA

"Subject to the following reservation with reference to articles 23 and 24 of the Convention:

"Canada interprets the phrase 'lawfully staying' as referring only to refugees admitted for permanent residence: refugees admitted for temporary residence will be accorded the same treatment with respect to the matters dealt with in articles 23 and 24 as is accorded visitors generally."

CYPRUS[8]

DENMARK[9]

"The obligation in article 17, paragraph 1, to accord to refugees lawfully staying in Denmark the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment shall not be construed to mean that refugees shall be entitled to the privileges which in this respect are accorded to nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden."

ECUADOR

With respect to article 1, relating to the definition of the term "refugee", the Government of Ecuador declares that its accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees does not imply its acceptance of the Conventions which have not been expressly signed and ratified by Ecuador.

With respect to article 15, Ecuador further declares that its acceptance of the provisions contained therein shall be limited in so far as those provisions are in conflict with the constitutional and statutory provisions in force prohibiting aliens, and consequently refugees, from being members of political bodies.

ETHIOPIA

"The provisions of articles 8, 9, 17 (2) and 22 (1) of the Convention are recognized only as recommendations and not as legally binding obligations."

FINLAND

"(1) A general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Finland to the nationals of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden or to the nationals of any one of those Countries;

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[6] In a communication received on 1 December 1967, the Government of Australia notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservations to articles 17, 18, 19, 26 and 32, and, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 11 March 1971, of the withdrawal of the reservation to paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Convention. For the text of those reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 202.

[7] These reservations replace those made at the time of signature. For the text of reservations made on signature, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 186.

[8] On notifying its succession to the Convention, the Government of Cyprus confirmed the reservations made at the time of the extension of the Convention to its territory by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. For the text of these reservations, see p. 98.

[9] In a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from 1 October 1961 the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 March 1968, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from that date the reservations made on ratification to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of article 24 and partially the reservation made on ratification to article 17, the latter reservation, with effect as from 25 March 1968, to read as quoted above. For the text of the reservations originally formulated by the Government of Denmark on ratification, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 198.

"(2) A reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, to the effect that Finland is not prepared, as a general measure, to grant refugees who fulfil the conditions of three years residence in Finland an exemption from any legislative reciprocity which Finnish law may have stipulated as a condition governing an alien's eligibility for same right or privilege;

"(3) A reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Finland;

"(4) A reservation to article 12, paragraph 1, to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Finnish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal status of a refugee is governed by the law of his country of nationality;

"(5) A reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 3 to the effect that they shall not be binding on Finland;

"(6) A reservation to article 25, to the effect that Finland does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Finnish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such certificate do not exist in Finland;

"(7) A reservation with respect to the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of article 28. Finland does not accept the obligations stipulated in the said paragraph, but is prepared to recognize travel documents issued by other Contracting States pursuant to this article."

FRANCE

In depositing its instrument of ratification, the Government of the French Republic, acting in accordance with article 42 of the Convention, makes the following statements:

(*a*) It considers that article 29, paragraph 2, does not prevent the application in French territory of the provisions of the Act of 7 May 1934 authorizing the levying of the Nansen tax for the support of refugee welfare, resettlement and relief work.

(*b*) Article 17 in no way prevents the application of the laws and regulations establishing the proportion of alien workers that employers are authorized to employ in France or affects the obligations of such employers in connexion with the employment of alien workers.

GAMBIA[10]

GREECE

"(1) In cases or circumstances which, in its opinion, would justify exceptional procedure for reasons of national security or public order, the Royal Hellenic Government reserves the right to derogate from the obligations imposed by the provisions of articles 8, 26, 28, 31 and 32.

"(2) In the opinion of the Royal Hellenic Government, the provisions of articles 11, 24 (3) and 34 constitute recommendations and not juridical obligations.

"(3) It is understood that the provisions of article 13 shall not be deemed to refer to rights or claims on movable or immovable property owned by such persons prior to their entry into Greece as refugees.

"(4) As far as wage-earning employment under article 17 is concerned, the Royal Hellenic Government shall not accord to the refugees less rights than those accorded generally to nationals of foreign countries.

"(5) Public relief accorded under article 23 shall be deemed to be the relief accorded on the basis of general laws and regulations of the country. Exceptional measures which the Royal Hellenic Government has taken or shall deem necessary to take as a result of special circumstances in favour of a particular group of Greek nationals shall not automatically extend to persons falling under the provisions of the present Convention.

"(6) The Royal Hellenic Government does not accept and does not consider as valid, as far as Greece is concerned, the second paragraph of the reservation made by the Government of Turkey at the time of the signature of the present Convention.

"The above reservations have been published together with the text of the aforementioned Convention in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Greece the 26th of September 1959 (A No. 201)."

HOLY SEE

The Holy See, in conformity with the terms of article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention, makes the reservation that the application of the Convention must be compatible in practice with the special nature of the Vatican City State and without prejudice to the norms governing access to and sojourn therein.

IRELAND[11]

"2. The Government of Ireland understands the words 'public order' in article 32 (1) and the words 'in accordance with due process of law' in article 32 (2) to mean, respectively, 'public policy' and 'in accordance with a procedure provided by law'.

"3. With regard to article 17 the Government of Ireland do not undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

"4. The Government of Ireland undertake to give effect to article 25 only insofar as may be practicable and permissible under the laws of Ireland.

"5. With regard to article 29 (1) the Government of Ireland do not undertake to accord to refugees treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to

. . .

"(*c*) Income Tax (including Sur-tax)."

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[10] On notifying its succession to the Convention, the Government of Gambia confirmed the reservations made at the time of the extension of the Convention to its territory by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; for the text of these reservations, see p. 98.

[11] In a communication received on 23 October 1968, the Government of Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of two of its reservations in respect of article 29 (1), namely those indicated at (a) and (b) of paragraph 5 of declarations and reservations contained in the instrument of accession by the Government of Ireland to the Convention; for the text of the withdrawn reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 254, p. 412.

ISRAEL

"2. Articles 8 and 12 shall not apply to Israel.

"3. Article 28 shall apply to Israel with the limitations which result from Section 6 of the Passport Law of 5712-1952, according to which the Minister may, at his discretion:

"(*a*) Refuse to grant, or to extend the validity of a passport or laissez-passer;

"(*b*) Attach conditions to the grant or the extension of the validity of a passport or laissez-passer;

"(*c*) Cancel, or shorten the period of validity of a passport or laissez-passer issued, and order the surrender thereof;

"(*d*) Limit, either at or after the issue of a passport or laissez-passer, the range of countries for which it is to be valid.

"4. Permits provided for by Article 30 shall be issued by the Minister of Finance at his discretion."

ITALY[12]

In signing this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Italy declares that the provisions of articles 17 and 18 are recognized by it as recommendations only.

JAMAICA

"The Government of Jamaica confirms and maintains the following reservations, which were made when the Convention was extended to Jamaica by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territory with the substitution of 'four years' for 'three years' in sub-paragraph (*a*) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (*c*).

"(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied to the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows.

"(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territory to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows."

LIECHTENSTEIN

Ad *article 17*: With respect to the right to engage in wage-earning employment, refugees are treated in law on the same footing as aliens in general, on the understanding, however, that the competent authorities shall make every effort in so far as possible, to apply to them the provisions of this article.

Ad *article 24, paragraphs 1* (*a*) *and* (*b*), *and paragraph 3*: Provisions relating to aliens in general on training, apprenticeship, unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors insurance shall be applicable to refugees. Nevertheless, in the case of old-age and survivors insurance, refugees residing in Liechtenstein (including their survivors if the latter are considered as refugees) are already entitled to normal old-age or survivors' benefits after paying their contributions for at least one full year, provided that they have resided in Liechtenstein for ten years—of which five years without interruption have immediately preceded the occurrence of the event insured against. Moreover, the one-third reduction in benefits provided in the case of aliens and stateless persons under article 74 of the Act on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, is not applicable to refugees. Refugees residing in Liechtenstein who, on the occurrence of the event insured against, are not entitled to old-age or survivors' benefits, are paid not only their own contributions but any contributions which may have been made by the employers.

LUXEMBOURG

Subject to the following reservation: in all cases where this Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.

MADAGASCAR

The provisions of article 7 (1) shall not be interpreted as requiring the same treatment as is accorded to nationals of countries with which the Malagasy Republic has concluded conventions of establishment or agreements on co-operation;

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[12] In a communication received on 20 October 1964, the Government of Italy has notified the Secretary-General that "it withdraws the reservations made at the time of signature, and confirmed at the time of ratification, to articles 6, 7, 8, 19, 22, 23, 25 and 34 of the Convention [see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 192]. The above-mentioned reservations are inconsistent with the internal provisions issued by the Italian Government since the ratification of the Convention. The Italian Government also adopted in December 1963 provisions which implement the contents of paragraph 2 of article 17".

Furthermore, the Italian Government confirms that "it maintains its declaration made in accordance with section B (1) of article 1, and that it recognizes the provisions of articles 17 and 18 as recommendations only".

The provisions of articles 8 and 9 shall not be interpreted as forbidding the Malagasy Government to take, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, measures with regard to a refugee because of his nationality in the interests of national security.

The provisions of article 17 cannot be interpreted as preventing the application of the laws and regulations establishing the proportion of alien workers that employers are authorized to employ in Madagascar or affecting the obligations of such employers in connexion with the employment of alien workers.

MALTA

"Article 7 paragraph 2, articles 14, 23, 27 and 28 shall not apply to Malta, and article 7 paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, articles 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 31, 32 and 34 shall apply to Malta compatibly with its own special problems, its peculiar position and characteristics."

MONACO

Subject to the reservation that the stipulations contained in articles 7 (paragraph 2), 15, 22 (paragraph 1), 23 and 24 shall be provisionally considered as being recommendations and not legal obligations.

NETHERLANDS

This signature is appended subject to the reservation that in all cases where this Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country this provision shall not be interpreted as involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Netherlands has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.

(1) With reference to article 26 of this Convention, the Netherlands Government reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain refugees or groups of refugees in the public interest.

(2) In the notifications concerning overseas territories referred to in article 40, paragraph 2, of this Convention, the Netherlands Government reserves the right to make a declaration in accordance with section B of article 1 with respect to such territories and to make reservations in accordance with article 42 of the Convention.

Interpretative declaration: In depositing the instrument of ratification by the Netherlands, . . . I declare on behalf of the Netherlands Government that it does not regard the Amboinese who were transported to the Netherlands after 27 December 1949, the date of the transfer of sovereignty by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, as eligible for the status of refugees as defined in article 1 of the said Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

"... the Government of New Zealand can only undertake to give effect to the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of article 24 of the Convention so far as the law of New Zealand allows ...".

NORWAY[13]

"The obligation stipulated in article 17 (1) to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment, shall not be construed as extending to refugees the benefits of agreements which may in the future be concluded between Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, or between Norway and any one of these countries, for the purpose of establishing special conditions for the transfer of labour between these countries."

PORTUGAL

"In accordance with the provisions of article 42 (1) of the Convention, this accession is made under the following reservations:

(1) Due to the special nature of the relationship between Portugal and Brazil, the treatment conferred to Brazilian citizens, shall in no case be considered for the purpose of interpretation of any clause stipulating the granting to refugees of the most favoured treatment accorded to nationals of foreign countries.

(2) The Portuguese Government safeguards the principles of a constitutional nature covering the same matters as the provisions of this Convention related to the exemption of reciprocity.

"The above stated declaration and reservations are incorporated in the Portuguese Law 43.201 of October 1, 1960, that approved the accession to this Convention."

SWEDEN[14]

Reservations: *First*, a general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Sweden to the nationals of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway or to the nationals of any one of those countries; and, *secondly*, the following reservations: a reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Sweden; a reservation to article 12, paragraph 1, to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Swedish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal status of a refugee is governed by the law of his country of nationality; a reservation to article 17, paragraph 2, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to grant a refugee who fulfils any one of the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (*a*)-(*c*) an automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit; a reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (*b*), to the effect that notwithstanding the principle of national treatment for refugees, Sweden shall not be bound to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the possibility of entitlement to a national pension under the provisions of the National Insurance Act; and likewise to the effect that, in so far as the right to a supplementary pension under the said Act and the computation of such pension in certain respects are concerned, the rules applicable to Swedish nationals shall be more favourable than those applied to other insured persons; a reservation to article 24, paragraph 3, to the effect that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be binding on Sweden; and a reservation to article 25, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Swedish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such a certificate do not exist in Sweden.

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[13] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 21 January 1954, the Government of Norway gave notice of the withdrawal, with immediate effect, of the reservation to article 24 of the Convention, "as the Acts mentioned in the said reservation have been amended to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country the same treatment as is accorded to Norwegian nationals". For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 198.

[14] In a communication received on 20 April 1961, the Government of Sweden gave notice of the withdrawal, as from 1 July 1961, of the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 November 1966, the Government of Sweden has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 42 of the Convention, to withdraw some of its reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (*b*), and the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2.

In a communication received on 5 March 1970, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

For the text of the withdrawn reservations, as originally formulated by the Government of Sweden in its instrument of ratification, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 200, p. 336.

SWITZERLAND[15]

Ad *Article 17*: With respect to the right to engage in wage-earning employment, refugees are treated in law on the same footing as aliens in general, on the understanding, however, that the competent authorities shall make every effort in so far as possible, to apply to them the provisions of this article.

Ad *Article 24, paragraphs 1* (*a*) *and* (*b*), *paragraph 3*: Provisions relating to aliens in general on training, apprenticeship, unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors insurance shall be applicable to refugees. Nevertheless, in the case of old-age and survivors insurance, refugees residing in Switzerland (including their survivors if the latter are considered as refugees) are already entitled to normal old-age or survivors' benefits after paying their contributions for at least one full year, provided that they have resided in Switzerland for ten years—of which five years without interruption have immediately preceded the occurrence of the event insured against. Moreover, the one-third reduction in benefits provided in the case of aliens and stateless persons under article 40 of the Federal Act on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, is not applicable to refugees. Refugees residing in Switzerland who, on the occurrence of the event insured against, are not entitled to old-age or survivors' benefits, are paid not only their own contributions under the Federal Council's Order of 14 March 1952, but any contributions which may have been made by the employers.

TURKEY

The Government of the Turkish Republic, in signing this Convention states that so far as the commitments accepted by it under the Convention are concerned, the term "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood to refer to events occurring in Europe before 1 January. It does not therefore intend to accept any commitment in connexion with events occurring outside of Europe.

The Turkish Government considers moreover, that the term "events occurring before 1 January 1951" refers to the beginning of the events. Consequently, since the pressure exerted upon the Turkish minority in Bulgaria, which began before 1 January 1951, is still continuing, the provision of this Convention must also apply to the Bulgarian refugees of Turkish extraction compelled to leave that country as a result of this pressure and who, being unable to enter Turkey, might seek refuge on the territory of another contracting party after 1 January 1951.

The Turkish Government will, at the time of ratification, enter reservations which it could make under article 42 of the Convention.

Reservation and declaration made upon ratification:

No provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey;

(A) The Government of the Republic of Turkey is not a party to the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and of 30 June 1928 mentioned in article 1, paragraph A, of this Convention. Furthermore, the 150 persons affected by the Arrangement of 30 June 1928 having been amnestied under Act No. 3527, the provisions laid down in this Arrangement are no longer valid in the case of Turkey. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Turkey considers the Convention of 28 July 1951 independently of the aforementioned Arrangements.

(B) For the purposes of the obligations arising out of this Convention, the Government of the Republic understands the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" mentioned in paragraph B of article 1 to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

(C) Similarly, the Government of the Republic understands that the action of "re-availment" or "reacquisition" as referred to in article 1, paragraph C, of the Convention—that is to say: "If (1) He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or (2) Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily reacquired it"—does not depend only on the request of the person concerned but also on the consent of the State in question.

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[15] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 18 February 1963, the Government of Switzerland gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made at the time of ratification to article 24, paragraph 1 (*a*) and (*b*) and paragraph 3, of the Convention, in so far as that reservation concerns old-age and survivors' insurance.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (*a*) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (*c*).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows; and it can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Article so far as the law allows.

(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows."

Commentary

"In connexion with sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24 relating to certain matters within the scope of the National Health Service, the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949, contains powers for charges to be made to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain (which category would include refugees) who receive treatment under the Service. While these powers have not yet been exercised it is possible that this might have to be done at some future date. In Northern Ireland the health services are restricted to persons ordinarily resident in the country except where regulations are made to extend the Service to others. It is for these reasons that the Government of the United Kingdom while they are prepared in the future, as in the past, to give the most sympathetic consideration to the situation of refugees, find it necessary to make a reservation to sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24 of the Convention.

The scheme of Industrial Injuries Insurance in Great Britain does not meet the requirements of paragraph 2 of article 24 of the Convention. Where an insured person has died as the result of an industrial accident or a disease due to the nature of his employment, benefit cannot generally be paid to his dependents who are abroad unless they are in any part of the British Commonwealth, in the Irish Republic or in a country with which the United Kingdom has made a reciprocal agreement concerning the payment of industrial injury benefits. There is an exception to this rule in favour of the dependents of certain seamen who die as a result of industrial accidents happening to them while they are in the service of British ships. In this matter refugees are treated in the same way as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and by reason of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 24 of the Convention, the dependents of refugees will be able to take advantage of reciprocal agreements which provide for the payment of United Kingdom industrial injury benefits in other countries. By reason of paragraphs (3) and (4) of article 24 refugees will enjoy under the scheme of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance certain rights which are withheld from British subjects who are not citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

No arrangements exist in the United Kingdom for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of refugees. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article would be met by affidavits."

ZAMBIA

"Subject to the following reservations made pursuant to article 42 (1) of the Convention:

Article 17 (2)

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 17, paragraph 2, that Zambia does not consider itself bound to grant to a refugee who fulfils any one of the conditions set out in subparagraphs (a) to (c) automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit.

"Further, with regard to article 17 as a whole, Zambia does not wish to undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally."

Article 22 (1)

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state that it considers article 22 (1) to be a recommendation only and not a binding obligation to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals with respect to elementary education."

Article 26

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 26 that it reserves the right to designate a place or places of residence for refugees."

Article 28

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 28 that Zambia considers itself not bound to issue a travel document with a return clause in cases where a country of second asylum has accepted or indicated its willingness to accept a refugee from Zambia."

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*		*Extension to*
AUSTRALIA	22 January	1954	Norfolk Island, Papua, New Guinea and Nauru.
DENMARK	4 December	1952	Greenland (with reservations).
FRANCE	23 June	1954	All territories for the international relations of which France is responsible.
NETHERLANDS	29 July	1971	Surinam
UNITED KINGDOM	11 March	1954	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (with reservations and a declaration).
	25 October	1956	The following territories with reservations: British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar and St. Helena.
	19 June	1957	British Honduras (with reservations).
	11 July	1960	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[16, 17] (with reservations).
	11 November	1960	Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate[17a] and Swaziland (with reservations).
	4 September	1968	St. Lucia, Montserrat.
	20 April	1970	The Bahama Islands (with a reservation).

Declarations and reservations made on notifications of territorial application

GREENLAND

Subject to the reservations made on ratification by the Government of Denmark (see page 91).

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS AND THE ISLE OF MAN

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied

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[16] The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved immediately before 1 January 1964. In reply to the Secretariat's inquiry as to the legal effect of that dissolution, in so far as concerns the application in the territories formerly constituting the Federation, i.e., Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, of certain multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General which had been extended by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Federation or to any of the territories concerned prior to the formation of the Federation, and of the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material, done at Geneva on 7 November 1952, to which the Federation acceded in its capacity of a Contracting Party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see p. 223), the Government of the United Kingdom in a communication received on 16 April 1964, provided the following clarification:

"Her Majesty's Government consider that in general, multilateral treaties applicable to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland continued to apply to the constituent territories of the former Federation on its dissolution. Multilateral treaties under which the Federation enjoyed membership of international organisations fall in a special category; their continued application to the constituent territories of the former Federation depends in each case on the terms of the treaty. Her Majesty's Government regard all the conventions listed in the Secretariat's letter of February 26 as applying to the constituent territories of the former Federation since its dissolution, but the accession by the Federation to the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material has not led to this result as Article XIII of the Convention allows Her Majesty's Government to extend provisions of the Convention to the three constituent territories of the former Federation if considered desirable.

"With regard to the final query by the Secretariat, I am to reply that extensions prior to the inauguration of the Federation do, of course, continue to apply to the constituent territories."

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have since become independent States under the names of Zambia and Malawi, respectively.

[17] In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 22 March 1968, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, stated the following:

"In my letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning the disposition of Malawi's inherited treaty obligations, my Government declared that with respect to multilateral treaties which had been applied or extended to the former Nyasaland Protectorate, any Party to such a treaty could on the basis of reciprocity rely as against Malawi on the terms of such treaty until Malawi notified its depositary of what action it wished to take by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession, or accession.

"I am now to inform you as depositary of this Convention that the Government of Malawi wishes to terminate any connection with this Convention which it might have inherited. The Government of Malawi considers that any legal relationship with the aforementioned Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Geneva, 1951 which might have devolved upon it by way of succession from the ratification of the United Kingdom, is terminated as of this date."

The Government of Zambia notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention on 24 September 1969. For the text of the reservations made in the notification of succession, see p. 96.

[17a] The Government of Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate) acceded to the Convention of 6 January 1969. For the text of reservation made on accession, see p. 91.

or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of the entry into force of this Convention for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (*a*) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (*c*).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in the Channel Islands so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of that sub-paragraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the Isle of Man Health Service, and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in the Isle of Man so far as the law allows.

(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands so far as the law allows.

The considerations upon which certain of these reservations are based are similar to those set out in the memorandum relating to the corresponding reservations made in respect of the United Kingdom, which was enclosed in my note under reference."

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, CYPRUS,[18] DOMINICA, FALKLAND ISLANDS, FIJI, GAMBIA,[19] GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS, GRENADA, JAMAICA,[20] KENYA,[21] MAURITIUS, ST. VINCENT, SEYCHELLES AND SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territories, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territories, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territories with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (*a*) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (*c*).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied to the above-mentioned territories so far as the law allows.

(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territories to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territories so far as the law allows.

ZANZIBAR AND ST. HELENA

With the reservations listed under (i), (iii) and (iv) above.

BRITISH HONDURAS

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the above mentioned territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State."

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND[22]

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the grounds of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

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[18] See footnote 8, p. 91.

[19] See footnote 10, p. 92.

[20] For the text of reservations made on accession by the Government of Jamaica, see p. 93.

[21] Kenya acceded to the Convention without reservations.

[22] See footnotes 16 and 17 on p. 97.

"The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territory with the substitution of 'four years' for 'three years' in sub-paragraph (*a*) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (*c*).

"The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and paragraph 2 of that article will be applied to the above-mentioned territory as far as the law allows.

"The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territory to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows."

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE[23] AND SWAZILAND

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territories, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the grounds of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territories, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territories with the substitution of 'four years' for 'three years' in sub-paragraph (*a*) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (*c*).

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territories to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territories so far as the law allows."

THE BAHAMAS ISLANDS

"Subject to the following reservation in respect of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 17 of the Convention:

> "Refugees and their dependants would normally be subject to the same laws and regulations relating generally to the employment of non-Bahamians within the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands, so long as they have not acquired Bahamian status."

SURINAM

The extension is subject to the following reservations, which were initially made upon ratification of the Convention:

> "1. that in all cases where the Convention, in conjunction with the Protocol, grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as involving the regime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Kingdom of the Netherlands has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements which apply to Surinam;
>
> "2. that the Government of Surinam as regards article 26 of the Convention, in conjunction with article 1, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, reserves the right for reasons of public order to appoint for certain refugees or groups of refugees a principal place of residence."

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[23] See footnote 17a, p. 97.

3. Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

Done at New York on 28 September 1954[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1960, in accordance with article 39.

REGISTRATION: 6 June 1960, No. 5158.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 360, p. 117.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), Notification of succession (d)*
ALGERIA		15 July 1964 *a*
BELGIUM	28 September 1954	27 May 1960
BOTSWANA		25 February 1969 *d*
BRAZIL	28 September 1954	
COLOMBIA	30 December 1954	
COSTA RICA	28 September 1954	
DENMARK	28 September 1954	17 January 1956
ECUADOR	28 September 1954	2 October 1970
EL SALVADOR	28 September 1954	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	28 September 1954	
FINLAND		10 October 1968 *a*
FRANCE	12 January 1955	8 March 1960
GUATEMALA	28 September 1954	
GUINEA		21 March 1962 *a*
HOLY SEE	28 September 1954	
HONDURAS	28 September 1954	
IRELAND		17 December 1962 *a*
ISRAEL	1 October 1954	23 December 1958
ITALY	20 October 1954	3 December 1962
LIBERIA		11 September 1964 *a*
LIECHTENSTEIN	28 September 1954	
LUXEMBOURG	28 October 1955	27 June 1960
MADAGASCAR		[20 February 1962 *a*][2]
NETHERLANDS	28 September 1954	12 April 1962
NORWAY	28 September 1954	19 November 1956
PHILIPPINES	22 June 1955	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA		22 August 1962 *a*
SWEDEN	28 September 1954	2 April 1965
SWITZERLAND	28 September 1954	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
TUNISIA		29 July 1969 *a*
UGANDA		15 April 1965 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM	28 September 1954	16 April 1959
YUGOSLAVIA		9 April 1959 *a*

Declarations and Reservations

BOTSWANA[2a]

"(a) article 31 of the said Convention shall not oblige Botswana to grant to a stateless person a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens in general;

"(b) articles 12 (1) and 7 (2) of the Convention shall be recognized as recommendations only."

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

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[1] The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons, held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 13 to 23 September 1954. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 526A (XVII) of 26 April 1954 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/2596), p. 12. For the Final Act, recommendation and resolution adopted by the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 360, p. 117.

[2] By a notification received by the Secretary-General on 2 April 1965, the Government of Madagascar denounced the Convention; the denunciation took effect on 2 April 1966.

[2a] In the notification of succession, the Government of Botswana also maintained the reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on extension of the Convention to the Bechuanaland Protectorate; for the text of these reservations, see p. 104.

DENMARK[3]

Denmark is not bound by article 24, paragraph 3;

The provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, under which stateless persons are in certain cases placed on the same footing as nationals, shall not oblige Denmark to grant stateless persons in every case exactly the same remuneration as that provided by law for nationals, but only to grant them what is required for their support.

Article 31 shall not oblige Denmark to grant to stateless persons a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens in general.

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

FINLAND[3a]

"(1) A general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to stateless persons the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Finland to the nationals of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden or to the nationals of any one of those Countries;

"(2) A reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, to the effect that Finland is not prepared, as a general measure, to grant stateless persons who fulfil the conditions of three years residence in Finland an exemption from any legislative reciprocity which Finnish law may have stipulated as a condition governing an alien's eligibility for same right or privilege;

"(3) A reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Finland;

["(4) A reservation to article 12, paragraph 1, to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Finnish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal status of a stateless person is governed by the law of his country of nationality;][3a]

"(5) A reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 3 to the effect that they shall not be binding on Finland;

"(6) A reservation to article 25, to the effect that Finland does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Finnish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such certificate do not exist in Finland;

"(7) A reservation with respect to the provisions contained in article 28. Finland does not accept the obligations stipulated in the said article, but is prepared to recognize travel documents issued by other Contracting States pursuant to this article."

FRANCE

The provisions of article 10, paragraph 2, are regarded by the French Government as applying only to stateless persons who were forcibly displaced from French territory, and who have, prior to the date of entry into force of this Convention, returned there direct from the country to which they were forced to proceed, without in the meantime having received authorization to reside in the territory of any other State.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

HOLY SEE

"Saving clauses to which no reservation can be made, reservation as of letter submitted to the Secretariat, April 23, 1954", worded as follows:

"The Convention will be applied in the form compatible with the special nature of the State of the Vatican City and without prejudice to the norms that guard access thereunto and sojourn therein."

HONDURAS

Honduras signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

IRELAND

Declaration

"The Government of Ireland understand the words 'public order' and 'in accordance with due process of law', as they appear in article 31 of the Convention, to mean respectively, 'public policy' and 'in accordance with a procedure provided by law';"

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[3] In a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from 1 October 1961 the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 March 1968, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from that date, the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

For the text of the reservations withdrawn by the above communications, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 360, p. 132.

[3a] In a communication received on 30 September 1970, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation formulated in its instrument of accession to article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Reservation

"With regard to article 29(1), the Government of Ireland do not undertake to accord to stateless persons treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to

(*a*) The stamp duty chargeable in Ireland in connection with conveyances, transfers and leases of lands, tenements and hereditaments, and

(*b*) Income tax (including sur-tax)."

ITALY[4]

The provisions of articles 17 and 18 are recognized as recommendations only.

NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 8 of the Convention to stateless persons who previously possessed enemy nationality or the equivalent thereof with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands;

With reference to article 26 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain stateless persons or groups of stateless persons in the public interest.

PHILIPPINES

"(*a*) As regards Article 17, paragraph 1, granting stateless persons the right to engage in wage-earning employment, my Government finds that this provision conflicts with the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, as amended, which classifies as excludable aliens under Section 29 those coming to the Philippines to perform unskilled labor, and permits the admission of prearranged employees under Section 9 (*g*) only when there are no persons in the Philippines willing and competent to perform the labor or service for which the admission of aliens is desired.

"(*b*) As regards Article 31, paragraph 1, to the effect that 'the Contracting States shall not expel a stateless person lawfully in their territory save on grounds of national security or public order,' this provision would unduly restrict the power of the Philippine Government to deport undesirable aliens under Section 37 of the same Immigration Act which states the various grounds upon which aliens may be deported.

"Upon signing the Convention on behalf of the Philippine Government, I am therefore hereby registering its non-conformity to the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, and Article 31, paragraph 1, thereof, for the reasons stated in (*a*) and (*b*) above."

SWEDEN[5]

Subject to the following reservations:

(1) . . .

(2) To article 8. This article will not be binding on Sweden.

(3) To article 12, paragraph 1. This paragraph will not be binding on Sweden.

(4) To article 24, paragraph 1 (*b*). Notwithstanding the rule concerning the treatment of stateless persons as nationals, Sweden will not be bound to accord to stateless persons the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the possibility of entitlement to a national pension under the provisions of the National Insurance Act; and likewise to the effect that, in so far as the right to a supplementary pension under the said Act and the computation of such pension in certain respects are concerned, the rules applicable to Swedish nationals shall be more favourable than those applied to other insured persons.

(5) To article 24, paragraph 3. The provisions of this paragraph will not be binding on Sweden

(6) To article 25, paragraph 2. Sweden does not consider itself obliged to cause a Swedish authority, in lieu of a foreign authority, to deliver certificates for the issuance of which there is insufficient documentation in Sweden.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Declaration: "I have the honour further to state that the Government of the United Kingdom deposit the present instrument of ratification on the understanding that the combined effects of articles 36 and 38 permit them to include in any declaration or notification made under paragraph 1 of article 36 or paragraph 2 of article 36 respectively any reservation consistent with article 38 which the Government of the territory concerned might desire to make."

Reservations: "When ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons which was opened for signature at New York on September 28, 1954, the Government of the United Kingdom have deemed it necessary to make certain reservations in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 38 thereof the text of which is reproduced below:

(1) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time

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[4] In a communication received on 25 January 1968, the Government of Italy notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservations made at the time of signature to articles 6, 7 (2), 8, 19, 22 (2), 23, 25 and 32 (see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p. 201), informing him that it maintains the reservations concerning articles 17 and 18 of the Convention and that, accordingly, these two articles are regarded as recommendations only.

[5] In a communication received on 25 November 1966, the Government of Sweden has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 38 of the Convention, to withdraw some of its reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (*b*), and the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention. In a communication received on 5 March 1970, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention. For the text of the reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (*b*), as originally formulated by the Government of Sweden in its instrument of ratification, and of the reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 529, p. 362.

of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

(2) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows."

Commentary: "In connexion with sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 which relates to certain matters within the scope of the National Health Service, the National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949 contains powers for charges to be made to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain (which category would include some stateless persons) who receive treatment under the Service. These powers have not yet been exercised but it may be necessary to exercise them at some future date. In Northern Ireland the Health Services are restricted to persons ordinarily resident in the country except where regulations are made to extend the Services to others. For these reasons, the Government of the United Kingdom, while prepared in the future, as in the past, to give the most sympathetic consideration to the situation of stateless persons, find it necessary to make reservation to sub-paragraph (*b*) of Article 24.

"No arrangements exist in the United Kingdom for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in Article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of stateless persons. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that Article would be met by affidavit."

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
FRANCE	8 March 1960	Departments of Algeria, of the Oases and of Saoura, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana and the five Overseas Territories (New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia, French Somaliland, the Comoro Archipelago and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon).
NETHERLANDS[6]	12 April 1962	Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea, with the same reservations as those formulated in the instrument of ratification by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (see page 102).
UNITED KINGDOM	16 April 1959	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, with reservations.
	7 December 1959	High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate[6a] and Swaziland, with reservations.

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[6] In the note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Netherlands stated, with reference to article 36, paragraph 3 of the Convention, that "if at any time the Government of the Netherlands Antilles agrees to the extension of the Convention to its territory, the Secretary-General shall be notified thereof without delay. Such notification will contain the reservations, if any, which the Government of the Netherlands Antilles might wish to make with respect to local requirements in accordance with article 38 of the Convention."

[6a] The Government of Botswana notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention on 25 February 1969, maintaining the reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom in its notification of extension of the Convention to Bechuanaland Protectorate and formulating additional reservations for the text of which, see p. 100.

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
UNITED KINGDOM (*continued*)	9 December 1959	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,[7,8] with reservations.
	19 March 1962	Aden Colony, Bermuda, Malta, Sarawak, Seychelles, St. Helena, Uganda, Virgin Islands and Zanzibar.
		British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Kenya, Mauritius, North Borneo, State of Singapore and the West Indies, with reservations.

Declarations and reservations made on notifications of territorial application

CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that Article will be applied in the Channel Islands so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of that sub-paragraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the Isle of Man Health Service, will be applied in the Isle of Man so far as the law allows.

"(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands so far as the law allows."

HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES OF BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE[9] AND SWAZILAND

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking, in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 25 shall be applied in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland so far as the law allows."

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[7] See footnote 16, p. 97.

[8] In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 22 March 1968, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, done at New York on 28 September 1954, stated the following:

"In my letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning the disposition of Malawi's inherited treaty obligations, my Government declared that with respect to multilateral treaties which had been applied or extended to the former Nyasaland Protectorate, any Party to such a treaty could on the basis of reciprocity rely as against Malawi on the terms of that treaty until Malawi notified its depositary of what action it wished to take by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession, or accession.

"I am to inform you as depositary of this Convention that the Government of Malawi now wishes to terminate any connection with this Convention which it might have inherited. The Government of Malawi considers that any legal relationship with the aforementioned Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, New York, 1954 which might have devolved upon it by way of succession from the ratification of the United Kingdom, is terminated as of this date."

[9] See footnote 6a, p. 103.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND[10]

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 25 will be applied in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland so far as the law allows."

BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, FALKLAND ISLANDS, GAMBIA, GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS, KENYA, MAURITIUS

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the territories mentioned above, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreements or arrangements for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the territories mentioned above, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24, can only undertake that effect will be given in the territories mentioned above to the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the territories mentioned above to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in these territories so far as the law allows.

BRITISH HONDURAS, HONG KONG

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the territories mentioned above, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the territories mentioned above under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the territories mentioned above to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in these territories so far as the law allows.

NORTH BORNEO

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in Borneo, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or other interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for North Borneo, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in North Borneo as far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in North Borneo to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in North Borneo so far as the law allows.

FIJI

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in Fiji, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24, can only undertake that effect will be given in Fiji to the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

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[10] See footnotes 16, p. 97 and 8, p. 104.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in Fiji to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in Fiji so far as the law allows.

THE STATE OF SINGAPORE

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the State of Singapore to article 23.

THE WEST INDIES

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the West Indies to articles 8, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31.

4. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

***Done at New York on 30 August 1961*[1]**

Not yet in force (see article 18).

TEXT: A/CONF.9/15, 1961.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a),*	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5 December	1961		
FRANCE	31 May	1962		
ISRAEL	30 August	1961		
NETHERLANDS	30 August	1961		
NORWAY			11 August	1971 *a*
SWEDEN			19 February	1969 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM	30 August	1961	29 March	1966

Declarations and Reservations

FRANCE

At the time of signature of this Convention, the Government of the French Republic declares that it reserves the right to exercise the power available to it under article 8 (3) on the terms laid down in that paragraph, when it deposits the instrument of ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the French Republic also declares, in accordance with article 17 of the Convention, that it makes a reservation in respect of article 11, and that article 11 will not apply so far as the French Republic is concerned.

The Government of the French Republic further declares, with respect to article 14 of the Convention, that in accordance with article 17 it accepts the jurisdiction of the Court only in relation to States Parties to this Convention which shall also have accepted its jurisdiction subject to the same reservations; it also declares that article 14 will not apply when there exists between the French Republic and another party to this Convention an earlier treaty providing another method for the settlement of disputes between the two States.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"On depositing this instrument I have the honour, on instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to declare on behalf of the United Kingdom and in accordance with paragraph 3 (*a*) of Article 8 of the Convention that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 8, the United Kingdom retains the right to deprive a naturalised person of his nationality on the following grounds, being grounds existing in United Kingdom law at the present time: that, inconsistently with his duty of loyalty to Her Britannic Majesty, the person

(i) has, in disregard of an express prohibition of Her Britannic Majesty, rendered or continued to render services to, or received or continued to receive emoluments from, another State, or

(ii) has conducted himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of Her Britannic Majesty."

Territorial application

Declarations made upon signature (*s*) or ratification under article 15 of the Convention

FRANCE	31 May	1962 *s*	The Convention will apply to the Overseas Departments and the Overseas Territories of the French Republic.

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[1] The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness, convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 896 (IX) of 4 December 1954. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/2890), p. 49. The Conference met at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva from 24 March to 18 April 1959 and reconvened at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York from 15 to 28 August 1961.

UNITED KINGDOM	29 March 1966	(*a*) The Convention shall apply to the following non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Mauritius, Montserrat, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Swaziland, Turks and Caicos Islands,Virgin Islands. (*b*) The Convention shall not apply to Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia; Brunei; Southern Rhodesia; and Tonga, whose consent to the application of the Convention has been withheld.

5. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees

Done at New York on 31 January 1967[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 October 1967, in accordance with article VIII.

REGISTRATION: 4 October 1967, No. 8791.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 606, p. 267.

State	*Accession*
ALGERIA	8 November 1967
ARGENTINA	6 December 1967
BELGIUM	8 April 1969
BOTSWANA	6 January 1969
BURUNDI	15 March 1971
CAMEROON	19 September 1967
CANADA	4 June 1969
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	30 August 1967
CONGO	10 July 1970
CYPRUS	9 July 1968
DAHOMEY	6 July 1970
DENMARK	29 January 1968
ECUADOR	6 March 1969
ETHIOPIA	10 November 1969
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	5 November 1969
FINLAND	10 October 1968
FRANCE	3 February 1971
GAMBIA	29 September 1967
GHANA	30 October 1968
GREECE	7 August 1968
GUINEA	16 May 1968
HOLY SEE	8 June 1967
ICELAND	26 April 1968
IRELAND	6 November 1968
ISRAEL	14 June 1968
IVORY COAST	16 February 1970
LIECHTENSTEIN	20 May 1968
LUXEMBOURG	22 April 1971
MALTA	15 September 1971
MOROCCO	20 April 1971
NETHERLANDS[3]	29 November 1968
NIGER	2 February 1970
NIGERIA	2 May 1968
NORWAY	28 November 1967
PARAGUAY	1 April 1970
SENEGAL	3 October 1967
SWAZILAND	28 January 1969
SWEDEN	4 October 1967
SWITZERLAND	20 May 1968
TOGO	1 December 1969

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[1] On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the High Commissioner submitted the draft of the above-mentioned Protocol to the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, in the addendum to his report concerning measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1186 (XLI) of 18 November 1966, took note with approval of the draft Protocol and transmitted the said addendum to the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in resolution 2198 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, took note of the Protocol and requested the Secretary-General "to transmit the text of the Protocol to the States mentioned in article V thereof, with a view to enabling them to accede to the Protocol."

[2] In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Protocol "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria and Mongolia. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[3] "The Kingdom of the Netherlands accedes to the said Protocol so far as the territory of the Kingdom situated in Europe is concerned."

State	*Accession*
TUNISIA	16 October 1968
TURKEY	31 July 1968
UNITED KINGDOM	4 September 1968
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	4 September 1968
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1 November 1968
URUGUAY	22 September 1970
YUGOSLAVIA	15 January 1968
ZAMBIA	24 September 1969

Declarations and Reservations[4]

BOTSWANA

"Subject to the reservation in respect of article IV of the said Protocol and in respect of the application in accordance with article I thereof of the provisions of articles 7, 17, 26, 31, 32 and 34 and paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951."

BURUNDI

In acceding to this Protocol, the Government of the Republic of Burundi enters the following reservations:

1. The provisions of article 22 are accepted, in respect of elementary education, only
   - (*a*) In so far as they apply to public education, and not to private education;
   - (*b*) On the understanding that the treatment applicable to refugees shall be the most favourable accorded to nationals of other States.
2. The provisions of article 17 (1) and (2) are accepted as mere recommendations and, in any event, shall not be interpreted as necessarily involving the regime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Republic of Burundi may have concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.
3. The provisions of article 26 are accepted only subject to the reservation that refugees:
   - (*a*) Do not choose their place of residence in a region bordering on their country of origin;
   - (*b*) Refrain, in any event, when exercising their right to move freely, from any activity or incursion of a subversive nature with respect to the country of which they are nationals.

CONGO

The Protocol is accepted with the exception of article IV.

ETHIOPIA

Subject to the following reservation in respect of the application, under article I of the Protocol, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951:

"The provisions of articles 8, 9, 17 (2) and 22 (1) of the Convention are recognized only as recommendations and not as legally binding obligations."

FINLAND

Subject to the following reservations concerning the application of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees in accordance with article I of the Protocol:

[*For the text of these reservations see page 91.*]

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic declares that it has decided to extend the obligations that it assumes pursuant to the Convention of 28 July 1951, in accordance with paragraph 2, section B, of article 1 of the said Convention, and, accordingly, will apply the Protocol of 31 January 1967 without any geographical limitation.

GHANA

"The Government of Ghana does not consider itself bound by article IV of the Protocol regarding the settlement of disputes."

ISRAEL

"The Government of Israel accedes to the Protocol subject to the same statements and reservations made at the time of ratifying the Convention [relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951], in accordance with the provisions of article VII (2) of the Protocol."

MALTA

In accordance with article VII (2), the reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 by the Government of Malta on deposit of its instrument of accession on 17 June 1971, pursuant to article 42 of the said Convention, are applicable in relation to its obligations under the present Protocol.

NETHERLANDS[4a]

"In accordance with article VII of the Protocol, all reservations made by the Kingdom of the Netherlands upon signature and ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which was signed in Geneva on 28 July 1951, are regarded to apply to the obligations resulting from the Protocol."

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[4] See article VII of the Protocol, relating to reservations and declarations, in *Final Clauses* (ST/LEG/SER.D/1. Annex), page V-15.

[4a] In a notification received on 29 July 1971, the Government of the Netherlands declared that the Protocol shall extend to Surinam. The extension is subject to the reservations which were made upon accession to the Protocol.

SWAZILAND

Subject to the following reservations in respect of the application of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, under article I of the Protocol:

"(1) The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is not in a position to assume obligations as contained in article 22 of the said Convention, and therefore will not consider itself bound by the provisions therein;

"(2) Similarly, the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is not in a position to assume the obligations of article 34 of the said Convention, and must expressly reserve the right not to apply the provisions therein."

and with the following declaration:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland deems it essential to draw attention to the accession herewith as a Member of the United Nations, and not as a Party to the said Convention by reason of succession or otherwise."

TURKEY

The instrument of accession stipulates that the Government of Turkey maintains the provisions of the declaration made under section B of article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, according to which it applies the Convention only to persons who have become refugees as a result of events occurring in Europe, and also the reservation clause made upon ratification of the Convention to the effect that no provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND[5]

"(*a*) In accordance with the provisions of the first sentence of Article VII.4 of the Protocol, the United Kingdom hereby excludes from the application of the Protocol the following territories for the international relations of which it is responsible; Jersey, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland.

"(*b*) In accordance with the provisions of the second sentence of Article VII.4 of the said Protocol, the United Kingdom hereby extends the application of the Protocol to the following territories for the international relations of which it is responsible: St. Lucia, Montserrat."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

". . . subject to the reservation, hereby made, that the provisions of Article IV of the Protocol shall not be applicable to the United Republic of Tanzania except within the explicit consent of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

With the following reservations in respect of the application, in accordance with article I of the Protocol, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 28 July 1951:

"The United States of America construes Article 29 of the Convention as applying only to refugees who are resident in the United States and reserves the right to tax refugees who are not residents of the United States in accordance with its general rules relating to nonresident aliens.

"The United States of America accepts the obligation of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 24 of the Convention except insofar as that paragraph may conflict in certain instances with any provisions of title II (old age, survivors' and disability insurance) or title XVIII (hospital and medical insurance for the aged) of the Social Security Act. As to any such provision, the United States will accord to refugees lawfully staying in its territory treatment no less favorable than is accorded aliens generally in the same circumstances."

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[5] In a notification received on 20 April 1970, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Protocol shall extend to the Bahama Islands. The extension is made subject to a reservation for the text of which see p. 99.

CHAPTER VI. NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1. Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 December 1946, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article VII.

REGISTRATION: 3 February 1948, No. 186.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 12, p. 179.

The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol came into force in respect of the Agreements and Conventions listed below as follows in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol:[2]

Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium (with Protocol), signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925	27 October 1947
International Opium Convention (with Protocol) signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925	3 February 1948
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (with Protocol of Signature) signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931	21 November 1947
Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking, signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931	27 October 1947
Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936	10 October 1947

Signatures and acceptances of the Protocol of 11 December 1946

State	*Signature subject to approval*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance, notification of succession (d)*
AFGHANISTAN		11 December 1946*
ALBANIA		23 June 1947
ARGENTINA		11 December 1946*
AUSTRALIA	11 December 1946	28 August 1947
AUSTRIA		17 May 1950
BELGIUM		11 December 1946*
BOLIVIA		11 December 1946*
BRAZIL		17 December 1946*
BYELORUSSIAN SSR		11 December 1946*
CANADA		11 December 1946*
CHILE		11 December 1946*
CHINA[2a]		11 December 1946*

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[1] The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 54 (I) of 19 November 1946. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Part of the First Session, Resolutions* (A/64/Add.1), p. 81.

[2] The annex to the Protocol contains no amendments in respect of the Convention of 1912. The Protocol itself provides in article III that:

"The functions conferred upon the Netherlands Government under articles 21 and 25 of the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912, and entrusted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations with the consent of the Netherlands Government, by a resolution of the League of Nations Assembly dated 15 December 1920, shall henceforward be exercised by the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

[2a] See note, p. iii.

State	*Signature subject to approval*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance, notification of succession (d)*
Colombia		11 December 1946*
Costa Rica[3]	11 December 1946	
Cuba	12 December 1946	
Czechoslovakia		11 December 1946*
Denmark[3]	11 December 1946	15 June 1949
Dominican Republic		11 December 1946*
Ecuador	14 December 1946	8 June 1951
Egypt[3]	11 December 1946	13 September 1948
Federal Republic of Germany[4]		12 August 1959
Fiji		1 November 1971 *d*
Finland		3 February 1948
France[3]	11 December 1946	10 October 1947
Greece[3]	11 December 1946	21 February 1949
Guatemala[3]	13 December 1946	
Haiti	14 December 1946	31 May 1951
Honduras		11 December 1946*
Hungary		16 December 1955
India		11 December 1946*
Iran		11 December 1946*
Iraq[3]	12 December 1946	14 September 1950
Ireland		18 February 1948
Italy		25 March 1948*
Japan		27 March 1952
Lebanon		13 December 1946*
Liberia		11 December 1946*
Liechtenstein[5]		25 September 1947
Luxembourg[3]	11 December 1946	13 October 1949
Mexico		11 December 1946*
Monaco		21 November 1947*
Netherlands[3]	11 December 1946	10 March 1948
New Zealand		11 December 1946*
Nicaragua	13 December 1946	24 April 1950
Norway[3]	11 December 1946	2 July 1947
Panama		15 December 1946*
Paraguay	14 December 1946	
Peru	26 November 1948	
Philippines[3]	11 December 1946	25 May 1950
Poland		11 December 1946*
Romania		11 October 1961
Saudi Arabia		11 December 1946*
South Africa[3]	15 December 1946	24 February 1948
Spain		26 September 1955*
Sweden		17 October 1947*
Switzerland[5]		25 September 1947
Syrian Arab Republic		11 December 1946*
Thailand		27 October 1947*
Turkey		11 December 1946*
Ukrainian SSR	11 December 1946	8 January 1948
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	11 December 1946	25 October 1947

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[3] The signature was affixed without reservation as to approval but the full powers provided for signature with such reservation.

[4] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 22 January 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Protocol "also applies to Land Berlin as from 12 August 1959, i.e., the day on which the Protocol entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[5] The instrument of acceptance of the Protocol by the Government of the Swiss Confederation stipulates that "the present declaration of acceptance is also valid for the Principality of Liechtenstein".

State	*Signature subject to approval*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance, notification of succession (d)*
UNITED KINGDOM		11 December 1946*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	11 December 1946	12 August 1947
URUGUAY	14 December 1946	
VENEZUELA	11 December 1946	
YUGOSLAVIA[6]	11 December 1946	19 May 1948

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[6] See footnote 3, p. 114.

2. International Opium Convention

The Hague, January 23rd, 1912[1]

Observation: This Convention, signed in 1912, was not concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, but it served as a starting-point for the system devised by the League of Nations and has, in a sense, been incorporated in that system.

Schedule[2] *containing the signatures of the Convention, the signatures of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the First Opium Conference, provided for in the penultimate paragraph of Article 22 of the Convention, the ratifications of the Convention, and the signatures of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention provided under "B" of the Final Protocol of the Third International Opium Conference.*

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked *.)

State	*Signatures of the Convention*	*Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference*	*Ratifications of the Convention and Accessions*	*Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)*
AFGHANISTAN	—	—	May 5, 1944	
ALBANIA	—	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 11, 1915
SAUDI ARABIA (*a*)	—	—	Feb. 19, 1943	—
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	—	Oct. 17, 1912	April 23, 1946	—
AUSTRIA			July 16, 1920*	July 16, 1920*
BELGIUM[3]	—	June 18, 1912	June 16, 1914	May 14, 1919
Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (*a*)	—	—	July 29, 1942	—
BOLIVIA	—	June 4, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
BRAZIL	—	Oct. 16, 1912	Dec. 23, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
GREAT BRITAIN[4]	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 15, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
Burma[4a]	—	—	—	—
BULGARIA	—	March 2, 1914	Aug. 9, 1920*	Aug. 9, 1920*
CHILE	—	July 2, 1913	Jan. 16, 1923	May 18, 1923
CHINA[4b]	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Feb. 9, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
COLOMBIA[5]	—	Jan. 15, 1913	June 26, 1924	June 30, 1924
COSTA RICA	—	April 25, 1912	August 1, 1924	July 29, 1925
CUBA	—	May 8, 1913	March 8, 1920*	March 8, 1920*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*

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[1] Registered No. 222. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 8, p. 187.

Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 11, p. 415; vol. 15, p. 311; vol. 19, p. 283; vol. 24, p. 163; vol. 31, p. 245; vol. 35, p. 299; vol. 39, p. 167; vol. 59, p. 346; vol. 104, p. 495; vol. 107, p. 461; vol. 117, p. 48; vol. 138, p. 416; vol. 172, p. 390; vol. 200, p. 497; vol. 204, p. 438; and vol. 205, p. 192.

[2] This Schedule which appeared in the Annexes to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League is reproduced here for purposes of information.

[3] Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards the Belgian Congo.

[4] In accordance with the following reservation:

The articles of the present Convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, shall apply to the Government of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Wei-Hai-Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said Convention in the name of any Dominion, Colony, Dependency, or Protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

In virtue of the above-mentioned reservation, Great Britain signed the Convention for the following Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates:

On December 17th, 1912, for Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Brunei, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Malay Protectorates, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, Malta, Northern Nigeria, Northern Borneo, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda; on February 27th, 1913, for the Colony of Fiji; on April 22nd, 1913, for the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate and the Solomon Islands Protectorate; on June 25th, 1913, for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Bahama Islands and for the three Colonies of the Windward Islands, that is to say, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; on January 30th, 1914, for the Leeward Islands; on February 11th, 1914, for British Guiana as well as for British Honduras; on March 11th, 1914, for the Government of the Union of South Africa; on March 28th, 1914, for Zanzibar, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; on April 4th, 1914, for the Colony of Barbados; on April 8th, 1914, for Mauritius and its dependencies; on July 11th, 1914, for the Bermuda Islands; on August 21st, 1924, for Palestine and together with France for the New Hebrides; on October 20th, 1924, for Iraq.

[4a] See footnote 3, p. 409.

[4b] See note, p. iii.

[5] Subject to approval of the Colombian Parliament.

State	*Signatures of the Convention*	*Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference*	*Ratifications of the Convention and Accessions*	*Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)*
Denmark[6]	—	Dec. 17, 1912	July 10, 1913	Oct. 21, 1921
Dominican Republic	—	Nov. 12, 1912	June 7, 1923	April 14, 1931
Ecuador	—	July 2, 1912	Feb. 25, 1915	Aug. 23, 1923
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	June 5, 1942	—
Estonia	—	Jan. 9, 1923	April 20, 1923	Jan. 21, 1931
Finland	—	April 24, 1922	May 16, 1922	Dec. 1, 1922
France[7]	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
Germany	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
Greece	—	—	March 30, 1920*	March 30, 1920*
Guatemala	—	June 17, 1912	Aug. 27, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
Haiti	—	Aug. 21, 1912	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
Honduras	—	July 5, 1912	Aug. 29, 1913	April 3, 1915
Hungary	—	—	July 26, 1921*	July 26, 1921*
Iran[8]	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
Italy	Jan. 23, 1912	—	June 28, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
Japan	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
Latvia	—	Feb. 6, 1922	March 25, 1924	Jan. 18, 1932
Liberia	—	—	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
Liechtenstein[9]	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	—	April 7, 1922	—	—
Luxembourg	—	June 18, 1912	Aug. 21, 1922	Aug. 21, 1922
Mexico	—	May 15, 1912	April 2, 1925	May 8, 1925
Monaco	—	May 1, 1923	Feb. 20, 1925	May 26, 1925
The Netherlands	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 28, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
Nicaragua	—	July 18, 1913	Nov. 10, 1914	Nov. 3, 1920
Norway	—	Sept. 2, 1913	Nov. 12, 1914	Sept. 20, 1915
Panama	—	June 19, 1912	Nov. 25, 1920*	Nov. 25, 1920*
Paraguay (*a*)	—	Dec. 14, 1912	March 17, 1943	—
Peru	—	July 24, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
Poland	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
Portugal	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	April 8, 1920*
Romania	—	Dec. 27, 1913	Sept. 14, 1920*	Sept. 14, 1920*
Russia	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
Salvador	—	July 30, 1912	Sept. 19, 1922	May 29, 1931
Spain	—	Oct. 23, 1912	Jan. 25, 1919	Feb. 11, 1921
Sweden[10]	—	Aug. 27, 1913	April 17, 1914	Jan. 13, 1921
Switzerland[11]	—	Dec. 29, 1913	Jan. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1925
Thailand[12]	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 10, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
Turkey	Sept. 15, 1933	—	Sept. 15, 1933	Sept. 15, 1933
Uruguay	—	March 9, 1914	April 3, 1916	Jan. 10, 1920*
Venezuela	—	Sept. 10, 1912	Oct. 28, 1913	July 12, 1927
Yugoslavia	—	—	Feb. 10, 1920*	Feb. 10, 1920*

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[6] The signature of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the Conference as well as its ratification were given by Denmark for Iceland and the Danish Antilles; the signature of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention was given separately by Denmark and Iceland.

[7] With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French Protectorates. France and Great Britain signed the Convention for the New Hebrides, August 21st, 1924.

[8] With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Iran having no treaty with China) and paragraph (*a*) of Article 3.

[9] The Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, by a letter dated October 14th, 1936, transmitted to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the following declaration:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

[10] Subject to the following declaration: "Opium not being manufactured in Sweden, the Swedish Government will for the moment confine themselves to prohibiting the importation of prepared opium, but they declare at the same time that they are ready to take the measures indicated in Article 8 of the Convention if experience proves their expediency."

[11] Subject to ratification and with the declaration that the Swiss Government will be unable to issue the necessary legal enactments within the terms fixed by the Convention.

[12] With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Thailand having no treaty with China).

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
CAMEROON	20 November 1961 *d*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	4 September 1962 *d*
CEYLON	4 December 1957 *d*
CONGO	15 October 1962 *d*
CYPRUS	16 May 1963 *d*
ETHIOPIA	28 December 1948 *a*
FIJI	1 November 1971 *d*
GHANA	3 April 1958 *d*
INDONESIA	29 May 1958 *a*
ISRAEL	12 May 1952 *a*
IVORY COAST	8 December 1961 *d*
JAMAICA	26 December 1963 *d*
JORDAN	12 May 1958 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC[13]	3 October 1951
LAOS[13]	7 October 1950
LEBANON	24 May 1954 *d*
MALAWI	22 July 1965 *d*
MALAYSIA	21 August 1958 *d*
MALTA	3 January 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS	18 July 1969 *d*
NIGER	25 August 1961 *d*
NIGERIA	26 June 1961 *d*
PHILIPPINES	30 September 1959 *d*
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM[13]	11 August 1950
RWANDA	5 May 1964 *d*
SENEGAL	2 May 1963 *d*
SIERRA LEONE	13 March 1962 *d*
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	20 January 1954 *d*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	11 April 1966 *d*
ZAIRE	31 May 1962 *d*

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[13] In joint notifications received from the Governments of France and the Republic of Viet-Nam on 11 August 1950; from the Governments of France and Laos on 7 October 1950; and from the Governments of France and Cambodia on 3 October 1951, notice was given of the transfer of functions by the French Government to the three Governments concerned of the duties and obligations arising from the application of the Convention in their countries.

3. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium

Signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, as set forth in the Protocol of 11 December 1946 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946, notification[1] in respect of the Agreement as amended*
INDIA	11 December 1946
JAPAN	27 March 1952
KHMER REPUBLIC[1]	3 October 1951
FRANCE	10 October 1947
LAOS[1]	7 October 1950
NETHERLANDS	10 March 1948
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM[1]	11 August 1950
THAILAND	27 October 1947
UNITED KINGDOM	11 December 1946

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[1] See footnote 13, p. 118.

4. First Opium Conference of the League of Nations

Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium, with Protocol and Final Act

Geneva, February 11th, 1925[1]

In force since July 28th, 1926 (Article 14).

Ratifications

British Empire (February 17th, 1926)

The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.

Burma[2]

India (February 17th, 1926)

France (April 29th, 1926)

Japan (October 10th, 1928)

The Netherlands (including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*) (March 1st, 1927)

Portugal (September 13th, 1926)

While accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.

The Portuguese Government, being bound by a contract consistent with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1912, will not be able to put into operation the provisions of paragraph I of Article VI of the present Agreement so long as its obligations under this contract are in force.

Thailand (May 6th, 1927)

Under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (*a*), with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force, and of Article V. The reason for these reservations had been stated by the First Delegate of Thailand on November 14th, 1924. The Thai Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (*a*), will fall to the ground.

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[1] Registered No. 1239. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 51, p. 337. Ratifications subsequent to registration: vol. 59, p. 401; vol. 78, p. 489; and vol. 197, p. 296.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 409.

5. International Opium Convention, with Protocol

Signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 February 1948, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946*	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Convention as amended*
AFGHANISTAN		29 January 1957 *a*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
ARGENTINA	11 December 1946	
AUSTRALIA	28 August 1947	
AUSTRIA	17 May 1950	
BELGIUM	11 December 1946	
BOLIVIA	14 December 1946	
BRAZIL	17 December 1946	
CAMEROON		20 November 1961 *d*
CANADA	11 December 1946	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		4 September 1962 *d*
CEYLON		4 December 1957 *d*
CHILE	11 December 1946	
COLOMBIA	11 December 1946	
CONGO		15 October 1962 *d*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	11 December 1946	
DAHOMEY		5 December 1961 *d*
DENMARK	15 June 1949	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	11 December 1946	
ECUADOR	8 June 1951	
EGYPT	13 September 1948	
ETHIOPIA		9 September 1947 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	12 August 1959	
FINLAND	3 February 1948	
FRANCE	10 October 1947	
GHANA		7 April 1958 *d*
GREECE	21 February 1949	
HAITI	31 May 1951	
HONDURAS	11 December 1946	
HUNGARY	16 December 1955	
INDIA	11 December 1946	
INDONESIA		3 April 1958 *a*
IRAQ	14 September 1950	
IRELAND	18 February 1948	
ISRAEL		16 May 1952 *a*
ITALY	25 March 1948	
IVORY COAST		8 December 1961 *d*
JAMAICA		26 December 1963 *d*
JAPAN	27 March 1952	
JORDAN		7 May 1958 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC[1]		3 October 1951
LAOS[1]		7 October 1950
LEBANON	13 December 1946	
LIECHTENSTEIN[2]	25 September 1947	
LUXEMBOURG	13 October 1949	
MALAWI		22 July 1965 *d*
MALAYSIA		21 August 1958 *d*

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[1] See footnote 13, p. 118.

[2] See footnote 5, p. 114.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946*		*Accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Convention as amended*	
MAURITIUS			18 July	1969 *d*
MONACO	21 November	1947		
MOROCCO			7 November	1956 *d*
NETHERLANDS	10 March	1948		
NEW ZEALAND	11 December	1946		
NIGER			25 August	1961 *d*
NIGERIA			26 June	1961 *d*
NORWAY	2 July	1947		
POLAND	11 December	1946		
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM[3]			11 August	1950
ROMANIA	11 October	1961		
RWANDA			5 August	1964 *d*
SENEGAL			2 May	1963 *d*
SIERRA LEONE			13 March	1962 *d*
SOUTH AFRICA	24 February	1948		
SPAIN	26 September	1955		
SWEDEN	17 October	1947		
SWITZERLAND[4]	25 September	1947		
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	11 December	1946		
THAILAND	27 October	1947		
TOGO			27 February	1962 *d*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			11 April	1966 *d*
TURKEY	11 December	1946		
UGANDA			20 October	1965 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	25 October	1947		
UNITED KINGDOM	11 December	1946		
UPPER VOLTA			26 April	1963 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	19 May	1948		
ZAIRE			31 May	1962 *d*

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[3] See footnote 13, p. 118.

[4] See footnote 5, p. 114.

6. Second Opium Conference of the League of Nations

(*a*) Opium Convention

Geneva, February 19th, 1925[1]

In force since September 25th, 1928 (Article 36).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Argentina (April 18th, 1946)
Austria (November 25th, 1927)
Belgium (August 24th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (December 17th, 1941 *a*)
Bolivia (April 15th, 1932 *a*)

1. Bolivia does not undertake to restrict the home cultivation or production of coca, or to prohibit the use of coca leaves by the native population.
2. The exportation of coca leaves shall be subject to control by the Bolivian Government, by means of export certificates.
3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported: Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.

Brazil (June 10th, 1932)
British Empire (February 17th, 1926)

His Britannic Majesty's ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada or the Irish Free State and, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 39 of the Convention, the instrument shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Colony of the Bahamas or the State of Sarawak under His Britannic Majesty's protection.

State of Sarawak (March 11th, 1926 *a*)
Bahamas (October 22nd, 1926 *a*)
Burma[2]

Canada (June 27th, 1928)
Australia (February 17th, 1926)
New Zealand (February 17th, 1926)

Including the mandated territory of *Western Samoa.*

Union of South Africa (February 17th, 1926)
Ireland (September 1st, 1931)
India (February 17th, 1926)
Iraq (August 8th, 1931 *a*)
Bulgaria (March 9th, 1927)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Chile (April 11th, 1933)
Colombia (December 3rd, 1930 *a*)
Costa Rica (January 8th, 1935 *a*)
Cuba (July 6th, 1931)
Czechoslovakia (April 11th, 1927)
Denmark (April 23rd, 1930)
Dominican Republic (July 19th, 1928 *a*)
Ecuador (October 23rd, 1934 *a*)
Egypt (March 16th, 1926 *a*)
Estonia (August 30th, 1930 *a*)
Finland (December 5th, 1927 *a*)
France (July 2nd, 1927)

The French Government is compelled to make all reservation, as regards the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.

Germany (August 15th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)

Greece (December 10th, 1929)
Haiti (November 30th, 1938 *a*)
Hungary (August 27th, 1930)
Honduras (September 21st, 1934 *a*)
Italy (for the Kingdom and *Colonies*) (December 11th, 1929 *a*)
Japan (October 10th, 1928)
Latvia (October 31st, 1928)
Liechtenstein[3]

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[1] Registered No. 1845. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 81, p. 317. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 88, p. 390; vol. 92, p. 409; vol. 96, p. 204; vol. 100, p. 249; vol. 104, p. 516; vol. 107, p. 525; vol. 111, p. 411; vol. 117, p. 290; vol. 122, p. 355; vol. 134, p. 407; vol. 156, p. 205; vol. 160, p. 348; vol. 168, p. 233; vol. 193, p. 269; vol. 197, p. 300: vol. 200, p. 503; and vol. 205, p. 193.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 409.

[3] The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Lithuania	(February 13th, 1931 *a*)
Luxembourg	(March 27th, 1928)
Monaco	(February 9th, 1927 *a*)
The Netherlands (including *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(June 4th, 1928)
New Hebrides	(December 27th, 1927 *a*)
Norway	(March 16th, 1931 *a*)
Paraguay	(June 25th, 1941 *a*)
Poland	(June 16th, 1927)
Portugal	(September 13th, 1926)
Romania	(May 18th, 1928 *a*)
Salvador	(December 2nd, 1926 *a*)
San Marino	(April 21st, 1926 *a*)
Spain Includes also the *Spanish Colonies* and the *Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.*	(June 22nd, 1928)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Sudan	(February 20th, 1926)
Sweden	(December 6th, 1930 *a*)
Switzerland With reference to the declaration made by the Swiss delegation at the 36th plenary meeting of the Conference concerning the forwarding of the quarterly statistics provided for in Article 22, paragraph 2.	(April 3rd, 1929)
Thailand	(October 11th, 1929)
Turkey	(April 3rd, 1933 *a*)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(October 31st, 1935 *a*)
Uruguay	(September 11th, 1930)
Venezuela	(June 19th, 1929 *a*)
Yugoslavia	(September 4th, 1929)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Albania

Iran

Ad referendum and subject to the League of Nations complying with the request made by Iran in the Memorandum O. D. C. 24.

Nicaragua

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Notification of succession*
Fiji	1 November 1971

(*b*) Protocol

Geneva, February 19th, 1925

In force since September 25th, 1928.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Argentine	(April 18th, 1946)
British Empire	(February 17th, 1926)
(Same reservation as for the Convention.)	
State of Sarawak	(March 11th, 1926 *a*)
Bahamas	(October 22nd, 1926 *a*)
Burma[1]	
Canada	(June 27th, 1928)
Australia	(February 17th, 1926)
New Zealand	(February 17th, 1926)
Union of South Africa	(February 17th, 1926)
India	(February 17th, 1926)
Iraq	(August 8th, 1931 *a*)
Bolivia	(April 15th, 1932 *a*)
Bulgaria	(March 9th, 1927)
Chile	(April 11th, 1933)
Colombia	(December 3rd, 1930 *a*)
Costa Rica	(January 8th, 1935 *a*)
Cuba	(July 6th, 1931)
Czechoslovakia	(April 11th, 1927)
Ecuador	(October 23rd, 1934 *a*)
Egypt	(March 16th, 1926 *a*)

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[1] See footnote 3, p. 409.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Estonia	(August 30th, 1930 *a*)
Finland	(December 5th, 1927 *a*)
Germany	(August 15th, 1929)
Greece	(December 10th, 1929)
Haiti	(November 30th, 1938 *a*)
Honduras	(September 21st, 1934 *a*)
Japan	(October 10th, 1928)
Latvia	(October 31st, 1928)
Luxembourg	(March 27th, 1928)
The Netherlands (including ***Netherlands Indies, Surinam*** and *Curaçao*)	(June 4th, 1928)
Portugal	(September 13th, 1926)
Romania	(May 18th, 1928 *a*)
Salvador	(December 2nd, 1926 *a*)
Spain	(April 19th, 1930 *a*)
Sudan	(February 20th, 1926)
Thailand	(October 11th, 1929)
Turkey	(April 3rd, 1933 *a*)
Venezuela	(June 19th, 1929 *a*)
Yugoslavia	(September 4th, 1929)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Albania

Iran

Nicaragua

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Notification of succession*
Fiji	1 November 1971

7. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs with Protocol of Signature

Signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

Entry into force: 21 November 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Convention as amended*
Afghanistan	11 December 1946	
Albania	23 June 1947	
Algeria		31 October 1963 *a*
Argentina	11 December 1946	
Australia	28 August 1947	
Austria	17 May 1950	
Belgium	11 December 1946	
Brazil	17 December 1946	
Cameroon		20 November 1961 *d*
Canada	11 December 1946	
Central African Republic		4 September 1962 *d*
Ceylon		4 December 1957 *d*
Chile	11 December 1946	
China[1]	11 December 1946	
Colombia	11 December 1946	
Congo		15 October 1962 *d*
Czechoslovakia	11 December 1946	
Dahomey		5 December 1961 *d*
Denmark	15 June 1949	
Dominican Republic	11 December 1946	
Ecuador	8 June 1951	
Egypt	13 September 1948	
Ethiopia		9 September 1947
Federal Republic of Germany	12 August 1959	
Finland	3 February 1948	
France	10 October 1947	
Ghana		7 April 1958 *d*
Greece	21 February 1949	
Guinea		26 April 1962 *d*
Haiti	31 May 1951	
Honduras	11 December 1946	
Hungary	16 December 1955	
India	11 December 1946	
Indonesia		3 April 1958 *a*
Iran	11 December 1946	
Iraq	14 September 1950	
Ireland	18 February 1948	
Israel		16 May 1952 *a*
Italy	25 March 1948	
Ivory Coast		8 December 1961 *d*
Jamaica		26 December 1963 *d*
Japan	27 March 1952	
Jordan		12 April 1954 *a*
Khmer Republic[2]		3 October 1951
Laos[2]		7 October 1950
Lebanon	13 December 1946	

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[1] See note, p. iii.

[2] See footnote 13, p. 118.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946*		*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Convention as amended*	
LIECHTENSTEIN[2a]	25 September	1947		
LUXEMBOURG	13 October	1949		
MALAWI			22 July	1965 *d*
MALAYSIA			21 August	1958 *d*
MAURITIUS			18 July	1969 *d*
MEXICO	11 December	1946		
MONACO	21 November	1947		
MOROCCO			7 November	1956 *d*
NETHERLANDS	10 March	1948		
NEW ZEALAND	11 December	1946		
NICARAGUA	24 April	1950		
NIGER			25 August	1961 *d*
NIGERIA			26 June	1961 *d*
NORWAY	2 July	1947		
PANAMA	15 December	1946		
PHILIPPINES	25 May	1950		
POLAND	11 December	1946		
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM[3]			11 August	1950
ROMANIA	11 October	1961		
RWANDA			5 August	1964 *d*
SAUDI ARABIA	11 December	1946		
SENEGAL			2 May	1963 *d*
SIERRA LEONE			13 March	1962 *d*
SOUTH AFRICA	24 February	1948		
SPAIN	26 September	1955		
SWEDEN	17 October	1947		
SWITZERLAND[2a]	25 September	1947		
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	11 December	1946		
THAILAND	27 October	1947		
TOGO			27 February	1962 *d*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			11 April	1966 *d*
TURKEY	11 December	1946		
UGANDA			20 October	1965 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	25 October	1947		
UNITED KINGDOM	11 December	1946		
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA			3 July	1964 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	12 August	1947		
UPPER VOLTA			26 April	1963 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA			10 June	1949 *a*
ZAIRE			31 May	1962 *d*

[2a] See footnote 5, p. 114.
[3] See footnote 13, p. 118.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*		*Extension to*
FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM	17 March	1950	Archipelago of the New Hebrides under French and British Condominium.
UNITED KINGDOM	7 March	1949	Aden, Malta, Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia.
	5 April	1949	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
	13 February	1952	Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

8. Conference held from May 27th to July 13th, 1931

(*a*) Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs

Geneva, July 13th, 1931[1]

IN FORCE since July 9th, 1933 (Article 30).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

AFGHANISTAN (June 21st, 1935 *a*)

ALBANIA (October 9th, 1937 *a*)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (April 28th, 1932)

1. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivates and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.
2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purposes of controlling transit through its territories of raw opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures by which the production of an import permit issued by the country of destination may be made a condition precedent to the granting of permission for transit through its territory.
3. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of 60 days after the close of the three-months period to which such statistics refer.
4. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.
5. Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognises a regime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that regime or entity is not recognised by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.
6. The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed on this date, does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a regime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognise as the government of that country until such country has a government recognised by the Government of the United States of America.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

SAUDI ARABIA (August 15th, 1936)

ARGENTINA (April 18th, 1946)

AUSTRIA (July 3rd, 1934)

BELGIUM (April 10th, 1933)

This ratification does not include the Belgian Congo, nor the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (December 17th, 1941 *a*)

BRAZIL (April 5th, 1933)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 1st, 1933)

His Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of his Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories or territories under suzerainty or under mandate exercised by his Government in the United Kingdom.

British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Ashanti,* (c) *Northern Territories,* (d) *Togoland under British Mandate*], *Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria* [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Protectorate,* (c) *Cameroons under British Mandate*], *North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate* (May 18th, 1936 *a*)

Southern Rhodesia (July 14th, 1937 *a*)

Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Fiji, Malay States [(a) *Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor;* (b) *Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis and Brunei*], *Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascen-*

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[1] Registered No. 3219. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 139, p. 301. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 147, p. 361; vol. 152, p. 344; vol. 156, p. 268; vol. 160, p. 419; vol. 164, p. 407; vol. 168, p. 234; vol. 172, p. 426; vol. 181, p. 398; vol. 185, p. 411; vol. 189, p. 483; vol. 197, p. 340; vol. 200, p. 518; and vol. 205, p. 213.

sion, Trans-Jordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent), Burma (August 24th, 1938 *a*)

Newfoundland (June 28th, 1937 *a*)

Canada (October 17th, 1932)

Australia (January 24th, 1934 *a*)

This accession applies to *Papua, Norfolk Island* and the mandated territories of *New Guinea* and *Nauru.*

New Zealand (June 17th, 1935 *a*)

Union of South Africa (January 4th, 1938 *a*)

Ireland (April 11th, 1933 *a*)

India (November 14th, 1932)

Bulgaria (March 20th, 1933 *a*)

Chile (March 31st, 1933)

China[1a] (January 10th, 1934 *a*)

Colombia (January 29th, 1934 *a*)

Costa Rica (April 5th, 1933)

Cuba (April 4th, 1933)

Czechoslovakia (April 12th, 1933)

Denmark (June 5th, 1936)

Dominican Republic (April 8th, 1933)

Egypt (April 10th, 1933)

Ecuador (April 13th, 1935 *a*)

Estonia (July 5th, 1935 *a*)

Finland (September 25th, 1936 *a*)

France (April 10th, 1933)

The French Government makes every reservation, with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

Germany (April 10th, 1933)

Greece (December 27th, 1934)

Guatemala (May 1st, 1933)

Haiti (May 4th, 1933 *a*)

Honduras (September 21st, 1934 *a*)

Hungary (April 10th, 1933 *a*)

Iran (September 28th, 1932)

Iraq (May 30th, 1934 *a*)

Italy (March 21st, 1933)

Japan (June 3rd, 1935)

The Japanese Government declare that, in view of the necessity of close co-operation between the High Contracting Parties in order to carry out most effectively the provisions of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931, they understand that the present position of Japan, regardless of whether she be a Member of the League of Nations or not, is to be maintained in the matter of the composition of the organs and the appointment of the members thereof mentioned in the said Convention.[2]

Latvia (August 3rd, 1937 *a*)

Liechtenstein [3]

Lithuania (April 10th, 1933)

Luxembourg (May 30th, 1936)

Mexico (March 13th, 1933)

The Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory—as it has already done—measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the preparation, use, possession, importation, exportation and consumption of the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

Monaco (February 16th, 1933)

The Netherlands (including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*) (May 22nd, 1933)

Nicaragua (March 16th, 1932 *a*)

Norway (September 12th, 1934 *a*)

Panama (April 15th, 1935)

Paraguay (June 25th, 1941)

Peru (May 20th, 1932 *a*)

Poland (April 11th, 1933)

Portugal (June 17th, 1932)

The Portuguese Government makes every reservation with regard to its colonies as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

Romania (April 11th, 1933)

Salvador (April 7th, 1933 *a*)

(*a*) The Republic of Salvador does not agree to the provisions of Article 26, on the ground that there is no reason why the High Contracting Parties should be given the option of not applying the Convention to their colonies, protectorates, and overseas mandated territories.

(*b*) The Republic of Salvador states that it disagrees with the reservations embodied in Nos. 5 and 6 of the declarations made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America regarding Governments not recognised by the Government of that country; in its opinion, those reservations constitute an infringement of the national sovereignty of Salvador, whose present Government, though not as yet recognised by the United States Government, has been recognised by the majority of the civilised countries of the world. Their recognition is due to their conviction that that Government is a perfectly constitutional one and affords a full and complete guarantee of the performance of its

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[1a] See note, p. iii.

[2] Before ratifying the Convention with the declaration here set out, the Japanese Government consulted the Contracting Parties, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General. A summary of the correspondence which took place was published in the League of Nations *Official Journal* for September 1935 (16th Year, No. 9).

[3] The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Ratifications or definitive accessions

international duties, inasmuch as it enjoys the unanimous, decided and effective support of all the inhabitants of the Republic, whether citizens of the country or foreigners resident therein.

As it respects the internal regimes of other nations, the Republic of Salvador considers that the Convention in question, being of a strictly hygienic and humanitarian character, does not offer a suitable occasion to formulate such political reservations as have called forth this comment.

SAN MARINO	(June 12th, 1933)
SPAIN	(April 7th, 1933)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Sudan	(August 25th, 1932 *a*)
SWEDEN	(August 12th, 1932)
SWITZERLAND	(April 10th, 1933)
THAILAND	(February 22nd, 1934)

As its harmful-habit-forming drugs law goes beyond the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the present Convention on certain points, the Thai Government reserves the right to apply its existing law.

TURKEY	(April 3rd, 1933 *a*)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	(October 31st, 1935 *a*)
URUGUAY	(April 7th, 1933)
VENEZUELA	(November 15th, 1933)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

BOLIVIA

LIBERIA

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Notification of succession*
FIJI	1 November 1971

(*b*) Protocol of Signature

Geneva, July 13th, 1931

In force since July 9th, 1933.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Albania	(October 9th, 1937 *a*)
Austria	(July 3rd, 1934)
United States of America	(April 28th, 1932)
Saudi Arabia	(August 15th, 1936)
Belgium	(April 10th, 1933)
Brazil	(April 5th, 1933)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(April 1st, 1933)
Same reservation as for the Convention.	
British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a)(*Colony,* (b) *Ashanti,* (c) *Northern Territories,* (d) *Togoland under British Mandate*], *Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria* [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Protectorate,* (c) *Cameroons under British Mandate*], *North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate,*	(May 18th, 1936 *a*)
Southern Rhodesia	(July 14th, 1937 *a*)
Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Fiji, Malay States [(a) *Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor;* (b) *Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis, and Brunei*], *Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Trans-Jordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent), Burma*	(August 24th, 1938 *a*)
Newfoundland	(June 28th, 1937 *a*)
Canada	(October 17th, 1932)
Australia	(January 24th, 1934 *a*)
New Zealand	(June 17th, 1935 *a*)
Union of South Africa	(January 4th, 1938 *a*)
Ireland	(April 11th, 1933 *a*)
India	(November 14th, 1932)
Chile	(November 20th, 1933)
Colombia	(January 29th, 1934 *a*)
Costa Rica	(April 5th, 1933)
Cuba	(April 4th, 1933)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Czechoslovakia	(April 12th, 1933 *a*)
Denmark	(June 5th, 1936)
Dominican Republic	(April 8th, 1933)
Ecuador	(April 13th, 1935 *a*)
Egypt	(April 10th, 1933)
Estonia	(July 5th, 1935 *a*)
Finland	(September 25th, 1936 *a*)
France	(April 10th, 1933)
Germany	(April 10th, 1933)
Greece	(December 27th, 1934)
Honduras	(September 21st, 1934 *a*)
Hungary	(April 10th, 1933 *a*)
Iran	(September 28th, 1932)
Italy	(March 21st, 1933)
Japan	(June 3rd, 1935)
Liechtenstein [1]	
Lithuania	(April 10th, 1933)
Luxembourg	(May 30th, 1936)
Mexico	(March 13th, 1933)
Monaco	(March 20th, 1933)
The Netherlands[2] (including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(May 22nd, 1933)
Nicaragua	(March 16th, 1932 *a*)
Norway	(September 12th, 1934 *a*)
Peru	(May 20th, 1932 *a*)
Poland	(April 11th, 1933)
Portugal	(June 17th, 1932)
Romania	(April 11th, 1933)
San Marino	(June 12th, 1933)
Spain	(April 7th, 1933)
Sudan	(January 18th, 1933 *a*)
Sweden	(August 12th, 1932)
Switzerland	(April 10th, 1933)
Thailand	(February 22nd, 1934)
Turkey	(April 3rd, 1933 *a*)
Uruguay	(April 7th, 1933)
Venezuela	(September 11th, 1934)

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[1] Same note as for the Convention.

[2] The instrument of ratification specifies that the reservation relating to paragraph 2 of Article 22, as formulated by the Netherlands representative at the time of signature of the Protocol, should be considered as withdrawn.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

BOLIVIA	GUATEMALA PANAMA	PARAGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Notification of succession*
FIJI	1 November 1971

9. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking

Signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946, notification[1] in respect of the Agreement as amended*
FRANCE	10 October 1947
INDIA	11 December 1946
JAPAN	27 March 1952
KHMER REPUBLIC[1]	3 October 1951
LAOS[1]	7 October 1950
NETHERLANDS	10 March 1948
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM[1]	11 August 1950
THAILAND	27 October 1947
UNITED KINGDOM	11 December 1946

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[1] See footnote 13, p. 118.

10. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking

Bangkok, November 27th, 1931[1]

In force since April 22nd, 1937 (Article VI).

Ratifications

Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(April 3rd, 1933)
India	(December 4th, 1935)
France	(May 10th, 1933)
Japan	(January 22nd, 1937)
The Netherlands	(May 22nd, 1933)
Portugal	(January 27th, 1934)
Thailand With reservation to Article I.	(November 19th, 1934)

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[1] Registration No. 4100. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 177, p. 373.

11. Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol of Signature

Signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

Entry into force: 10 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946*	*Ratification, accession (a) in respect of the Convention as amended*
Austria		17 May 1950
Belgium	11 December 1946	
Brazil	17 December 1946	
Cameroon		15 January 1962 *a*
Canada	11 December 1946	
Ceylon		4 December 1957 *a*
China[1]	11 December 1946	
Colombia	11 December 1946	
Cuba		9 August 1967
Dominican Republic		9 June 1958 *a*
Egypt	13 September 1948	
Ethiopia		9 September 1947 *a*
France	10 October 1947	
Greece	21 February 1949	
Haiti	31 May 1951	
India	11 December 1946	
Indonesia		3 April 1958 *a*
Israel		16 May 1952 *a*
Italy		3 April 1961 *a*
Ivory Coast		20 December 1961 *a*
Japan		7 September 1955
Jordan		7 May 1958 *a*
Khmer Republic		3 October 1951 *a*
Laos		13 July 1951 *a*
Liechtenstein		24 May 1961 *a*
Luxembourg		28 June 1955 *a*
Malawi		8 June 1965 *a*
Mexico		6 May 1955
Netherlands[2]		[19 March 1959][3]
Romania	11 October 1961	
Spain		5 June 1970
Switzerland		31 December 1952
Turkey	11 December 1946	

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba expressly reserves its position on the provisions of article 17 of the Convention, being ready to settle any dispute which may arise on the interpretation or application of the Convention bilaterally, by means of diplomatic consultations.

ITALY

... in exercise of the right accorded to it by article 13, paragraph 2, of the said Convention, the Government of Italy desires that, in the case of letters of request concerning narcotic drugs, the procedure hitherto followed in previous relations with the other Contracting States should continue to be used and, failing that, the diplomatic channel, provided, however, that the method specified in article 13, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (*c*), should be adopted in cases of emergency.

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[1] See note, p. iii.

[2] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention and the Protocol of signature will be applicable to the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea. In a communication received on 4 August 1960, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will be applicable to the Netherlands Antilles. The ratification was made subject to the reservation recorded in the Protocol of Signature annexed to the Convention; for the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 327, p. 322.

[3] In a communication received on 14 December 1965, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General of the denunciation of the Convention for the territory of the Kingdom in Europe and the Territories of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. The denunciation took effect on 14 December 1966.

MEXICO

In accepting the provisions of articles 11 and 12 of this Convention, the Government of the United States of Mexico wishes to state explicitly that its Central Office will exercise the powers granted to it by the said Convention unless such powers have been expressly conferred by the General Constitution of the Republic on an agency of a constituent State, being an agency established before the date of the entry into force of this Convention, and that the Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory—as it has already done—measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the manufacture, extraction, possession, offering for sale, importation or exportation of or traffic in the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

12. Illicit Traffic

(*a*) Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs

Geneva, June 26th, 1936[1]

In force since October 26th, 1939 (Article 22).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Belgium (November 27th, 1937)

Belgium does not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territories of Ruanda-Urundi in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by her on behalf of the League of Nations.

Brazil (July 2nd, 1938)
Canada (September 27th, 1938)
China[2] (October 21st, 1937)
Colombia (April 11th, 1944)
Egypt (January 29th, 1940)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

France (January 16th, 1940)

The French Government does not assume any obligations as regards its Colonies or Protectorates or the territories placed under its mandate.

Greece (February 16th, 1938)
Guatemala (August 2nd, 1938 *a*)
Haiti (November 30th, 1938 *a*)
India (August 4th, 1937)
Romania (June 28th, 1938)
Turkey (July 28th, 1939 *a*)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Bulgaria
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Ecuador
Estonia
Honduras
Hungary
Monaco
Panama
Poland
Portugal
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Uruguay
Venezuela

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[1] Registered No. 4648. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 198, p. 299. Ratifications or accessions subsequent to registration, vol. 198, p. 299; and vol. 205, p. 219.

[2] See note, p. iii.

(*b*) Protocol of Signature

Geneva, June 26th, 1936

IN FORCE since October 26th, 1939.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

BELGIUM	(November 27th, 1937)
BRAZIL	(July 2nd, 1938)
CANADA	(September 27th, 1938)
CHINA[1]	(October 21st, 1937)
COLOMBIA	(April 11th, 1944)
EGYPT	(January 29th, 1940)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

FRANCE Same reservation as for the Convention.	(January 16th, 1940)
GREECE	(February 16th, 1938)
GUATEMALA	(August 2nd, 1938 *a*)
HAITI	(November 30th, 1938 *a*)
INDIA	(August 4th, 1937)
ROMANIA	(June 28th, 1938 *a*)
TURKEY	(July 28th, 1939 *a*)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
BULGARIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
ECUADOR
ESTONIA
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
MONACO
PANAMA
POLAND
PORTUGAL
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

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[1] See note, p. iii.

13. Protocol Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

Signed at Paris on 19 November 1948[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1949, in accordance with article 6.

REGISTRATION: 1 December 1949, No. 688.

TEXT : United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 44, p. 277.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature* (*), *acceptance, notification of succession* (*d*)
AFGHANISTAN		19 November 1948*
ALBANIA	19 November 1948	25 July 1949
ARGENTINA	19 November 1948	
AUSTRALIA		19 November 1948*
AUSTRIA		17 May 1950
BELGIUM	19 November 1948	21 November 1951
BOLIVIA	19 November 1948	
BRAZIL	19 November 1948	9 December 1959
BURMA	19 November 1948	2 March 1950
BYELORUSSIAN SSR		19 November 1948*
CAMEROON		20 November 1961 *d*
CANADA		19 November 1948*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		4 September 1962 *d*
CEYLON		17 January 1949
CHILE	19 November 1948	
CHINA[1a]		19 November 1948*
COLOMBIA	19 November 1948	
CONGO		15 October 1962 *d*
COSTA RICA	19 November 1948	
CUBA		30 June 1961
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	19 November 1948	17 January 1950
DAHOMEY		5 December 1961 *d*
DENMARK	19 November 1948	19 October 1949
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	19 November 1948	9 June 1958
ECUADOR	19 November 1948	30 August 1962
EL SALVADOR	19 November 1948	31 December 1959
EGYPT	6 December 1948	16 September 1949
ETHIOPIA		5 May 1949*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]		12 August 1959
FIJI		1 November 1971 *d*
FINLAND		31 October 1949
FRANCE	19 November 1948	11 January 1949
GHANA		7 April 1958 *d*
GREECE	7 December 1948	29 July 1952

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[1] The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 211 (III) of 8 October 1948. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions* (A/810), p. 62.

[1a] See note, p. iii.

[2] In a communication received on 22 January 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Protoool "also applies to Land Berlin as from 12 September 1959, i.e., the day on which the Protocol entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance, notification of succession (d)*
Guatemala	19 November 1948	
Honduras	19 November 1948	
Hungary		2 July 1957
India	19 November 1948	10 November 1950
Indonesia		21 February 1951
Iraq	12 July 1949	27 July 1954
Ireland		11 August 1952
Israel		16 May 1952
Italy		14 March 1949 *
Ivory Coast		8 December 1961 *d*
Jamaica		26 December 1963 *d*
Japan		5 May 1952
Jordan		7 May 1958
Laos[3]		7 October 1950
Lebanon		19 November 1948*
Liberia	19 November 1948	
Liechtenstein	19 November 1948	24 May 1961
Luxembourg	19 November 1948	17 October 1952
Malawi		22 July 1965 *d*
Malaysia		21 August 1958 *d*
Mauritius		18 July 1969 *d*
Mexico		19 November 1948*
Monaco		19 November 1948*
Morocco		7 November 1956 *d*
Netherlands	19 November 1948	26 September 1950
New Zealand		19 November 1948*
Nicaragua	19 November 1948	13 January 1961
Niger		25 August 1961 *d*
Nigeria		26 June 1961 *d*
Norway	19 November 1948	24 May 1949
Pakistan	21 November 1948	27 August 1952
Panama	19 November 1948	
Paraguay	19 November 1948	
Peru	19 November 1948	
Philippines	10 March 1949	7 December 1953
Poland		26 January 1949*
Republic of Viet-Nam[3]		11 August 1950
Romania	19 November 1948	11 October 1961
Rwanda		30 April 1964 *d*
San Marino	19 November 1948	
Saudi Arabia		19 November 1948*
Senegal		2 May 1963 *d*
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 *d*
South Africa		8 December 1948*
Spain		26 September 1955*
Sweden		3 March 1949*
Switzerland	19 November 1948	18 March 1953
Togo		27 February 1962 *d*
Trinidad and Tobago		11 April 1966 *d*
Turkey	19 November 1948	14 July 1950

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[3] See footnote 13, p. 118.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance, notification of succession (d)*
Uganda		15 April 1965
Ukrainian SSR	19 November 1948	7 May 1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		19 November 1948*
United Kingdom		19 November 1948*
United Republic of Tanzania		7 October 1964
United States of America	19 November 1948	11 August 1950
Upper Volta		26 April 1963
Uruguay	22 November 1948	
Venezuela	19 November 1948	
Yemen		12 December 1949*
Yugoslavia	19 November 1948	10 June 1949
Zaire		13 August 1962 *d*

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
Australia	19 November 1948	All territories including the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
Belgium	27 January 1953	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
Denmark	19 October 1949	Greenland.
France	15 September 1949	Departments of Algeria, Overseas Departments (Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, Réunion), Overseas Territories (French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, Madagascar and Dependencies, Comoro Islands, French Establishments in India, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Establishments in Oceania, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon); Tunisia and Morocco (French zone of the Sherifian Empire); Trust Territories of Togoland and the Cameroons under French Admnistration.
	25 November 1949	Viet-Nam.
	28 December 1949	Laos.
France	15 September 1949	The New Hebrides Archipelago under Anglo-French Condominium.
United Kingdom	27 February 1950	
Italy	12 March 1954	Somaliland.
Netherlands	14 August 1952	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	19 November 1948	All the territories, including the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
South Africa	5 October 1954	South West Africa.
United Kingdom	19 November 1948	Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malayan Federation, Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Nigeria, North Borneo,

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
UNITED KINGDOM (*continued*)		Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia, St. Helena, Tanganyika, Tonga, Trinidad, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar Protectorate.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	11 August 1950	All territories for the foreign relations of which it is responsible.

14. Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium

Opened for signature at New York on 23 June 1953[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE : 8 March 1963, in accordance with article 21.

REGISTRATION : 8 March 1963, No. 6555.

TEXT : United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 456, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ARGENTINA		24 March 1958 *a*
AUSTRALIA		13 January 1955 *a*
BELGIUM		30 June 1958 *a*
BRAZIL		3 November 1959 *a*
CAMEROON		15 January 1962 *d*
CANADA	23 December 1953	7 May 1954
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		4 September 1962 *d*
CEYLON		4 December 1957 *a*
CHILE	9 July 1953	9 May 1957
CHINA[2]	18 September 1953	25 May 1954
CONGO		15 October 1962 *d*
COSTA RICA	16 October 1953	
CUBA		8 September 1954 *a*
DENMARK	23 June 1953	20 July 1954
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	23 June 1953	9 June 1958
ECUADOR	23 June 1953	17 August 1955
EGYPT	23 June 1953	8 March 1954
EL SALVADOR		31 December 1959 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]	23 June 1953	12 August 1959
FRANCE	23 June 1953	21 April 1954
GREECE	23 June 1953	6 February 1963
GUATEMALA		29 May 1956 *a*
INDIA	23 June 1953	30 April 1954
INDONESIA		11 July 1957 *a*
IRAN	15 December 1953	30 December 1959
IRAQ	29 December 1953	
ISRAEL	30 December 1953	8 October 1957
ITALY	23 June 1953	13 November 1957

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[1] The Protocol was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Opium Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 May to 18 June 1953. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 436 A (XIV) of 27 May 1952 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/2332), p. 28. The Conference also adopted the Final Act and seventeen resolutions, for the text of which see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 456, p. 3.

[2] See note, p. iii.

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia stated that, since their Governments did not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the Government of China, they could not regard the said signature or ratification as valid. The Permanent Missions of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further stated that the sole authorities entitled to act for China and the Chinese people in the United Nations and in international relations, and to sign, ratify, accede or denounce treaties, conventions and agreements on behalf of China, were the Government of the People's Republic of China and its duly appointed representatives.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations stated that the Government of the Republic of China was the only legal Government which represented China and the Chinese people in international relations and that, therefore, the allegations made in the above-mentioned communications as to the lack of validity of the signature or ratification in question had no legal foundation whatever.

[3] In a communication received on 27 April 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that "the Protocol ... will also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which the Protocol will enter into force".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Ivory Coast		8 December 1961 *d*
Japan	23 June 1953	21 July 1954
Jordan		7 May 1958 *a*
Khmer Republic	29 December 1953	22 March 1957
Lebanon	11 November 1953	
Liechtenstein	23 June 1953	24 May 1961
Luxembourg		28 June 1955 *a*
Madagascar		31 July 1963 *d*
Monaco	26 June 1953	12 April 1956
Netherlands	30 December 1953	
New Zealand	28 December 1953	[2 November 1956][4]
Nicaragua		11 December 1959 *a*
Niger		7 December 1964 *d*
Pakistan	3 December 1953	10 March 1955
Panama	28 December 1953	13 April 1954
Philippines	23 June 1953	1 June 1955
Republic of Korea	23 June 1953	29 April 1958
Republic of Viet-Nam	23 June 1953	
Rwanda		30 April 1964 *d*
Senegal		2 May 1963 *d*
South Africa	29 December 1953	9 March 1960
Spain	22 October 1953	15 June 1956
Sweden		16 January 1958 *a*
Switzerland	23 June 1953	27 November 1956
Turkey	28 December 1953	15 July 1963
United Kingdom	23 June 1953	
United States of America	23 June 1953	18 February 1955
Venezuela	30 December 1953	
Yugoslavia	24 June 1953	
Zaire		31 May 1962 *d*

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[4] The instrument of denunciation of the Protocol was deposited by the Government of New Zealand on 17 December 1968 in respect of the metropolitan territory of New Zealand and in respect of the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands, the denunciation to take effect on 1 January 1969.

Declarations and Reservations

FRANCE

It is expressly declared that the French Government reserves the right, in respect of French establishments in India, to apply the transitional measures of article 19 of this Protocol, it being understood that the period mentioned in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (*b*) (iii) of that article shall be fifteen years after the coming into effect of this Protocol.

The French Government likewise reserves the right in accordance with the transitional measures of article 19 to authorize the export of opium to French establishments in India for the same period of time.

INDIA

"1. It is hereby expressly declared that the Government of India, in accordance with the provisions of article 19 of this Protocol, will permit

"(i) The use of opium for quasi-medical purposes until 31 December 1959;

"(ii) The production of opium and the export thereof, for quasi-medical purposes, to Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden and the French and Portuguese possessions on the subcontinent of India for a period of fifteen years from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol; and

"(iii) The smoking of opium, for their lifetime, by addicts not under 21 years of age, registered by the appropriate authorities for that purpose on or before 30 September 1953.

"2. The Government of India expressly reserve to themselves the right to modify this declaration or to make any other declaration under article 19 of this Protocol, at the time of the deposit by them of their instrument of ratification."

IRAN

"The Imperial Government of Iran, in accordance with article 25 of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, done at New York on 23 June 1953, and in accordance with article 16 of the Bill approved by the Iranian Parliament on 16 Bahman 1337 (7 February 1959), declares its ratification of the Protocol, and hereby further specifies that its ratification of the Protocol will in no way affect the status of the Law providing for the Prohibition of the Poppy Cultivation, as approved by Parliament on 7 Aban 1334 (30 October 1955)."

KHMER REPUBLIC

The Royal Government of Cambodia expresses its intention of availing itself of the provisions of article 19 of the Protocol.

PAKISTAN

"The Government of Pakistan will permit for a period of fifteen years after the coming into effect of the said Protocol: (i) the use of opium for quasi-medical purposes; and (ii) the production of opium and/or import thereof from India or Iran for such purposes."

Territorial application

(Article 20 of the Protocol)

Declarations made on signature (s), ratification, or accession (a)

State	*Date of receipt*	*Application to*
AUSTRALIA	13 January 1955 *a*	Papua and Norfolk Island and the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
BELGIUM	30 June 1958 *a*	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
FRANCE	21 April 1954	Territories of the French Union.
NEW ZEALAND	2 November 1956	[The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Island][5] and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
SOUTH AFRICA	29 December 1953 *s*	South West Africa.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	18 February 1955	All areas for the international relations of which the United States is responsible.

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[5] See footnote 4 on p. 144.

15. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Done at New York on 30 March 1961[1]

Entry into force: 13 December 1964, in accordance with article 41.

Registration: 13 December 1964, No. 7515.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 520, p. 151, vol. 557, p. 280 (corrigendum to the Russian text), vol. 570, p. 346 (*procès-verbal* of rectification of the authentic Russian text), and vol. 590, p. 325 (*procès-verbal* of rectification of the authentic Spanish text).

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a) notification of succession (d)*
Afghanistan	30 March 1961	19 March 1963
Algeria		7 April 1965 *a*
Argentina	31 July 1961	10 October 1963
Australia	30 March 1961	1 December 1967
Belgium	28 July 1961	17 October 1969
Brazil	30 March 1961	18 June 1964
Bulgaria	31 July 1961	25 October 1968
Burma	30 March 1961	29 July 1963
Byelorussian SSR	31 July 1961	20 February 1964
Cameroon		15 January 1962 *a*
Canada	30 March 1961	11 October 1961
Ceylon		11 July 1963 *a*
Chad	30 March 1961	29 January 1963
Chile	30 March 1961	7 February 1968
China[1a]	30 March 1961	12 May 1969
Congo	30 March 1961	
Costa Rica	30 March 1961	7 May 1970
Cuba		30 August 1962 *a*
Cyprus		30 January 1969 *a*
Czechoslovakia	31 July 1961	20 March 1964
Dahomey	30 March 1961	27 April 1962
Denmark	30 March 1961	15 September 1964
Ecuador		14 January 1964 *a*
Egypt	30 March 1961	20 July 1966
El Salvador	30 March 1961	
Ethiopia		29 April 1965 *a*
Federal Republic of Germany	31 July 1961	
Fiji		1 November 1971 *d*
Finland	30 March 1961	6 July 1965
France		19 February 1969 *a*
Gabon		29 February 1968 *a*
Ghana	30 March 1961	15 January 1964
Guatemala	26 July 1961	1 December 1967
Guinea		7 October 1968 *a*
Haiti	3 April 1961	
Holy See	30 March 1961	1 September 1970
Hungary	31 July 1961	24 April 1964
India	30 March 1961	13 December 1964
Indonesia	28 July 1961	
Iran	30 March 1961	
Iraq	30 March 1961	29 August 1962

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[1] The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 January to 25 March 1961. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 689 J (XXVI) of 28 July 1958 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/3169), p. 17. The Conference also adopted the Final Act and five resolutions for the text of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 520, p. 151. For the proceedings of the Conference, see *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,* volumes I and II, United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 63.XI.4 and 63.XI.5.

[1a] See note, p. iii.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a) notification of succession (d)*
ISRAEL		23 November 1962 *a*
ITALY	4 April 1961	
IVORY COAST		10 July 1962 *a*
JAMAICA		29 April 1964 *a*
JAPAN	26 July 1961	13 July 1964
JORDAN	30 March 1961	15 November 1962
KENYA		13 November 1964 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC	30 March 1961	
KUWAIT		16 April 1962 *a*
LEBANON	30 March 1961	23 April 1965
LIBERIA	30 March 1961	
LIECHTENSTEIN	14 July 1961	
LUXEMBOURG	28 July 1961	
MADAGASCAR	30 March 1961	
MALAWI		8 June 1965 *a*
MALAYSIA		11 July 1967 *a*
MALI		15 December 1964 *a*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
MEXICO	24 July 1961	18 April 1967
MONACO		14 August 1969 *a*
MOROCCO		4 December 1961 *a*
NETHERLANDS[2]	31 July 1961	16 July 1965
NEW ZEALAND	30 March 1961	26 March 1963
NICARAGUA	30 March 1961	
NIGER		18 April 1963 *a*
NIGERIA	30 March 1961	6 June 1969
NORWAY	30 March 1961	1 September 1967
PAKISTAN	30 March 1961	9 July 1965
PANAMA	30 March 1961	4 December 1963
PARAGUAY	30 March 1961	
PERU[3]	30 March 1961	22 July 1964
PHILIPPINES	30 March 1961	2 October 1967
POLAND	31 July 1961	16 March 1966
PORTUGAL	30 March 1961	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	30 March 1961	13 February 1962
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM[4]		14 September 1970 *a*
SENEGAL		24 January 1964 *a*
SOUTH AFRICA		16 November 1971 *a*
SPAIN	27 July 1961	1 March 1966
SWEDEN	3 April 1961	18 December 1964
SWITZERLAND	20 April 1961	23 January 1970
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		22 August 1962 *a*
THAILAND	24 July 1961	31 October 1961
TOGO		6 May 1963 *a*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		22 June 1964 *a*
TUNISIA	30 March 1961	8 September 1964
TURKEY		23 May 1967 *a*
UKRAINIAN SSR	31 July 1961	15 April 1964
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	31 July 1961	20 February 1964
UNITED KINGDOM	30 March 1961	2 September 1964
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		25 May 1967 *a*

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[2] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom of Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

[3] In the instrument of ratification, the Government of Peru withdrew the reservation made on its behalf at the time of signing the Convention; for the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 520, p. 376.

[4] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 November 1970, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania stated that the Albanian Government considered the above-mentioned accession to be without any legal validity, since the only representative of the people of South Viet-Nam qualified to speak on its behalf and to enter into international commitments was the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

A similar communication was received by the Secretary-General on 11 January 1971 from the Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, acceptance (a) notification of succession (d)*	
UPPER VOLTA			16 September	1969 *a*
VENEZUELA	30 March	1961	14 February	1969
YUGOSLAVIA	30 March	1961	27 August	1963
ZAIRE	28 April	1961		
ZAMBIA			12 August	1965 *a*

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not approve the present wording of article 42 which might prevent the application of the Convention to "non-metropolitan" territories.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, which prescribe the compulsory referral of any dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that the agreement of all parties to a dispute shall in every case be necessary for the referral thereof to the International Court of Justice.

ARGENTINA

Reservation to article 48, paragraph 2: The Argentine Republic does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Reservation to article 49: The Argentine Republic reserves the rights conferred by paragraph 1 (*c*) "Coca leaf chewing" and paragraph 1 (*e*) "Trade in the drug referred to under (*c*) for the purposes mentioned therein".

BULGARIA[5]

Reservation under article 48, paragraph 2

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider herself bound to implement the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, concerning the obligatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

"Every kind of dispute between two or more Parties on the Convention relating to its interpretation and application, which cannot be settled by negotiations, is to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision only after the arguing Parties have given previous consent for every separate case explicitly."

Declaration

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to stress that the wording of article 40, paragraph 1; article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; and article 31, paragraph 1 "b" has a discriminatory character as it excludes the participation of a certain number of States. These texts are obviously inconsistent with the character of the Convention, aiming at unifying the efforts of all Parties with a view to achieving regulation of the questions, affecting the interests of all countries in this field."

BURMA

"I declare that my signature to this Single Convention is subject to the understanding that the Shan State is being allowed to have reservation of the right:

"(1) To allow addicts in the Shan State to smoke opium for a transitory period of 20 years with effect from the date of coming into force of this Single Convention;

"(2) To produce and manufacture opium for the above purpose;

"(3) To furnish a list of opium consumers in the Shan State after the Shan State Government has completed the taking of such list on the 31st December, 1963."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (*b*) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

CEYLON

The Government of Ceylon notified the Secretary-General that in respect of article 17 of the Convention, "the existing administration will be maintained for the purpose of applying the provisions of the Convention without setting up a 'special administration' for the purpose".

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[5] The reservation and declaration reproduced herein were made by the Government of Bulgaria on ratification of the Convention. For the text of reservations as formulated by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of the same articles of the Convention at the time of its signature, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, p. 355.

The Government added that this was to be considered a statement and not a reservation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is not bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (*b*) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, concerning those States, which have been deprived of the possibility to become Parties of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, according to the procedure embodied in the article 40 of the aforesaid Convention.

"The Single Convention regulates questions concerning interests of all states and has as its aim to unify their endeavour in the struggle against such great evil as is the misuse of narcotics. Therefore, in accordance with the international legal principle of equality of states, neither state has the right to prevent other states in participating in the Convention of this kind in particular, and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs must, therefore, be open to all states."

EGYPT[6]

Declaration made upon ratification:

"It is understood that ratification by the United Arab Republic of this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the United Arab Republic. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the United Arab Republic and Israel."

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic declares that it accedes to this Convention while reserving the possibility provided for in article 44, paragraph 2 in fine of continuing in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

HUNGARY

"(1) The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic accepts the provision of paragraph 2 of article 48 with the reservation that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

"(2) As regards countries which have been deprived of the possibility of becoming parties, on the basis of the provisions of article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to the Convention, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider as obligatory upon herself points 2 and 3 of article 12, point 2 of article 13, points 1 and 2 of article 14 and sub-point 1 (*b*) of article 31.

"The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the provisions in article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs by which certain States are barred from becoming Parties to the Convention are at variance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and are detrimental to the interests attached to the universality of the Convention."

INDIA

"Subject to the reservations referred to in Article 49 (1) (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*) of the Convention, namely, subject to the right of the Government of India to permit temporarily in any of its territories:

"(*a*) The quasi-medical use of opium,

"(*b*) Opium smoking,

"(*d*) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and

"(*e*) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) above for the purposes mentioned therein.

"Since the Government of India do not recognise the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the competent Government of China, they cannot regard signature of the said Convention by a Nationalist Chinese Representative as a valid signature on behalf of China."

INDONESIA

"Subject to ratification and to reservations to article 48, para. 2, and to a declaration of intention to make reservations to articles 40 and 42 in accordance with the attached text."

"(1) With respect to article 40, paragraph 1, the Indonesian Government does not agree to the present formulation which does not permit any State which wishes to become a Party to this Convention to do so.

"(2) With respect to article 42, the Indonesian Government does not agree to the present formulation which may prevent the application of this Convention to non-metropolitan territories.

"(3) With respect to article 48, paragraph 2, the Indonesian Government does not consider itself bound by the provisions of this paragraph which provide for a mandatory reference to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Indonesian Government takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

NETHERLANDS

In view of the equality from the point of view of public law between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the term "non-metropolitan" mentioned in article 42 of this Convention no longer has its original meaning so far as Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are concerned, and will consequently be deemed to mean "non-European".

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[6] The following communication was received by the Secretary-General on 21 September 1966 from the Government of Israel with reference to the above-mentioned declaration:

"The Government of Israel noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of the United Arab Republic at the time of the transmission of the instrument of ratification. In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the United Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity."

PAKISTAN

"...the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan will permit temporarily in any of its territories:

"(i) The quasi-medical use of opium;

"(ii) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and

"(iii) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (i) and (ii) above."

POLAND

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself being bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (*b*) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and concerning States deprived of the opportunity to participate in the above Convention.

"In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic it is inadmissible to impose obligations contained in the mentioned provisions, upon States which in result of other provisions of the same Convention may be deprived of the opportunity to adhere to it.

"The Polish People's Republic deems it appropriate to draw the attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, on the basis of which certain States have been deprived of the opportunity of becoming Parties to this Convention. The Single Convention deals with the questions of interest to all States and is meant to mobilize efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social danger which is the abuse of narcotic drugs. This Convention therefore should be open to all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, no State has the right to deprive any other State of the opportunity to participate in a Convention of such type."

SOUTH AFRICA

". . . Subject to a reservation in respect of article 48 of the Convention, as provided for in article 50, paragraph 2."

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland maintains in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (*b*) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (*b*) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

Territorial application

(Article 42 of the Convention)

Declarations made on ratification or accession (*a*)

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Application to*
AUSTRALIA	1 December 1967 *a*	"The Convention shall apply to all non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible, namely, the territories of Papua, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Heard and MacDonald Islands,

Territorial application (*continued*)

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*		*Application to*
			Ashmore and Cartier Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory and the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru."
FRANCE	19 February	1969 *a*	The whole of the territory of the French Republic.
INDIA	13 December	1964	"The Convention shall apply to Sikkim."
NEW ZEALAND	26 March	1963	"The Convention shall apply to the Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands, being non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which the Government of New Zealand is responsible."
UNITED KINGDOM	2 September	1964	"The Secretary-General will be notified later about the application of the Convention to the non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible. There are no cases where the previous consent of a non-metropolitan territory is not required."
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	25 May	1967 *a*	"The Convention shall apply to all areas for the international relations of which the United States is responsible."
Notification made subsequent to ratification			
UNITED KINGDOM	26 January	1965	Antigua, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Montserrat, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands.
	27 May	1965	Aden and Protectorate of South Arabia.
	3 May	1966	Barbados.

16. Convention on Psychotropic Substances

Done at Vienna on 21 February 1971[1]

Not yet in force (see article 26).

TEXT: E/CONF.58/6.

State	*Signature*
ARGENTINA	21 February 1971
AUSTRALIA	23 December 1971
BRAZIL	21 February 1971
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	30 December 1971
CHILE	21 February 1971
CHINA[2]	21 February 1971
COSTA RICA	2 September 1971
DENMARK	21 February 1971
EGYPT	21 February 1971
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	23 December 1971
FINLAND	15 October 1971
FRANCE	17 December 1971
GHANA	21 February 1971
GREECE	21 February 1971
GUYANA	21 February 1971
HOLY SEE	21 February 1971
HUNGARY	30 December 1971
IRAN	21 February 1971
JAPAN	21 December 1971
LEBANON	21 February 1971
LIBERIA	21 February 1971
MONACO	21 February 1971
NEW ZEALAND	13 September 1971
PARAGUAY[3]	28 July 1971
POLAND	30 December 1971
RWANDA	21 February 1971
SWEDEN	21 February 1971
TOGO	21 February 1971
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	21 February 1971
TURKEY	21 February 1971
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	30 December 1971
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	30 December 1971
UNITED KINGDOM	21 February 1971
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	21 February 1971
VENEZUELA	21 February 1971
YUGOSLAVIA	21 February 1971

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[1] The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna from 11 January to 21 February 1971. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 1474 (XLVIII) of 24 March 1970 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Resolutions* (E/4832).

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] The signature on behalf of the Government of Paraguay was affixed "Ad Referendum" in accordance with the instructions contained in the full powers. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 October 1971, the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations indicated that the words "Ad Referendum" should be taken as meaning that the Convention concerned was subject to ratification by the Republic of Paraguay in accordance with its constitutional requirements and to the deposit of an instrument of ratification under article 25 of the said Convention.

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

"With a reservation concerning the effects of the application of the Convention to non-metropolitan Territories whose sovereignty is in dispute, as indicated in our vote on article 27."

BRAZIL

With a reservation to article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, articles 27 and 31.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservations:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 25 of that Convention.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.

Declarations:

The Byelorussian SSR states that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to state that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

EGYPT

"Subject to reservation as to:

"(*a*) Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2

"(*b*) Article 27, and

"(*c*) Article 31."

HUNGARY

The Hungarian Government avails itself of the possibility accorded to it in paragraph 2 of article 32 and makes reservations in respect of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, article 27 and article 31 of the present Convention.

POLAND

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to make reservations concerning the following provisions:

"(1) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 19 of the abovesaid Convention as applicable to states deprived of the opportunities of becoming Parties to the Convention in view of the procedure provided for in Article 25 of the Convention.

"In the considered opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 are of discriminatory character. In this connection the Government of the Polish People's Republic reiterates its firm position that the above-said Convention, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of states, should be open to all interested states without any discrimination.

"(2) Paragraph 2 of Article 31 of the Convention which provides that disputes which cannot be settled by negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of their own choice, shall be referred, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision. In this connection the Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to state that a submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice, for its decision can be made only with full consent to such a procedure by all parties to the dispute and not at the request of one or some of them."

TURKEY

With a reservation to the second paragraph of article 31.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservations:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 25 of that Convention.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all Parties to the dispute.

Declarations:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to state that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservations:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 25 of that Convention.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all Parties to the dispute.

Declarations:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it essential to state that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

YUGOSLAVIA

Subject to a reservation to article 27 of the Convention.

CHAPTER VII. TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

1. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 1947, in accordance with article V.[2]

REGISTRATION: 24 April 1950, No. 770.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 53, p. 13.

State	*Signature subject to approval*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
AFGHANISTAN		12 November 1947*
ALBANIA		25 July 1949
AUSTRALIA		13 November 1947*
AUSTRIA		7 June 1950*
BELGIUM		12 November 1947*
BRAZIL	17 March 1948	6 April 1950
BURMA		13 May 1949*
CANADA		24 November 1947*
CHINA[3]		12 November 1947*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		12 November 1947*
DENMARK	12 November 1947	21 November 1949
EGYPT		12 November 1947*
FINLAND		6 January 1949
GREECE	9 March 1951	5 April 1960
HUNGARY		2 February 1950*
INDIA		12 November 1947*
IRAN	16 July 1953	
IRELAND		19 July 1961
ITALY		5 January 1949
IVORY COAST		5 November 1962*
JAMAICA		16 March 1965
LEBANON		12 November 1947*
LUXEMBOURG	12 November 1947	14 March 1955
MEXICO		12 November 1947*
NETHERLANDS	12 November 1947	7 March 1949
NICARAGUA	12 November 1947	24 April 1950
NIGER		7 December 1964
NORWAY	12 November 1947	28 November 1947
PAKISTAN[4]		12 November 1947*
POLAND		21 December 1950
ROMANIA		2 November 1950*

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[1] The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 126 (II) of 20 October 1947. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Resolutions* (A/519), p. 32.

[2] The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force in respect of both Conventions on 24 April 1950, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.

[3] See note, p. iii.

[4] The Protocol was signed on behalf of Pakistan with the following statement: "The representative of Pakistan wishes to indicate that in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Schedule to the Indian Independence Order, 1947, Pakistan considers herself a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 by the fact that India became party to the above-mentioned International Convention before the 15th day of August 1947".

State	Signature subject to approval	Definitive signature (*), acceptance
SIERRA LEONE		13 August 1962*
SINGAPORE		26 October 1966
SOUTH AFRICA		12 November 1947*
SWEDEN		9 June 1948*
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		17 November 1947*
TURKEY		12 November 1947*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		18 December 1947*
YUGOSLAVIA		12 November 1947*

2. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947

Entry into force: 24 April 1950, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.

Registration: 24 April 1950, No. 771.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 53, p. 39.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947*	*Accession (a) to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947*
Afghanistan	12 November 1947	
Albania	25 July 1949	
Algeria		31 October 1963 *a*
Australia	13 November 1947	
Austria	7 June 1950	
Belgium	12 November 1947	
Brazil	6 April 1950	
Burma	13 May 1949	
Canada	24 November 1947	
China[1]	12 November 1947	
Czechoslovakia	12 November 1947	
Denmark	21 November 1949	
Egypt	12 November 1947	
Finland	6 January 1949	
Greece	5 April 1960	
Hungary	2 February 1950	
India	12 November 1947	
Ireland	19 July 1961	
Italy	5 January 1949	
Jamaica	16 March 1965	
Lebanon	12 November 1947	
Libyan Arab Republic		17 February 1959 *a*
Luxembourg	14 March 1955	
Madagascar		18 February 1963 *a*
Malawi		25 February 1966 *a*
Mexico	12 November 1947	
Netherlands	7 March 1949	
Nicaragua	24 April 1950	
Norway	28 November 1947	
Pakistan	12 November 1947	
Philippines		30 September 1954 *a*
Poland	21 December 1950	
Romania	2 November 1950	
Sierra Leone	13 August 1962	
Singapore	26 October 1966	
South Africa	12 November 1947	
Sweden	9 June 1948	
Syrian Arab Republic	17 November 1947	
Turkey	12 November 1947	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 December 1947	
Yugoslavia	12 November 1947	

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[1] See note, p. iii.

3. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children

Geneva, September 30th, 1921[1]

IN FORCE (Article 11).[2]

Ratifications or definitive accessions

AFGHANISTAN (April 10th, 1935 *a*)

ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)

AUSTRIA (August 9th, 1922)

BELGIUM (June 15th, 1922)

BRAZIL (August 18th, 1933)

BRITISH EMPIRE (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include the Island of Newfoundland, the British Colonies and Protectorates, the Island of Nauru, or any territories administered under mandates by Great Britain.

Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Trinidad and Tobago (September 18th, 1922 *a*)

British Guiana and *Fiji* (October 24th, 1922 *a*)

Jamaica and *Mauritius* (March 7th, 1924 *a*)

Leeward Islands (March 7th, 1924 *a*)

Falkland Islands and Dependencies (May 8th, 1924 *a*)

Gold Coast Colony (July 3rd, 1924 *a*)

Sierra Leone (Colony) (November 16th, 1927 *a*)

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Tanganyika (Territory), Uganda (Protectorate) (April 10th, 1931 *a*)

British Solomon Islands (Protectorate), Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Colony), Palestine (including Trans-Jordan), Sarawak (Protected State) (November 2nd, 1931 *a*)

Zanzibar (Protectorate) (January 14th, 1932 *a*)

Burma[3]

Burma reserves the right at her discretion to substitute the age of 16 years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph B of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and under Article 5 of the 1921 Convention.

CANADA (June 28th, 1922)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

AUSTRALIA (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territory of New Guinea.

Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea, Nauru (September 2nd, 1936)

NEW ZEALAND (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (June 28th, 1922)

IRELAND (May 18th, 1934 *a*)

INDIA (June 28th, 1922)

Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of 16 years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (*b*) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.

BULGARIA (April 29th, 1925 *a*)

CHILE (January 15th, 1929)

CHINA[4] (February 24th, 1926)

COLOMBIA (November 8th, 1934)

CUBA (May 7th, 1923)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 29th, 1923)

DENMARK (April 23rd, 1931 *a*)[5]

This ratification does not include Greenland, the Convention, in view of the special circumstances, being of no interest for that possession.

EGYPT (April 13th, 1932 *a*)

ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930)

FINLAND (August 16th, 1926 *a*)

FRANCE (March 1st, 1926 *a*)

Does not include the French Colonies, the countries in the French Protectorate or the territories under French mandate

Syria and Lebanon (June 2nd, 1930 *a*)

GERMANY (July 8th, 1924)

GREECE (April 9th, 1923)

HUNGARY (April 25th, 1925)

IRAN (March 28th, 1933)

IRAQ (May 15th, 1925 *a*)

The Government of Iraq desire to reserve to themselves the right to fix an age-limit lower than that specified in Article 5 of the Convention.

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[1] Registered No. 269. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 9, p. 415. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 15, p. 310; vol. 19, p. 282; vol. 24, p. 162; vol. 27, p. 418; vol. 35, p. 300; vol. 39, p. 167; vol. 45, p. 99; vol. 50, p. 160; vol. 54, p. 388; vol. 63, p. 378; vol. 83, p. 373; vol. 92, p. 367; vol. 100, p. 156; vol. 107, p. 462; vol. 111, p. 403; vol. 117, p. 49: vol. 122, p. 322; vol. 134, p. 399; vol. 138, p. 417; vol. 147, p. 319; vol. 156, p. 182; vol. 160, p. 330; vol. 172, p. 391; vol. 177, p. 384; and vol. 196, p. 404.

[2] Article 11.—"The present Convention shall come into force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession".

[3] See footnote 3, p. 409.

[4] See note, p. iii.

[5] According to a reservation made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
ITALY	(June 30th, 1924)
Italian Colonies	(July 27th, 1922 *a*)
Subject to the age-limit for native women and children, referred to in Article 5, being reduced from twenty-one to sixteen years.	
JAPAN	(December 15th, 1925)
Does not include Chosen, Taiwan, the leased Territory of Kwantung, the Japanese portion of Saghalien Island and Japan's mandated territory in the South Seas.	
LATVIA	(February 12th, 1924)
LITHUANIA	(September 14th, 1931)
LUXEMBOURG	(December 31st, 1929 *a*)
MEXICO	(May 10th, 1932 *a*)
MONACO	(July 18th, 1931 *a*)
THE NETHERLANDS (including *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(September 19th, 1923)
NICARAGUA	(December 12th, 1935 *a*)
NORWAY	(August 16th, 1922)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
POLAND	(October 8th, 1924)
PORTUGAL	(December 1st, 1923)
ROMANIA	(September 5th, 1923)
SPAIN	(May 12th, 1924 *a*)
Does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.	
Sudan	(June 1st, 1932 *a*)
SWEDEN	(June 9th, 1925)
SWITZERLAND	(January 20th, 1926)
THAILAND	(July 13th, 1922)
With reservation as to the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (*b*) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 1910 and Article 5 of this Convention, in so far as concerns the nationals of Thailand.	
TURKEY	(April 15th, 1937 *a*)
URUGUAY	(October 21st, 1924 *a*)
YUGOSLAVIA	(May 2nd, 1929 *a*)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (*a*)
COSTA RICA
PANAMA (*a*)
PERU (*a*)

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	21 May 1948 *a*
CYPRUS	16 May 1963 *d*
GHANA	7 April 1958 *d*
JAMAICA	30 July 1964 *d*
MALTA	24 March 1967 *d*
MAURITIUS	18 July 1969 *d*
PAKISTAN	12 November 1947 *d*
SIERRA LEONE	13 March 1962 *d*
SINGAPORE	7 June 1966 *d*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	11 April 1966 *d*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	18 December 1947 *a*

4. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1950, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol

REGISTRATION: 24 April 1950, No. 772.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 53, p. 49.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947*	*Accession (a) to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947*
AFGHANISTAN	12 November 1947	
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
AUSTRALIA	13 November 1947	
AUSTRIA	7 June 1950	
BELGIUM	12 November 1947	
BRAZIL	6 April 1950	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	12 November 1947	
FINLAND	6 January 1949	
GREECE	5 April 1960	
HUNGARY	2 February 1950	
IRELAND	19 July 1961	
IVORY COAST	5 November 1962	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC		17 February 1959 *a*
LUXEMBOURG		14 March 1955 *a*
MADAGASCAR		12 February 1964 *a*
MEXICO	12 November 1947	
NETHERLANDS	7 March 1949	
NICARAGUA	24 April 1950	
NIGER	7 December 1964	
NORWAY	28 November 1947	
PHILIPPINES		30 September 1954 *a*
POLAND	21 December 1950	
ROMANIA	2 November 1950	
SINGAPORE		26 October 1966 *a*
SOUTH AFRICA	12 November 1947	
SWEDEN	9 June 1948	
TURKEY	12 November 1947	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	18 December 1947	

5. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age

Geneva, October 11th, 1933[1]

In force since August 24th, 1934 (Article 8).

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Afghanistan	(April 10th, 1935 *a*)
Australia (Including *Papua* and *Norfolk Island* and the mandated territories of *New Guinea* and *Nauru.*)	(September 2nd, 1936)
Austria	(August 7th, 1936)
Union of South Africa	(November 20th, 1935)
Belgium With reservation as regards Article 10.	(June 11th, 1936)
Brazil	(June 24th, 1938 *a*)
Bulgaria	(December 19th, 1934)
Chile	(March 20th, 1935)
Cuba	(June 25th, 1936 *a*)
Czechoslovakia	(July 27th, 1935)
Finland	(December 21st, 1936 *a*)
Greece	(August 20th, 1937)
Hungary	(August 12th, 1935)
Iran	(April 12th, 1935 *a*)
Ireland	(May 25th, 1938 *a*)
Latvia	(September 17th, 1935)
Mexico	(May 3rd, 1938 *a*)
The Netherlands (including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(September 20th, 1935)
Nicaragua	(December 12th, 1935 *a*)
Norway	(June 26th, 1935 *a*)
Poland	(December 8th, 1937)
Portugal	(January 7th, 1937)
Romania	(June 6th, 1935 *a*)
Sudan	(June 13th, 1934 *a*)
Sweden	(June 25th, 1934)
Switzerland	(July 17th, 1934)
Turkey	(March 19th, 1941 *a*)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Albania
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and *all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations.*
China
Germany
Lithuania
Monaco
Panama
Spain
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
Byelorussian SSR	21 May	1948 *a*
Cameroon	27 October	1961 *d*
Congo	15 October	1962 *d*
Central African Republic	4 September	1962 *d*
Dahomey	4 April	1962 *d*
France	8 January	1947
Ivory Coast	8 December	1961 *d*
Niger	25 August	1961 *d*
Senegal	2 May	1963 *d*
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 December	1947 *a*

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[1] Registered No. 3476. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. 150, p. 431. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 160, p. 439; vol. 164, p. 421; vol. 168, p. 239; vol. 172, p. 427; vol. 177, p. 464; vol. 181, p. 423; vol. 185, p. 411; and vol. 200, p. 519.

6. Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1949, in accordance with article 5.[2]

REGISTRATION: 4 May 1949, No. 446.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 30, p. 23.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
AUSTRALIA[3]		8 December 1949*
AUSTRIA		7 June 1950*
BELGIUM	20 May 1949	13 October 1952
BRAZIL	4 May 1949	
CANADA		4 May 1949*
CEYLON		14 July 1949*
CHILE		20 June 1949*
CHINA[4]		4 May 1949*
CUBA[5]	4 May 1949	4 August 1965
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	9 May 1949	21 June 1951
DENMARK	21 November 1949	1 March 1950
EGYPT	9 May 1949	16 September 1949
FINLAND		31 October 1949
FRANCE		5 May 1949*
INDIA	12 May 1949	28 December 1949
IRAN	28 December 1949	30 December 1959
IRAQ		1 June 1949*
IRELAND		19 July 1961
ITALY		13 November 1952
LUXEMBOURG	4 May 1949	14 March 1955
NETHERLANDS	2 June 1949	26 September 1950
NORWAY		4 May 1949*
PAKISTAN	13 May 1949	16 June 1952
SOUTH AFRICA	22 August 1950	14 August 1951
SWEDEN		25 February 1952*
SWITZERLAND		23 September 1949
TURKEY	4 May 1949	13 September 1950
UNITED KINGDOM		4 May 1949*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4 May 1949	14 August 1950
YUGOSLAVIA	4 May 1949	26 April 1951

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[1] The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 256 (III) of 3 December 1948. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions* (A/810), p. 164.

[2] The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force on 21 June 1951 in respect of the Agreement of 18 May 1904, and on 14 August 1951 in respect of the Convention of 4 May 1910, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

[3] In a notification made on signature, the Government of Australia declared that it extends the application of the Protocol to all territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible.

[4] See note, p. iii.

[5] The instrument of acceptance contains the following declaration:

"The Revolutionary Government of Cuba ratifies the present Protocol in order to co-operate in the supervision by the United Nations, as depositary, of all treaties drawn up prior to its establishment by international organizations which have ceased to exist, since, owing to the social and economic measures taken in Cuba under the revolutionary laws to increase employment opportunities for the mass of the people, the white slave traffic has been stamped out, the social evils inherited from former periods which were its main cause, unemployment and idleness, having been eliminated; and moreover, the fact that this Protocol shall likewise apply to colonial countries on a basis of equality shall not be taken to mean any acceptance of the position of subjection of these countries, since not only is it a fundamental principle of Cuba's present policy strongly to condemn colonialism and to proclaim the right of peoples under colonial rule to achieve national liberation, but colonialism has been denounced by the United Nations."

7. International Agreement for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

Entry into force: 21 June 1951, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949 entered into force, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

Registration: 21 June 1951, No. 1257.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 92, p. 19.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949*	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol of 4 May 1949*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
AUSTRALIA	8 December 1949	
AUSTRIA	7 June 1950	
BELGIUM	13 October 1952	
CAMEROON		3 November 1961 *d*
CANADA	4 May 1949	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		4 September 1962 *d*
CEYLON	14 July 1949	
CHILE	20 June 1949	
CHINA[1]	4 May 1949	
CONGO		15 October 1962 *d*
CUBA	4 August 1965	
CYPRUS		16 May 1963 *d*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	21 June 1951	
DAHOMEY		4 April 1962 *d*
DENMARK	1 March 1950	
EGYPT	16 September 1949	
FINLAND	31 October 1949	
FRANCE	5 May 1949	
GHANA		7 April 1958 *d*
INDIA	28 December 1949	
IRAN	30 December 1959	
IRAQ	1 June 1949	
IRELAND	19 July 1961	
ITALY	13 November 1952	
IVORY COAST		8 December 1961 *d*
JAMAICA		30 July 1964 *d*
LUXEMBOURG	14 March 1955	
MADAGASCAR		9 October 1963 *d*
MALAWI		10 June 1965 *a*
MALTA		24 March 1967 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
MEXICO		21 February 1956 *a*
MOROCCO		7 November 1956 *d*
NETHERLANDS	26 September 1950	
NIGER		25 August 1961 *d*
NIGERIA		26 June 1961 *d*
NORWAY	4 May 1949	

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[1] See note, p. iii.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949*	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol of 4 May 1949*
PAKISTAN	16 June 1952	
SENEGAL		2 May 1963 *d*
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SINGAPORE		7 June 1966 *d*
SOUTH AFRICA	14 August 1951	
SWEDEN	25 February 1952	
SWITZERLAND	23 September 1949	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
TURKEY	13 September 1950	
UNITED KINGDOM	4 May 1949	
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		18 March 1963 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	14 August 1950	
YUGOSLAVIA	26 April 1951	

8. International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic

Signed at Paris on 18 May 1904

Entry into force: 18 July 1905, in accordance with article 8.
Registration: 7 September 1920, No. 11.
Text: *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. I, p. 83.

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Agreement.

(1) States which ratified the Agreement

- Belgium
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Russia
- Spain
- Sweden and Norway
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

(2) States which acceded to the Agreement

- Austria-Hungary
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Colombia
- Czechoslovakia
- Lebanon[1]
- Luxembourg
- Poland
- United States of America

(3) The Agreement was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

- German colonies
- Iceland and Danish West Indies
- Australia
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- British Central Africa
- British Guinea and Guiana
- British Solomon Islands
- Burma
- Canada
- Ceylon
- Fiji Islands
- Gambia
- Gibraltar
- Gilbert and Ellice Islands
- Gold Coast
- Hong Kong
- India
- Jamaica
- Leeward Islands
- Malta
- New Zealand
- Northern Nigeria
- Palestine and Transjordan
- St. Helena
- Sarawak
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Somaliland
- Southern Rhodesia
- Trinidad
- Uganda
- Wei-hai-wei
- Windward Islands
- Zanzibar
- French colonies
- Eritrea
- Netherlands colonies

(4) The following colonies, dominions and protectorates consented to concur in article I of the Agreement

- Basutoland
- Bechuanaland
- Bermuda
- British East Africa
- British Honduras
- Cape Town
- Cyprus
- Natal
- Orange River Colony
- Southern Nigeria
- Straits Settlements
- Transvaal

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[1] The instrument of accession by the Government of Lebanon was deposited with the Secretary-General on 20 June 1949.

(5) States and territories on behalf of which accession to the Convention of 4 May 1910 on the White Slave Traffic entailed *ipso facto* accession to the Agreement of 18 May 1904 by virtue of article 8 of the Convention of 1910

Chile
Cuba
Egypt
Finland
Irish Free State
Lithuania
Norway
Persia
Siam
Estonia
Newfoundland
Tanganyika
Union of South Africa
Kenya
Nyasaland
Papua and Norfolk
Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Isle of Man
Japan
China
Yugoslavia
New Guinea
Nauru
Jersey
Guernsey
Falkland Islands
Iraq
Sudan
Turkey
Uruguay
Monaco
Morocco
Tunisia
Mauritius

9. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

Entry into force: 14 August 1951, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949 entered into force, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

Registration: 14 August 1951, No. 1358.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 98, p. 101.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949*	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 4 May 1949*
Algeria		31 October 1963 *a*
Australia	8 December 1949	
Austria	7 June 1950	
Belgium	13 October 1952	
Cameroon		3 November 1961 *d*
Canada	4 May 1949	
Central African Republic		4 September 1962 *d*
Ceylon	14 July 1949	
Chile	20 June 1949	
China[1]	4 May 1949	
Congo		15 October 1962 *d*
Cuba	4 August 1965	
Cyprus		16 May 1963 *d*
Czechoslovakia	21 June 1951	
Dahomey		4 April 1962 *d*
Denmark	1 March 1950	
Egypt	16 September 1949	
Finland	31 October 1949	
France	5 May 1949	
Ghana		7 April 1958 *d*
India	28 December 1949	
Iran	30 December 1959	
Iraq	1 June 1949	
Ireland	19 July 1961	
Italy	13 November 1952	
Ivory Coast		8 December 1961 *d*
Jamaica		17 March 1965 *d*
Luxembourg	14 March 1955	
Madagascar		9 October 1963 *d*
Malawi		10 June 1965 *a*
Malta		24 March 1967 *d*
Mauritius		18 July 1969 *d*
Mexico		21 February 1956 *a*
Morocco		7 November 1956 *d*
Netherlands	26 September 1950	
Niger		25 August 1961 *d*
Norway	4 May 1949	
Pakistan	16 June 1952	
Senegal		2 May 1963 *d*
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 *d*
Singapore		7 June 1966 *d*
South Africa	14 August 1951	
Sweden	25 February 1952	
Switzerland	23 September 1949	
Trinidad and Tobago		11 April 1966 *d*
Turkey	13 September 1950	
United Kingdom	4 May 1949	
United Republic of Tanzania		18 March 1963 *a*
Yugoslavia	26 April 1951	

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[1] See note, p. iii.

10. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic

Signed at Paris on 4 May 1910[1]

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Convention.

(1) States which ratified the Convention

Austria-Hungary
Belgium
Brazil
Denmark
France
Germany
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
Portugal
Russia
Spain
Sweden

(2) States which acceded to the Convention

Bulgaria
Chile
China[2]
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
Estonia
Finland
Irish Free State
Japan
Lebanon[3]
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Monaco
Norway
Persia
Poland
Siam
Switzerland
Turkey
Uruguay
Yugoslavia

(3) The Convention was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

French colonies, Morocco, Tunisia
Netherlands East and West Indies, Surinam and Curaçao
Canada
Union of South Africa
Newfoundland
New Zealand
Bahamas
Ceylon
Cyprus
Kenya
Fiji Islands
Gibraltar
Hong Kong
Jamaica
Malta
Nyasaland
Southern Rhodesia
Straits Settlements
Trinidad
Australia
Papua and Norfolk
India
Barbados
British Honduras
Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Seychelles
British Guiana
Isle of Man
Jersey
Guernsey
Mauritius
Leeward Islands
Falkland Islands
Gold Coast
Iraq
Gambia
Uganda
Tanganyika
Burma
New Guinea
Nauru
Sudan
Sierra Leone
Palestine and Transjordan
Sarawak
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
British Solomon Islands
Zanzibar

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[1] *Great Britain, Treaty Series* No. 20 (1912).

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] The instrument of accession by the Government of Lebanon was deposited with the Secretary-General on 22 September 1949.

11. (*a*) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 21 March 1950[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with article 24.

REGISTRATION: 25 July 1951, No. 1342.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 271.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
ALBANIA		6 November 1958 *a*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
ARGENTINA		15 November 1957 *a*
BELGIUM		22 June 1965 *a*
BRAZIL	5 October 1951	12 September 1958
BULGARIA		18 January 1955 *a*
BURMA	14 March 1956	
BYELORUSSIAN SSR		24 August 1956 *a*
CEYLON		15 April 1958 *a*
CUBA		4 September 1952 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		14 March 1958 *a*
DENMARK	12 February 1951	
ECUADOR	24 March 1950	
EGYPT		12 June 1959 *a*
FINLAND	27 February 1953	
FRANCE		19 November 1960 *a*
GUINEA		26 April 1962 *a*
HAITI		26 August 1953 *a*
HONDURAS	13 April 1954	
HUNGARY		29 September 1955 *a*
INDIA	9 May 1950	9 January 1953
IRAN	16 July 1953	
IRAQ		22 September 1955 *a*
ISRAEL		28 December 1950 *a*
JAPAN		1 May 1958 *a*
KUWAIT		20 November 1968 *a*
LIBERIA	21 March 1950	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC		3 December 1956 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	9 October 1950	
MALAWI		13 October 1965 *a*
MALI		23 December 1964 *a*
MEXICO		21 February 1956 *a*
NORWAY		23 January 1952 *a*
PAKISTAN	21 March 1950	11 July 1952
PHILIPPINES	20 December 1950	19 September 1952
POLAND		2 June 1952 *a*
REPUBLIC OF KOREA		13 February 1962 *a*
ROMANIA		15 February 1955 *a*
SINGAPORE		26 October 1966 *a*

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[1] The Convention was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 317 (IV) of 2 December 1949. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Resolutions* (A/1251 & Corr. 1 and 2), p. 33.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
SOUTH AFRICA	16 October 1950	10 October 1951
SPAIN		18 June 1962 *a*
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		12 June 1959 *a*[2]
UKRAINIAN SSR		15 November 1954 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		11 August 1954 *a*
UPPER VOLTA		27 August 1962 *a*
VENEZUELA		18 December 1968 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	6 February 1951	26 April 1951

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

Declaration:

Thanks to the conditions created by the popular democratic régime in Albania, the offences covered by this Convention do not find favourable ground for development there, since the social conditions which give rise to such offences have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the importance of the campaign against these offences in the countries where they still exist and the international importance of that campaign, the People's Republic of Albania has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 which stipulates that any dispute between the parties to the Convention relating to its interpretation, application or execution shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. The People's Republic of Albania declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court in that connexion, it will continue to maintain as in the past that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, which provides for the compulsory competence of the International Court of Justice and declares that the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

BULGARIA[3]

Declaration:

The offences referred to in the Convention are unknown under the socialist régime of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the conditions favouring them have been eliminated. Nevertheless, since it is important to counteract these offences in the countries where they still exist, and since it is important to the international community that such action should be taken, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted by the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 2 December 1949.

Reservation to article 22:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares, with respect to the competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, that the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in each particular case before any dispute whatsoever can be referred to the Court.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[3]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22, which provides that any dispute between the parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court to adjudicate disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will take the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.[4]

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[2] Accession by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 3, p. 3.

[3] The Government of Haiti informed the Secretary-General that it considers that in case of dispute it should be possible for either of the Contracting Parties concerned, without previous agreement between them, to refer a dispute to the International Court of Justice and that consequently it does not accept the reservation entered into by Bulgaria.

The Government of South Africa informed the Secretary-General that it regards article 22 as fundamental to the Convention and cannot, therefore, accept the reservation entered into by Bulgaria.

Similar communications were received by the Secretary-General from those two Governments in respect of the reservations made by the Governments of Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary and Romania.

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic declares that, until further notice, this Convention will only be applicable to the metropolitan territory of the French Republic.

HUNGARY[4]

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares explicit reservation concerning Article 22 of the Convention being its view that the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice may be based solely on the previous voluntary submission of all parties interested."

MALAWI

"...the Government of Malawi accedes to this Convention with the exception of article 22 thereof, the effects of which are reserved."

ROMANIA[5]

With the following reservation to article 22: the People's Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Declaration:

In the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic the social conditions which give rise to the offences covered by the Convention have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the international importance of suppressing these offences, the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22, which provides that any dispute between the parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court to adjudicate disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will take the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declaration:

In the Soviet Union the social conditions which give rise to the offences covered by the Convention have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the international importance of suppressing these offences, the Government of the Soviet Union has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The Soviet Union does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22, which provides that any dispute between the parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court to adjudicate disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Soviet Union will take the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

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[4] See footnote 3, p. 170. The Government of the Philippines informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the reservations made by the Governments of Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Hungary because it feels that the reference to the International Court of Justice of any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention should not be made dependent on the consent of all parties.

[5] See footnote 3, p. 170.

11. (*b*) Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 21 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with the second paragraph of the Protocol.

REGISTRATION: 25 July 1951, No. 1342.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 96, p. 316.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
ALBANIA		6 November 1958 *a*
ARGENTINA		1 December 1960 *a*
BELGIUM		22 June 1965 *a*
BRAZIL	5 October 1951	12 September 1958
BULGARIA		18 January 1955 *a*
BURMA	14 March 1956	
BYELORUSSIAN SSR[1]		24 August 1956 *a*
CEYLON		7 August 1958 *a*
CUBA		4 September 1952 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		14 March 1958 *a*
DENMARK	12 February 1951	
ECUADOR	24 March 1950	
EGYPT		12 June 1959 *a*
FINLAND	27 February 1953	
GUINEA		26 April 1962 *a*
HAITI		26 August 1953 *a*
HONDURAS	13 April 1954	
INDIA	9 May 1950	9 January 1953
IRAN	16 July 1953	
ISRAEL		28 December 1950 *a*
JAPAN		1 May 1958 *a*
KUWAIT		20 November 1968 *a*
LIBERIA	21 March 1950	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC[1]		3 December 1956 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	9 October 1950	
MEXICO[1]		21 February 1956 *a*
NORWAY		23 January 1952 *a*
PAKISTAN	21 March 1950	
PHILIPPINES	20 December 1950	19 September 1952
POLAND		2 June 1952 *a*
REPUBLIC OF KOREA		13 February 1962 *a*
ROMANIA		15 February 1955 *a*
SOUTH AFRICA	16 October 1950	10 October 1951
SPAIN[1]		18 June 1962 *a*
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		12 June 1959 *a*[2]
UKRAINIAN SSR		15 November 1954 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		11 August 1954 *a*
VENEZUELA		18 December 1968 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	6 February 1951	26 April 1951

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[1] In communications received on the dates indicated in parentheses, the Governments of the following States notified the Secretary-General that their instruments of accession to the Convention also apply to the Final Protocol: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (15 November 1956); Libya (7 January 1957); Mexico (16 April 1956); Spain (23 August 1962); United Arab Republic (20 October 1959).

[2] Accession by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 3, p. 3.

CHAPTER VIII. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

1. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923

***Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947*[1]**

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 1947, in accordance with article V.[2]

REGISTRATION: 2 February 1950, No. 709.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 46, p. 169.

State	*Signature subject to approval*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance, notification of succession (d)*
AFGHANISTAN		12 November 1947*
ALBANIA		25 July 1949
AUSTRALIA		13 November 1947*
AUSTRIA		4 August 1950*
BELGIUM		12 November 1947*
BRAZIL	17 March 1948	3 April 1950
BURMA		13 May 1949*
CANADA		24 November 1947*
CHINA[3]		12 November 1947*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		12 November 1947*
DENMARK[4]	12 November 1947	21 November 1949
EGYPT		12 November 1947*
FIJI		1 November 1971 *d*
FINLAND		6 January 1949
GREECE	9 March 1951	5 April 1960
GUATEMALA	9 July 1948	26 August 1949
HUNGARY		2 February 1950*
INDIA		12 November 1947*
IRAN	16 July 1953	
IRELAND		28 February 1952
ITALY		16 June 1949*
LUXEMBOURG	12 November 1947	14 March 1955
MEXICO		4 February 1948
NETHERLANDS	12 November 1947	7 March 1949
NEW ZEALAND		28 October 1948*
NORWAY	12 November 1947	28 November 1947
PAKISTAN		12 November 1947*
POLAND		21 December 1950
ROMANIA		2 November 1950*
SOUTH AFRICA		12 November 1947*
TURKEY		12 November 1947*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		18 December 1947*
UNITED KINGDOM		16 May 1949*
YUGOSLAVIA		12 November 1947*

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[1] The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 126 (II) of 20 October 1947. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Resolutions* (A/519), p. 32.

[2] The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force on 2 February 1950, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.

[3] See note, p. iii.

[4] See footnote 2, p. 174.

2. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 February 1950, the date on which the amendments, set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol

REGISTRATION: 2 February 1950, No. 710.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 46, p. 201.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947*
AFGHANISTAN	12 November 1947	
ALBANIA	25 July 1949	
AUSTRALIA	13 November 1947	
AUSTRIA	4 August 1950	
BELGIUM	12 November 1947	
BRAZIL	3 April 1950	
BURMA	13 May 1949	
CANADA	24 November 1947	
CEYLON		15 April 1958 *a*
CHINA[1]	12 November 1947	
CYPRUS		16 May 1963 *d*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	12 November 1947	
DENMARK[2]	[21 November 1949] [1]	
EGYPT	12 November 1947	
FINLAND	6 January 1949	
GHANA		7 April 1958 *d*
GREECE	5 April 1960	
GUATEMALA	26 August 1949	
HAITI		26 August 1953
HUNGARY	2 February 1950	
INDIA	12 November 1947	
IRELAND	28 February 1952	
ITALY	16 June 1949	
JAMAICA		30 July 1964 *d*
JORDAN		11 May 1959 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC		30 March 1959 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	14 March 1955	
MADAGASCAR		10 April 1963 *a*
MALAWI		22 July 1965 *a*
MALAYSIA		21 August 1958 *d*
MALTA		24 March 1967 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
MEXICO	4 February 1948	
NETHERLANDS	7 March 1949	
NEW ZEALAND	28 October 1948	
NIGERIA		26 June 1961 *d*
NORWAY	28 November 1947	
PAKISTAN	12 November 1947	
POLAND	21 December 1950	
ROMANIA	2 November 1950	

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[1] See note, p. iii.

[2] The instrument of denunciation of the Convention by the Government of Denmark was received on 16 August 1967. In communicating the instrument, the Government of Denmark has informed the Secretary-General that the denunciation is intended to apply also in relation to the States parties to the 1923 Convention (see p. 176), which have not yet become parties to the Protocol of 12 November 1947 amending the said Convention (see p. 173). The denunciation took effect on 16 August 1968.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947*
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SOUTH AFRICA	12 November 1947	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
TURKEY	12 November 1947	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	18 December 1947	
UNITED KINGDOM	16 May 1949	
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		28 November 1962 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	12 November 1947	
ZAIRE		31 May 1962 *d*

3. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications

Geneva, September 12th, 1923[1]

IN FORCE since August 7th, 1924 (Article II).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

AFGHANISTAN (May 10th, 1937 *a*)

ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)

AUSTRIA (January 12th, 1925)

BELGIUM (July 31st, 1926)

Includes also the *Belgian Congo* and the mandated territory of *Ruanda-Urundi.*

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (December 11th, 1925)

Does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions, Protectorates or Territories under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority.

Newfoundland (December 31st, 1925 *a*)

Southern Rhodesia (December 31st, 1925 *a*)

Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands, Malay States [(a) *Federated Malay States;* (b) *Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu*], *Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria* [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Protectorate,* (c) *Cameroons under British Mandate*], *Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tanganyika Territory, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar* (November 3rd, 1926 *a*)

Bahamas, Bermuda, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Palestine, St. Helena, Trans-Jordan (May 23rd, 1927 *a*)

Jamaica (August 22nd, 1927 *a*)

British Guiana (September 23rd, 1929 *a*)

Burma[1a]

CANADA (May 23rd, 1924 *a*)

AUSTRALIA (including the territories of *Papua* and *Norfolk Island* and the mandated territories of *New Guinea* and *Nauru*) (June 29th, 1935 *a*)

NEW ZEALAND, including the mandated territory of *Western Samoa* (December 11th, 1925)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, including the mandated territory of *South West Africa* (Dec. 11th. 1925)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

IRELAND (September 15th, 1930)

INDIA (December 11th, 1925)

BULGARIA (July 1st, 1924)

CHINA[2] (February 24th, 1926)

COLOMBIA (November 8th, 1934)

CUBA (September 20th, 1934)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)

DENMARK[3] (May 6th, 1930)

With regard to Article IV, see also Article I. The acts mentioned in Article I are punishable under the rules of Danish law only if they fall within the provisions of Article 184 of the Danish Penal Code, which inflicts penalties upon any person publishing obscene writings, or placing on sale, distributing, or otherwise circulating or publicly exposing obscene images. Further, it is to be observed that the Danish legislation relating to the Press contains special provisions on the subject of the persons who may be prosecuted for Press offences. The latter provisions apply to the acts covered by Article 184 in so far as these acts can be considered as Press offences. The modification of Danish legislation on these points must await the revision of the Danish Penal Code, which is likely to be effected in the near future.

EGYPT (October 29th, 1924 *a*)

ESTONIA (March 10th, 1936 *a*)

FINLAND (June 29th, 1925)

FRANCE (January 16th, 1940)

The French Government does not assume any obligation as regards its colonies or Protectorates or the Territories placed under its mandate.

Morocco (May 7th, 1940 *a*)

GERMANY (May 11th, 1925)

GREECE (October 9th, 1929)

GUATEMALA (October 25th, 1933 *a*)

HUNGARY (February 12th, 1929)

IRAN (September 28th, 1932)

IRAQ (April 26th, 1929 *a*)

ITALY (July 8th, 1924)

JAPAN (May 13th, 1936)

The provisions of Article 15 of the Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.[4]

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[1] Registered No. 685. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 27, p. 213. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 31, p. 260; vol. 35, p. 314; vol. 39, p. 190; vol. 45, p. 122; vol. 54, p. 391; vol. 59, p. 357; vol. 83, p. 394; vol. 88, p. 313; vol. 92, p. 368; vol. 96, p. 191; vol. 100, p. 211; vol. 111, p. 403; vol. 126, p. 433; vol. 142, p. 341; vol. 152, p. 294; vol. 156, p. 186; vol. 160, p. 335; vol. 164, p. 361; vol. 172, p. 398; vol. 181, p. 357; vol. 197, p. 295; and vol. 200, p. 501.

[1a] See footnote 3, p. 409.

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] See footnote 2, p. 174.

[4] By a communication dated February 14th, 1936, the Japanese Government withdrew the declaration regarding Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto and the territories under Japanese mandate, expressed at the time of signing the Convention. For the text of that declaration, see *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 27, p. 232.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

LATVIA	(October 7th, 1925)
* LUXEMBOURG	(August 10th, 1927)

Subject to reservation "that, in the application of the penal clauses of the Convention, the Luxembourg authorities will observe the closing paragraph of Article 24 of the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy, which provides that proceedings may not be taken against the publisher, printer or distributor if the author is known and if he is a Luxembourg subject residing in the Grand-Duchy".

SAN MARINO	(April 21st, 1926 *a*)
MONACO	(May 11th, 1925)
THE NETHERLANDS (including *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(September 13th, 1927)
NORWAY	(May 8th, 1929 *a*)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

PARAGUAY	(October 21st, 1933 *a*)
POLAND	(March 8th, 1927)
PORTUGAL	(October 4th, 1927)
ROMANIA	(June 7th, 1926)
SALVADOR	(July 2nd, 1937)
SPAIN	(December 19th, 1924)
SWITZERLAND	(January 20th, 1926)
THAILAND	(July 28th, 1924)

The Thai Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Thailand in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Thai legislation to such foreigners.

TURKEY	(September 12th, 1929)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	(July 8th, 1935 *a*)
YUGOSLAVIA	(May 2nd, 1929)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (*a*)
COSTA RICA
HONDURAS
LITHUANIA
PANAMA
PERU (*a*)
URUGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
FIJI	1 November 1971 *d*
MEXICO	9 January 1948 *a*

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* This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

4. Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949[1]

Entry into force: 4 May 1949, in accordance with article 5.[2]

Registration: 4 May 1949, No. 445.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 30, p. 3.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance, Notification of succession (d)*
Australia		8 December 1949*
Austria		4 August 1950*
Belgium	20 May 1949	13 October 1952
Brazil	4 May 1949	
Canada		4 May 1949*
Ceylon		14 July 1949*
China[3]		4 May 1949*
Colombia	1 June 1949	
Cuba	4 May 1949	
Czechoslovakia	9 May 1949	21 June 1951
Denmark	21 November 1949	1 March 1950
Egypt	9 May 1949	16 September 1949
El Salvador	5 May 1949	
Fiji		1 November 1971 *d*
Finland		31 October 1949
France		5 May 1949*
Iceland		25 October 1950
India	12 May 1949	28 December 1949
Iran	28 December 1949	30 December 1959
Iraq	1 June 1949	14 September 1950
Ireland		28 February 1952
Italy		13 November 1952
Luxembourg	4 May 1949	14 March 1955
Mexico		22 July 1952
Netherlands	2 June 1949	26 September 1950
New Zealand		14 October 1950*
Norway		4 May 1949*
Pakistan	13 May 1949	4 May 1951
Romania[4]		2 November 1950*
South Africa		1 September 1950*
Switzerland		23 September 1949
Turkey	4 May 1949	13 September 1950
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics[4]		14 May 1949*
United Arab Republic	9 May 1949	16 September 1949
United Kingdom		4 May 1949*
United States of America	4 May 1949	14 August 1950
Yugoslavia	4 May 1949	29 April 1953

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[1] The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 256 (III) of 3 December 1948. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions* (A/810), p. 164.

[2] The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force on 1 March 1950, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

[3] See note, p. iii.

[4] In signing the Protocol, the Governments of the People's Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declared that they are not in agreement with article 7 of the annex to the said Protocol.

5. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

Entry into force: 1 March 1950, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949, entered into force in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

Registration: 1 March 1950, No. 728.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 47, p. 159.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Agreement as amended by the Protocol of 4 May 1949*
Australia	8 December 1949	
Austria	4 August 1950	
Belgium	13 October 1952	
Burma[1]		13 May 1949 *a*
Canada	4 May 1949	
Ceylon	14 July 1949	
China[2]	4 May 1949	
Cyprus		16 May 1963 *d*
Czechoslovakia	21 June 1951	
Denmark	1 March 1950	
Egypt	16 September 1949	
Finland	31 October 1949	
France	5 May 1949	
Ghana		7 April 1958 *d*
Haiti[1]		26 August 1953
Iceland	25 October 1950	
India	28 December 1949	
Iran	30 December 1959	
Iraq	14 September 1950	
Ireland	28 February 1952	
Italy	13 November 1952	
Jamaica[1]		30 July 1964 *a*
Jordan[1]		11 May 1959 *a*
Khmer Republic[1]		30 March 1959 *a*
Luxembourg	14 March 1955	
Madagascar		10 April 1963 *a*
Malawi		22 July 1965 *a*
Malaysia		31 August 1957 *d*
Malta		24 March 1967 *d*
Mauritius		18 July 1969 *d*
Mexico	22 July 1952	
Netherlands	26 September 1950	
New Zealand	14 October 1950	
Nigeria		26 June 1961 *d*
Norway	4 May 1949	

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[1] States whose ratification of or accession to the Convention of 12 September 1923 as amended, in accordance with its article 10, *ipso facto* and without special notification involved concomitant and full acceptance of the Agreement of 4 May 1910 as amended.

[2] See note, p. iii.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Agreement as amended by the Protocol of 4 May 1949*
PAKISTAN	4 May 1951	
ROMANIA	2 November 1950	
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SOUTH AFRICA	1 September 1950	
SWITZERLAND	23 September 1949	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
TURKEY	13 September 1950	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	14 May 1949	
UNITED KINGDOM	4 May 1949	
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		28 November 1962 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	14 August 1950	
YUGOSLAVIA	29 April 1953	
ZAIRE		31 May 1962 *d*

6. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications

Signed at Paris on 4 May 1910[1]

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Agreement.

(1) States which ratified the Agreement

Austria-Hungary
Belgium
Brazil
Denmark
France
Germany
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
Portugal
Russia
Spain
Switzerland
United States of America

(2) States which acceded the Agreement

Albania
Bulgaria
China[2]
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
Estonia
Finland
Ireland
Latvia
Luxembourg
Monaco
Norway
Poland
Romania
San Marino
Siam

(3) The Agreement was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

Australia
Bahamas
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
Bermuda
British East Africa
British Guiana
British Honduras
Canada
Ceylon
Cyprus
Falkland Islands
Fiji
Gambia
German Colonies
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Gold Coast
Hong Kong
Iceland and Danish West Indies
India
Iraq
Jamaica
Kenya
Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis)
Malay States
Malta
Mauritius
Netherlands East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao
Newfoundland
New Zealand
Northern Nigeria
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Palestine
St. Helena
Samoa
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somaliland
Southern Nigeria
Southern Rhodesia
South West Africa
Straits Settlements
Swaziland
Tanganyika
Transjordan
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uganda
Union of South Africa
Virgin Islands
Wei-hai-wei
Western Pacific Islands
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)
Zanzibar

(4) States which by their accession to or their ratification of the Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, *ipso facto* accepted the Agreement of 4 May 1910 by virtue of article 10 of the Convention of 12 September 1923

Afghanistan
Colombia
Cuba
El Salvador
Greece
Guatemala
Iran
Japan
Mexico
Paraguay
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Notification of succession*
Fiji	1 November 1971

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[1] *U.S. Treaties and Conventions*, vol. III, p. 2918.
[2] See note, p. iii.

CHAPTER IX. HEALTH

1. Constitution of the World Health Organization

Signed at New York on 22 July 1946[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 April 1948, in accordance with article 80.

REGISTRATION: 7 April 1948, No. 221.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, p. 185, and vol. 377, p. 380 (amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution, adopted on 28 May 1959).[2]

State	*Signature subject to approval*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
AFGHANISTAN		19 April 1948
ALBANIA	22 July 1946	26 May 1947
ALGERIA		8 November 1962
ARGENTINA	22 July 1946	22 October 1948
AUSTRALIA	22 July 1946	2 February 1948
AUSTRIA	22 July 1946	30 June 1947
BAHRAIN		2 November 1971
BARBADOS		25 April 1967
BELGIUM	22 July 1946	25 June 1948
BOLIVIA	22 July 1946	23 December 1949
BRAZIL	22 July 1946	2 June 1948
BULGARIA	22 July 1946	9 June 1948
BURMA		1 July 1948
BURUNDI		22 October 1962
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	22 July 1946	7 April 1948
CAMEROON		6 May 1960
CANADA	22 July 1946	29 August 1946
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		20 September 1960
CEYLON		7 July 1948
CHAD		1 January 1961
CHILE	22 July 1946	15 October 1948
CHINA[2a]		22 July 1946*
COLOMBIA	22 July 1946	14 May 1959
CONGO		26 October 1960
COSTA RICA	22 July 1946	17 March 1949

Note: In accordance with article 6 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the applications for membership of the following States, non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, were approved by the World Health Assembly on the dates indicated below:

Ceylon	28 June	1948
Monaco	2 July	1948
Republic of Korea	30 June	1949
Khmer Republic	16 May	1950
Indonesia	16 May	1950
Laos	16 May	1950
Republic of Viet-Nam	16 May	1950
Japan	16 May	1951
Federal Republic of Germany	16 May	1951
Spain	16 May	1951
Libyan Arab Republic	6 May	1952
Nepal	15 May	1953
Morocco	9 May	1956
Sudan	9 May	1956
Tunisia	9 May	1956
Cameroon	4 May	1960
Togo	4 May	1960
Kuwait	9 May	1960
Mauritania	20 February	1961
Western Samoa	16 May	1962

[1] The Constitution was drawn up by the International Health Conference, which had been convened pursuant to resolution 1 (I) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, adopted on 15 February 1946. The Conference was held at New York from 19 June to 22 July 1946. In addition to the Constitution, the Conference drew up the Final Act, the Arrangements for the Establishment of an Interim Commission of the World Health Organization and the Protocol concerning the *Office international d'hygiène publique*, for the text of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 9, p. 3.

[2] For the list of acceptances of these amendments, see p. 186. For the list of acceptances of the amendment to article 7 and of the amendments to articles 24 and 25, adopted on 20 May 1965 and 23 May 1967, respectively, which have not yet come into force, see pages 187 and 188.

[2a] See note, p. iii.

State	*Signature subject to approval*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
CUBA	22 July 1946	9 May 1950
CYPRUS		16 January 1961
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	22 July 1946	1 March 1948
DAHOMEY		20 September 1960
DENMARK	22 July 1946	19 April 1948
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	22 July 1946	21 June 1948
ECUADOR	22 July 1946	1 March 1949
EGYPT	22 July 1946	16 December 1947
EL SALVADOR	22 July 1946	22 June 1948
ETHIOPIA	22 July 1946	11 April 1947
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]		29 May 1951
FINLAND	22 July 1946	7 October 1947
FRANCE	22 July 1946	16 June 1948
GABON		21 November 1960
GAMBIA		26 April 1971
GHANA		8 April 1957
GREECE	22 July 1946	12 March 1948
GUATEMALA	22 July 1946	26 August 1949
GUINEA		19 May 1959
GUYANA		27 September 1966
HAITI	22 July 1946	12 August 1947
HONDURAS	22 July 1946	8 April 1949
HUNGARY	19 February 1947	17 June 1948
ICELAND		17 June 1948
INDIA	22 July 1946	12 January 1948
INDONESIA		23 May 1950
IRAN	22 July 1946	23 November 1946
IRAQ	22 July 1946	23 September 1947
IRELAND	22 July 1946	20 October 1947
ISRAEL		21 June 1949
ITALY	22 July 1946	11 April 1947
IVORY COAST		28 October 1960
JAMAICA		21 March 1963
JAPAN		16 May 1951
JORDAN	22 July 1946	7 April 1947
KENYA		27 January 1964
KHMER REPUBLIC		17 May 1950
KUWAIT		9 May 1960
LAOS		17 May 1950
LEBANON	22 July 1946	19 January 1949
LESOTHO		7 July 1967
LIBERIA	22 July 1946	14 March 1947
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC		16 May 1952
LUXEMBOURG	22 July 1946	3 June 1949
MADAGASCAR		16 January 1961
MALAWI		9 April 1965
MALAYSIA		24 April 1958
MALDIVES		5 November 1965
MALI		17 October 1960
MALTA		1 February 1965
MAURITANIA		7 March 1961
MAURITIUS		9 December 1968
MEXICO	22 July 1946	7 April 1948
MONACO		8 July 1948
MONGOLIA		18 April 1962
MOROCCO		14 May 1956

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[3] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 26 October 1964, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Constitution of the World Health Organization, including the amendments which came into force on 25 October 1960, applies to Land Berlin.

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

State	Signature subject to approval	Definitive signature (*), acceptance
Nepal		2 September 1953
Netherlands	22 July 1946	25 April 1947
New Zealand	22 July 1946	10 December 1946
Nicaragua	22 July 1946	24 April 1950
Niger		5 October 1960
Nigeria		25 November 1960
Norway	22 July 1946	18 August 1947
Oman		28 May 1971
Pakistan		23 June 1948
Panama	22 July 1946	20 February 1951
Paraguay	22 July 1946	4 January 1949
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen		6 May 1968
Peru	22 July 1946	11 November 1949
Philippines	22 July 1946	9 July 1948
Poland	22 July 1946	6 May 1948
Portugal	22 July 1946	13 February 1948
Republic of Korea		17 August 1949
Republic of Viet-Nam		17 May 1950
Romania		8 June 1948
Rwanda		7 November 1962
Saudi Arabia	22 July 1946	26 May 1947
Senegal		31 October 1960
Sierra Leone		20 October 1961
Singapore		25 February 1966
Somalia		26 January 1961
South Africa	22 July 1946	7 August 1947
Spain		28 May 1951
Sudan		14 May 1956
Sweden	13 January 1947	28 August 1947
Switzerland	22 July 1946	26 March 1947
Syrian Arab Republic	22 July 1946	18 December 1946
Thailand	22 July 1946	26 September 1947
Togo		13 May 1960
Trinidad and Tobago		3 January 1963
Tunisia		14 May 1956
Turkey	22 July 1946	2 January 1948
Uganda		7 March 1963
Ukrainian SSR	22 July 1946	3 April 1948
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22 July 1946	24 March 1948
United Kingdom		22 July 1946*
United Republic of Tanzania[4]		
Tanganyika		15 March 1962
Zanzibar		29 February 1964
United States of America[5]	22 July 1946	21 June 1948
Upper Volta		4 October 1960
Uruguay	22 July 1946	22 April 1949
Venezuela	22 July 1946	7 July 1948
Western Samoa		16 May 1962
Yemen		20 November 1953*
Yugoslavia	22 July 1946	19 November 1947
Zaire		24 February 1961
Zambia		2 February 1965*

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[4] See footnote 8, p. 7.

[5] Accepted subject to the provisions of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America approved 14 June 1948 (Public Law 643, 80th Congress), section 4 of which reads as follows: "In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the understanding that, in the absence of any provision in the World Health Organization Constitution for withdrawal from the organization, the United States reserves its right to withdraw from the organization on a one-year notice, provided, however, that the financial obligations of the United States to the organization shall be met in full for the organization's current fiscal year."

The World Health Assembly adopted unanimously on 2 July 1948 the following resolution: "The Assembly recognized the validity of the ratification by the United States of America and resolved that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be advised of this decision."

Amendments to the Constitution of the World Health Organization

(*a*) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Adopted by the Twelfth World Health Assembly on 28 May 1959

Entry into force: 25 October 1960 for all Members of the World Health Organization, in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution.

Registration: 25 October 1960, No. 221.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 377, p. 380.

State	*Acceptance*
Afghanistan	11 August 1960
Albania	27 July 1960
Algeria	8 November 1962
Argentina	11 April 1962
Australia	12 August 1959
Austria	29 March 1960
Belgium	20 November 1959
Brazil	18 March 1963
Bulgaria	11 February 1960
Burma	19 April 1960
Burundi	22 October 1962
Cameroon	6 May 1960
Canada	25 February 1960
Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Ceylon	9 May 1960
Chad	1 January 1961
Chile	28 April 1960
China[1]	25 April 1960
Congo	26 October 1960
Cuba	27 July 1960
Cyprus	16 January 1961
Dahomey	20 September 1960
Denmark	15 January 1960
Dominican Republic	16 September 1960
Ecuador	10 June 1960
Egypt	25 March 1960
El Salvador	10 February 1960
Ethiopia	3 May 1960
Finland	4 May 1960
France	10 March 1961
Gabon	21 November 1960
Ghana	16 September 1960
Greece	23 May 1960
Guinea	5 August 1960
Honduras	23 February 1960
Iceland	5 January 1961
India	23 February 1960
Indonesia	4 November 1959
Iran	2 May 1960
Iraq	25 November 1959
Ireland	15 October 1960
Israel	4 January 1960
Italy	28 December 1960
Ivory Coast	28 October 1960
Jamaica	21 March 1963
Jordan	25 March 1960
Khmer Republic	8 December 1959
Kuwait	9 May 1960
Laos	4 May 1960
Lebanon	3 January 1961
Libyan Arab Republic	8 February 1960
Luxembourg	25 October 1960
Madagascar	16 January 1961
Malaysia	4 February 1960
Mali	17 October 1960
Mauritania	7 March 1961
Mexico	2 August 1960
Morocco	28 March 1960
Nepal	12 May 1960
Netherlands[2]	14 September 1960
New Zealand	4 April 1960
Niger	5 October 1960
Nigeria	25 November 1960
Norway	2 November 1959
Pakistan	12 February 1960
Paraguay	8 February 1960
Philippines	25 March 1960
Poland	18 February 1960
Republic of Korea	29 December 1959
Republic of Viet-Nam	7 September 1959
Romania	2 December 1960
Rwanda	7 November 1962
Somalia	26 January 1961
Spain	4 November 1959
Sudan	1 April 1960
Sweden	1 December 1959
Switzerland	15 January 1960
Syrian Arab Rebublic	25 March 1960[3]
Thailand	24 September 1959
Togo	13 May 1960
Trinidad and Tobago	3 January 1963
Tunisia	18 March 1960
Turkey	10 January 1962
Uganda	7 March 1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17 June 1960
United Kingdom	1 April 1960
Upper Volta	4 October 1960
Venezuela	20 March 1961
Western Samoa	16 May 1962
Yugoslavia	8 April 1960
Zaire	24 February 1961

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[1] See note, p. iii.

[2] The instrument of acceptance stipulates that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the amendments for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

[3] Acceptance by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 3, p. 3.

(*b*) Amendment to article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Adopted by the Eighteenth World Health Assembly on 20 May 1965

Not yet in force (see article 73 of the Constitution).

Text: World Health Assembly resolution 18.48; *Official Records of the World Health Organization,* No. 143, p. 32.

State	*Acceptance*
Afghanistan	16 November 1966
Algeria	27 May 1966
Barbados	3 July 1967
Burma	8 March 1966
Burundi	11 May 1970
Cameroon	5 September 1967
Central African Republic	30 December 1970
Costa Rica	15 June 1967
Dahomey	2 February 1966
Dominican Republic	13 December 1965
Egypt	20 July 1966
Ethiopia	19 September 1966
Ghana	9 February 1966
Guinea	22 December 1965
India	10 May 1966
Iraq	12 February 1968
Ivory Coast	6 December 1965
Jamaica	28 September 1970
Jordan	11 May 1970
Kuwait	11 May 1966
Lebanon	5 February 1968
Madagascar	26 November 1965
Maldives	10 July 1968
Mali	18 October 1966
Mauritania	26 October 1965
Mauritius	8 April 1969
Mongolia	5 October 1971
Morocco	2 March 1967
Niger	9 May 1966
Nigeria	30 June 1966
Oman	25 June 1971
Pakistan	8 July 1966
Peru	20 June 1967
Philippines	20 November 1967
Poland	19 February 1971
Rwanda	5 January 1966
Saudi Arabia	26 May 1967
Senegal	7 July 1966
Sierra Leone	3 March 1966
Somalia	26 April 1971
Syrian Arab Republic	2 June 1966
Trinidad and Tobago	2 December 1965
Tunisia	9 March 1966
United Republic of Tanzania	17 August 1966
Upper Volta	6 May 1966
Yugoslavia	29 March 1966
Zambia	22 November 1965

(*c*) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Adopted by the Twentieth World Health Assembly on 23 May 1967

Not yet in force (see article 73 of the Constitution).

Text: World Health Assembly resolution 20.36; *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, No. 160, p. 20.

State	*Acceptance*
Argentina	5 February 1971
Australia	14 October 1968
Austria	10 February 1970
Barbados	27 December 1967
Belgium	3 May 1968
Brazil	8 August 1968
Burma	27 February 1969
Burundi	11 May 1970
Cameroon	2 December 1970
Canada	24 May 1968
Central African Republic	30 December 1970
China[1]	19 January 1971
Cyprus	24 November 1969
Czechoslovakia	4 September 1968
Dahomey	14 December 1970
Denmark	20 November 1967
Egypt	26 July 1968
Federal Republic of Germany[2]	23 December 1971
Finland	21 December 1967
France	24 February 1970
Ghana	30 August 1968
India	16 March 1971
Iraq	9 April 1970
Israel	20 October 1970
Ivory Coast	12 September 1967
Jamaica	28 September 1970
Jordan	11 May 1970
Kuwait	2 January 1968
Laos	29 July 1968
Madagascar	19 October 1967
Malawi	20 May 1970
Maldives	2 December 1968
Mali	6 August 1968
Mauritius	8 April 1969
Mexico	6 September 1968
Monaco	14 May 1970
Mongolia	5 October 1971
Netherlands	7 June 1968
New Zealand	28 December 1967
Niger	4 September 1968
Nigeria	24 January 1968
Norway	7 February 1968
Oman	25 June 1971
Peru	18 October 1967
Philippines	10 November 1971
Poland	19 February 1971
Republic of Korea	13 December 1967
Saudi Arabia	9 November 1967
Senegal	12 June 1970
Sierra Leone	26 January 1970
Somalia	26 April 1971
Spain	21 April 1970
Sweden	9 September 1968
Switzerland	5 December 1967
Togo	29 December 1969
Trinidad and Tobago	27 February 1968
Tunisia	5 October 1967
Turkey	15 August 1969
United Kingdom	19 June 1968
Yugoslavia	3 September 1968
Zambia	25 January 1968

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[1] See note, p. iii.

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned acceptance, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Mongolia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that their Governments considered the said acceptance as null and void, since the so-called "Government of China" had no right to speak or assume obligations on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State, the People's Republic of China, and one Government entitled to represent it, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the World Health Organization, had attended the Twentieth World Health Assembly at Geneva in 1967, contributed to the formulation of the amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization and duly deposited the instrument of acceptance thereof with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 January 1971; consequently, any declaration that is incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under the said amendments.

[2] With a declaration to the effect that "the said amendments will also apply to *Land Berlin* with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

2. Protocol concerning the *Office international d'hygiène publique*

Signed at New York on 22 July 1946[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 October 1947, in accordance with article 7.

REGISTRATION: 20 October 1947, No. 125.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 9, p. 3.

State	*Signature subject to approval*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
AFGHANISTAN		19 April 1948
ALBANIA		22 July 1946*
ARGENTINA†	22 July 1946	22 October 1948
AUSTRALIA†	22 July 1946	8 May 1947
AUSTRIA		22 July 1946*
BELGIUM†	22 July 1946	25 June 1948
BOLIVIA†		22 July 1946*
BRAZIL†	22 July 1946	2 June 1948
BULGARIA†		22 July 1946*
BURMA†		1 July 1948
BYELORUSSIAN SSR		22 July 1946*
CANADA†	22 July 1946	29 August 1946
CEYLON		23 May 1949
CHILE†	22 July 1946	
CHINA[2]		22 July 1946*
COLOMBIA		22 July 1946*
COSTA RICA		22 July 1946*
CUBA	22 July 1946	9 May 1950
CZECHOSLOVAKIA†	22 July 1946	1 March 1948
DENMARK†	22 July 1946	21 April 1947
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	22 July 1946	
ECUADOR	22 July 1946	
EGYPT	22 July 1946	16 December 1947
ETHIOPIA	22 July 1946	11 April 1947
FINLAND		22 July 1946*
FRANCE†	22 July 1946	
GREECE†	22 July 1946	12 March 1948
GUATEMALA	22 July 1946	26 August 1949
HAITI	22 July 1946	12 August 1947
HONDURAS	22 July 1946	8 April 1949
HUNGARY†	19 February 1947	17 June 1948
INDIA†	22 July 1946	12 January 1948
IRAN†	22 July 1946	27 January 1947
IRAQ†	22 July 1946	23 September 1947
IRELAND†	22 July 1946	20 October 1947
ITALY†	22 July 1946	11 April 1947
JAPAN†		11 December 1951
JORDAN		22 July 1946*
LEBANON†	22 July 1946	
LIBERIA	22 July 1946	
LUXEMBOURG†	22 July 1946	3 June 1949
MEXICO†	22 July 1946	7 April 1948
NETHERLANDS†	22 July 1946	25 April 1947
NEW ZEALAND†	22 July 1946	10 December 1946
NICARAGUA	22 July 1946	
NORWAY†	22 July 1946	18 August 1947
PAKISTAN†		23 June 1948

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† States parties to the Arrangement for the creation at Paris of an *Office international d'hygiène publique*, signed at Rome on 9 December 1907.

[1] See footnote 1, p. 183.

[2] See note, p. iii.

State	*Signature subject to approval*		*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*	
PANAMA	22 July	1946	20 February	1951
PARAGUAY	22 July	1946		
PERU†	22 July	1946		
PHILIPPINES			22 July	1946*
POLAND†			22 July	1946*
PORTUGAL†	22 July	1946	11 August	1948
SAUDI ARABIA†			22 July	1946*
SOUTH AFRICA†	22 July	1946	19 March	1948
SWEDEN†	13 January	1947	28 August	1947
SWITZERLAND†	22 July	1946	26 March	1947
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	22 July	1946		
THAILAND			22 July	1946*
TURKEY†			22 July	1946*
UKRAINIAN SSR			22 July	1946*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS†			22 July	1946*
UNITED KINGDOM†			22 July	1946*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA†	22 July	1946	7 August	1947
URUGUAY†	22 July	1946		
VENEZUELA	22 July	1946	7 March	1949
YUGOSLAVIA†	22 July	1946	19 November	1947

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† States parties to the Arrangement for the creation at Paris of an *Office international d'hygiène publique,* signed at Rome on 9 December 1907.

CHAPTER X. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. (*a*) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with Annexes and Schedules of Tariffs Concessions

Authenticated by the Final Act, adopted at the conclusion of the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment and signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Applied provisionally as from 1 January 1948, pursuant to the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947.

REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 55, p. 187.

Note: All multilateral instruments relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (protocols, declarations, decisions), hereinafter referred to as GATT instruments, which were concluded prior to 1 February 1955, are deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Those which have been concluded since that date are deposited with the Director-General of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

A list of the GATT instruments deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations is given below, showing—in respect of each instrument—the date of entry into force and particulars regarding registration and publication in the United Nations *Treaty Series.* Thereafter a list of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is given and then two tables indicating the effective dates of the said instruments in respect of each Contracting Party.

For the list of the GATT instruments deposited with the Director-General of the Contracting Parties and their status, see GATT publication *Status of Legal Instruments* (GATT/LEG/1, September 1971).

List of GATT instruments which are deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations

1. Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1948.

REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 I (*c*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 55, p. 308.

2. Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 March 1948.

REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (*a*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 2.

3. Declaration, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 March 1948.

REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (*b*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 26.

4. **Protocol modifying certain provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948**

   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 March 1948.

   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (*c*).

   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 30.

5. **Special Protocol modifying article XIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948**

   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 May 1949.

   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (*d*).

   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 40.

6. **Special Protocol relating to article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948**

   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 June 1948.

   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (*e*).

   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 56.

7. **Second Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948**

   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 September 1948.

   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 III (*b*).

   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 74.

8. **Protocol modifying part I and article XXIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948**

   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 September 1952.

   REGISTRATION: 24 September 1952, No. 814 III (*d*).

   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 138, p. 334.

9. **Protocol modifying part II and article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948**

   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 December 1948.

   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 III (*c*).

   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 80.

10. **Protocol for the Accession of Signatories of the Final Act of 30 October 1947, signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948**

    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 September 1948.

    REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 III (*a*).

    TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 68.

11. **Third Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949**

    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 October 1951.

    REGISTRATION: 21 October 1951, No. 814 IV (*c*).

    TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 107, p. 311.

12. First Protocol of Modifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949

Entry into force: 24 September 1952.

Registration: 24 September 1952, No. 814 IV (*e*).

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 138, p. 381.

13. Protocol modifying article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949

Entry into force: 28 March 1950.

Registration: 30 May 1950, No. 814 IV (*a*).

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 113.

14. Protocol replacing schedule I (Australia) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949

Entry into force: 21 October 1951.

Registration: 21 October 1951, No. 814 IV (*b*).

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 107, p. 83.

15. Protocol replacing schedule VI (Ceylon) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949

Entry into force: 24 September 1952.

Registration: 24 September 1952, No. 814 IV (*d*).

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 138, p. 346.

16. Annecy Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 10 October 1949

Entry into force: 1 January 1950.

Registration: 30 May 1950, No. 814 V.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 62, p. 121.

17. Fourth Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 3 April 1950

Entry into force: 24 September 1952.

Registration: 24 September 1952, No. 814 IX.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 138, p. 398.

18. Fifth Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Torquay on 16 December 1950

Entry into force: 30 June 1953.

Registration: 30 June 1953, No. 814 X.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 167, p. 265.

19. Decisions agreeing to the accession of certain Governments to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(*a*) **Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Republic of Austria to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951**

Entry into force: 21 June 1951.

Registration: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (*a*).

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 142, p. 9.

(*b*) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.

REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (*a*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 142, p. 13.

(*c*) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Republic of Korea to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.

REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (*a*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 142, p. 18.

(*d*) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of Peru to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.

REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (*a*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 142, p. 22.

(*e*) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Republic of the Philippines to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.

REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (*a*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 142, p. 26.

(*f*) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Republic of Turkey to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.

REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (*a*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 142, p. 30.

20. Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1951.

REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (*b*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 142, p. 34.

21. Declaration on the continued application of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Torquay on 21 April 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 April 1951.

REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (*c*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 147, p. 390.

22. First Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Geneva on 27 October 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 October 1953.

REGISTRATION: 21 October 1953, No. 814 XI.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 176, p. 2.

23. First Protocol of Supplementary Concessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Union of South Africa and Federal Republic of Germany), done at Geneva on 27 October 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 May 1952.

REGISTRATION: 25 May 1952, No. 814 VII (*a*).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 131, p. 316.

24. Second Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 8 November 1952

Entry into force: 2 February 1959.
Registration: 2 February 1959, No. 814 XXV.
Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 321, p. 245.

25. Second Protocol of Supplementary Concessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Austria and Federal Republic of Germany), done at Innsbruck on 22 November 1952

Entry into force: 30 August 1953.
Registration: 30 August 1953, No. 814 VII (*b*).
Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 172, p. 340.

26. Third Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 24 October 1953

Entry into force: 2 February 1959.
Registration: 2 February 1959, No. 814 XXVI.
Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 321, p. 266.

27. Declaration on the Continued Application of schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Geneva on 24 October 1953

Entry into force: 1 January 1954.
Registration: 1 January 1954, No. 814 XII.
Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 183, p. 351.

List of Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade[1]

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Brazil
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Ceylon
Chad
Chile
Congo
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Federal Republic of Germany
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Greece
Guyana
Haiti
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Kuwait
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Yugoslavia
Zaire

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[1] The following States which had provisionally applied the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade notified the Secretary-General of the cessation of such application:

State	*Effective date of provisional application*	*Effective date of withdrawal*
China*	21 May 1948	5 May 1950
Lebanon	29 July 1948	25 February 1951
Liberia	20 May 1950	13 June 1953
Syrian Arab Republic	30 July 1948	6 August 1951

* See note, p. iii.

Tables indicating the effective dates of the GATT instruments for the Contracting Parties

Note: The GATT instruments are identified by Arabic numerals in the order in which they appear in the list preceding these tables (see pages 187 to 191). Roman numerals are used in the tables to indicate the months.

The GATT instruments became effective for certain States on various dates as the result of separate actions by those States in respect of each of them; those States and the effective date of each instrument in regard to them are given in table 1 which follows immediately thereafter. For other States, certain of the GATT instruments (those given the numbers 2, 4 to 9, 11 to 18, 22, 24 and 26 in the preceding list) became effective on a single date, in consequence of those States' becoming Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Table 2 hereafter gives the names of those States and the effective date of the abovementioned GATT instruments in respect of each of them.

TABLE 1

Effective dates of GATT instruments for Contracting Parties which took separate action in respect of them

	GATT instruments				
Contracting Party	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Australia	1. I.1948	24. III.1948		24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Austria		19. X.1951		19. X.1951	19. X.1951
Belgium	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Brazil	30. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Burma	29. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Canada	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Ceylon	29. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Chile		24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Cuba	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Czechoslovakia	20. IV.1948	24. III.1948		24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Denmark		28. V.1950		28. V.1950	28. V.1950
Dominican Republic		19. V.1950		19. V.1950	19. V.1950
Federal Republic of Germany		1. X.1951		1. X.1951	1. X.1951
Finland		25. V.1950		25. V.1950	25. V.1950
France	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Ghana		6. III.1957		6. III.1957	6. III.1957
Greece		1. III.1950		1. III.1950	1. III.1950
Haiti		1. I.1950		1. I.1950	1. I.1950
India	8. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Indonesia		27. XII.1949		27. XII.1949	27. XII.1949
Italy		30. V.1950		30. V.1950	30. V.1950
Japan		10. IX.1955		10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955
Luxembourg	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Malaysia		31. VIII.1957		31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957
Netherlands	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
New Zealand	30. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Nicaragua		28. V.1950		28. V.1950	28. V.1950
Norway	10. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Pakistan	30. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Peru		7. X.1951		7. X.1951	7. X.1951
South Africa	13. VI.1948	24. III.1948		16. II.1949	9. V.1949
Southern Rhodesia	11. VII.1948	24. III.1948		9. V.1949	9. V.1949
Sweden		30. IV.1950		30. IV.1950	30. IV.1950
Turkey		17. X.1951		17. X.1951	17. X.1951
United Kingdom	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
United States of America	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Uruguay		16 XII.1953		16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

Contracting Party	*GATT instruments* 6	7	8	9	10
Australia	17. XI.1950	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	25. II.1949	14. IX.1948
Austria	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	
Belgium	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Brazil	20. X.1952	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	3. VIII.1950	14. IX.1948
Burma	8. X.1951	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. II.1949	14. IX.1948
Canada	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Ceylon	12. IX.1950	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Chile	16. III.1949	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	24. IX.1952	14. II.1949
Cuba	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Czechoslovakia	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	22. III.1949	
Denmark	28. V.1950	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	28. V.1950	
Dominican Republic	19. V.1950	19. V.1950	24. IX.1952	19. V.1950	
Federal Republic of Germany	1. X.1951	1. X.1951	24. IX.1952	1. X.1951	
Finland	25. V.1950	25. V.1950	24. IX.1952	25. V.1950	
France	14. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Ghana	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	
Greece	1. III.1950	1. III.1950	24. IX.1952	1. III.1950	
Haiti	1. I.1950	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	1. I.1950	
India	31. III.1949	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Indonesia	27. XII.1949		24. IX.1952	27. XII.1949	
Italy	30. V.1950	30. V. 1950	24. IX.1952	30. V.1950	
Japan	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	
Luxembourg	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Malaysia	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	
Netherlands	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
New Zealand	9. VII.1951	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	9. II.1949	14. IX.1948
Nicaragua	28. V.1950	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	28. V.1950	
Norway	25. XI.1949	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Pakistan	9. IX.1949	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Peru	7. X.1951	7. X.1951	7. X.1951	7. X.1951	
South Africa	19. IX.1950	14. IX.1948	11. I.1949	11. I.1949	16. II.1949
Southern Rhodesia	18. IV.1950	14. IX.1948	1. II.1949	1. II.1949	8. II.1949
Sweden	30. IV.1950	30. IV.1950	24. IX.1952	30. IV.1950	
Turkey	17. X.1951	17. X.1951	24. IX.1952	17. X.1951	
United Kingdom	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
United States of America	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Uruguay	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

Contracting Party	*GATT instruments*				
	11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
Australia	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Austria	21. X.1951	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Belgium	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Brazil	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Burma	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	8. X.1951	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Canada	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Ceylon	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	12. IX.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Chile	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	24. IX.1952	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Cuba	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	29. IX.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Czechoslovakia	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Denmark	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Dominican Republic	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	19. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Federal Republic of Germany	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	1. X.1951	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Finland	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	25. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
France	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Ghana	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957
Greece	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Haiti	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
India	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Indonesia	21. X.1951		24. XI.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Italy	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. IV.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Japan	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955
Luxembourg	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Malaysia	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957
Netherlands	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
New Zealand	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Nicaragua	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Norway	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Pakistan	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Peru	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	7. X.1951	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
South Africa	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	18. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Southern Rhodesia	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Sweden	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. IV.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Turkey	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	17. X.1951	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
United Kingdom	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
United States of America	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Uruguay	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

	GATT instruments				
Contracting Party	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19(a)*	*19(b)*
Australia	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Austria	19. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
Belgium	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Brazil	26. I.1952	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Burma		24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Canada	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Ceylon	3. III.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Chile	26. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Cuba	29. III.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Czechoslovakia	11. II.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	
Denmark	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Dominican Republic	19. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Federal Republic of Germany	1. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
Finland	25. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
France	19. IV.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Ghana	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957		
Greece	1. III.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Haiti	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
India	21. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Indonesia		24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
Italy	30. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Japan	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955		
Luxembourg	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Malaysia	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957		
Netherlands	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
New Zealand	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Nicaragua	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Norway	29. VII.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Pakistan	19. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Peru	7. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
South Africa	4. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Southern Rhodesia		24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Sweden	30. IV.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Turkey	17. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
United Kingdom	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
United States of America	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Uruguay	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953		

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

Contracting Party	*GATT instruments*				
	19(c)	*19(d)*	*19(e)*	*19(f)*	*20*
Australia	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	17. XI.1951
Austria					19. X.1951
Belgium	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Brazil	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. III.1953
Burma	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	20. XI.1951
Canada	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Ceylon	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Chile	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	24. X.1952
Cuba	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Czechoslovakia		21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	8. VII.1951
Denmark	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	20. I.1952
Dominican Republic	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Federal Republic of Germany					1. X.1951
Finland		21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	4. VIII.1951
France	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Ghana					6. III.1957
Greece	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Haiti	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	8. XI.1951
India	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	18. XI.1951
Indonesia					18. XI.1951
Italy	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	17. XI.1951
Japan					10. IX.1955
Luxembourg	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Malaysia					31. VIII.1957
Netherlands	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
New Zealand	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	11. XI.1951
Nicaragua	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	30. VII.1953
Norway	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	2. VIII.1951
Pakistan	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	18. XI.1951
Peru					7. X.1951
South Africa	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	18. XI.1951
Southern Rhodesia	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	20. VII.1951
Sweden	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	7. VII.1951
Turkey					17. X.1951
United Kingdom	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	18. I.1952
United States of America	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Uruguay					16. XII.1953

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

Contracting Party	*GATT instruments*				
	21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
Australia	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Austria		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	30. VIII.1953
Belgium	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Brazil	19. II.1953	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Burma		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Canada	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Ceylon	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Chile	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	24. IX.1952	2. II.1959	
Cuba	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Czechoslovakia	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Denmark		21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Dominican Republic	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Federal Republic of Germany		21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	30. VIII.1953
Finland	5. VII.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
France	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Ghana		6. III.1957		2. II.1959	
Greece	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Haiti	9. X.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
India	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Indonesia		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Italy		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Japan		10. IX.1955		2. II.1959	
Luxembourg	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Malaysia		31. VIII.1957		2. II.1959	
Netherlands	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
New Zealand	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Nicaragua		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Norway		21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Pakistan		21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Peru		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
South Africa	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Southern Rhodesia	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Sweden	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Turkey		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
United Kingdom	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
United States of America	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Uruguay		16. XII.1953		2. II.1959	

TABLE 1 (*continued*)

Contracting Party	*GATT instruments*	
	26	*27*
Australia	2. II.1959	23. II.1954
Austria	2. II.1959	30. IV.1954
Belgium	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Brazil	2. II.1959	
Burma	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Canada	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Ceylon	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Chile	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Cuba	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Czechoslovakia	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Denmark	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Dominican Republic	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Federal Republic of Germany	2. II.1959	15. VI.1954
Finland	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
France	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Ghana	2. II.1959	
Greece	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Haiti	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
India	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Indonesia	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Italy	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Japan	2. II.1959	
Luxembourg	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Malaysia	2. II.1959	
Netherlands	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
New Zealand	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Nicaragua	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Norway	2. II.1959	28. IV.1954
Pakistan	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Peru	2. II.1959	26. IV.1954
South Africa	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Southern Rhodesia	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Sweden	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Turkey	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
United Kingdom	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
United States of America	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Uruguay	2. II.1959	1. I.1954

TABLE 2

Effective dates of certain GATT instruments (Nos. 2, 4 to 9, 11 to 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 in the preceding list unless otherwise indicated) for States which became bound by them through becoming Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Contracting Party	*Effective date*	*Contracting Party*	*Effective date*
Argentina	11. X.1967	Guyana	26. V.1966
Barbados	30. XI.1966	Iceland	21. IV.1968
Burundi	1. VII.1962	Ireland	22. XII.1967
Cameroon	1. I.1960	Israel[b]	5. VII.1962
Central African Republic	14. VIII.1960	Ivory Coast	7. VIII.1960
Chad	11. VIII.1960	Jamaica	6. VIII.1962
Congo	15. VIII.1960	Kenya	12. XII.1963
Cyprus	16. VIII.1960	Kuwait	19. VI.1961
Dahomey	1. VIII.1960	Madagascar	25. VI.1960
Egypt[a]	9. V.1970	Malawi	6. VII.1964
Gabon	17. VIII.1960	Malta	21. IX.1964
Gambia	18. II.1965		

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[a] GATT instruments Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.

[b] Also bound, as from the date shown herein, by the Protocol of Provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (No. 1 in the list of GATT instruments).

TABLE 2 (*continued*)

Contracting Party	*Effective date*
Mauritania	28. XI.1960
Mauritius[c]	12. III.1968
Niger	3. VIII.1960
Nigeria	1. X.1960
Poland	18. X.1967
Portugal[d]	6. V.1962
Republic of Korea[d]	14. IV.1967
Romania[c]	14. XI.1971
Rwanda	1. VII.1962
Senegal	20. VI.1960
Sierra Leone	27. IV.1961
Spain[d]	29. VIII.1963
Switzerland[d]	1. VIII.1966
Tanzania	9. XII.1961
Togo	27. IV.1960
Trinidad and Tobago	31. VIII.1962
Uganda	9. X.1962
Upper Volta	5. VIII.1960
Yugoslavia[d]	25. VIII.1966
Zaire[c]	11. IX.1971

[c] GATT instruments Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.
[d] See footnote b, p. 202.

1. (*b*) Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization

Authenticated by the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948

Note: The conditions for the entry into force of the Havana Charter, set forth in its article 103, were not fulfilled within the prescribed time-limit. No instrument of acceptance was deposited with the Secretary-General. For the text of the Havana Charter, see *United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, Final Act and Related Documents,* E/CONF.2/78, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1948.II.D.4.

1. (*c*) Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation

Signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948[2]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 October 1948, in accordance with article V.

REGISTRATION: 14 October 1948, No. 296.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 18, p. 267.

1. (*d*) Memorandum of understanding relative to application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation

Signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949[2]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 August 1949 by signature.

REGISTRATION: 24 September 1949, No. 296.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 42, p. 356.

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[2] The above-mentioned Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding were concluded within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which were signatories of the Agreement of 14 September 1948 met informally at Geneva on 16 October 1951. At that meeting, it was recommended that all signatories to the latter Agreement who wished to do so should, if possible, notify their withdrawal from it by depositing a notice of intention of withdrawal with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the same date, such notices to cover also the Memorandum of understanding. The date of 14 December 1951 was generally considered as appropriate for such an action, the withdrawal to take effect on 15 June 1952. For the States which were parties to the Agreement and the Memorandum of understanding, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 18, p. 267; vol. 19, p. 328; vol. 20, p. 308; vol. 24, p. 320; vol. 35, p. 370; vol. 42, p. 356; vol. 43, p. 339; vol. 44, p. 339; vol. 46, p. 350; vol. 53, p. 419, and vol. 70, p. 272. For the dates of receipt of the notices of withdrawal, see *ibid.,* vol. 117, p. 385; vol. 121, p. 327, and vol. 128, p. 293.

2. Agreement establishing the African Development Bank

Done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963[1]

Entry into force: 10 September 1964, in accordance with article 65.

Registration: 10 September 1964, No. 7408.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 510, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Algeria	4 August 1963	10 September 1964
Burundi[2]	4 August 1963	2 January 1968 *a*
Cameroon	8 October 1963	7 May 1964
Central African Republic[3]	4 August 1963	26 August 1970 *a*
Chad[4]		26 August 1968 *a*
Congo	29 November 1963	10 February 1965
Dahomey	8 October 1963	25 August 1964
Egypt	4 August 1963	14 September 1964
Ethiopia	4 August 1963	14 July 1964
Ghana	4 August 1963	30 June 1964
Guinea	4 August 1963	21 May 1964
Ivory Coast	4 August 1963	20 March 1964
Kenya	4 August 1963	24 January 1964
Liberia	4 August 1963	23 June 1964
Libyan Arab Republic	4 August 1963	
Malawi[5]		25 July 1966 *a*
Mali	4 August 1963	23 April 1964
Mauritania	4 August 1963	9 September 1964
Morocco	4 August 1963	2 June 1964
Niger	25 October 1963	29 July 1964
Nigeria	4 August 1963	12 March 1964
Rwanda	18 December 1963	18 January 1965
Senegal	17 December 1963	11 September 1964
Sierra Leone	4 August 1963	18 February 1964
Somalia	4 August 1963	22 October 1964
Sudan	4 August 1963	9 September 1963
Swaziland		26 July 1971 *a*

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[1] The Agreement was approved and opened for signature by the Conference of Finance Ministers on the Establishment of an African Development Bank convened pursuant to resolution 52 (IV) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (E/3586, E/CN.14/168), p. 44. The Conference met at Khartoum from 31 July to 4 August 1963. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 510, p. 3.

[2] The terms of accession by Burundi to the Agreement, pursuant to article 64 (2) thereof, were determined by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank in resolution No. 4-67, adopted on 31 December 1967. In the same resolution, the Board of Governors resolved to appoint 2 January 1968 as the date on which Burundi, upon deposit of its instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and payment of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the Bank, shall become a member of the Bank.

[3] The terms of accession by the Central African Republic to the Agreement, pursuant to article 64 (2) thereof, were determined by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank in resolution No. 3-70 of 26 August 1970. In the same resolution, the Board of Governors resolved to appoint 26 August 1970 as the date on which the Central African Republic, upon deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and payment of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the Bank, shall become a member of the Bank.

[4] The terms of accession by Chad to the Agreement, pursuant to article 64 (2) thereof, were determined by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank in resolution No. 2-68, adopted on 25 June 1968. In the same resolution, the Board of Governors resolved to appoint 1 July 1968 as the date on which Chad, upon deposit of its instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and payment of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the Bank, shall become a member of the Bank. In resolution No. 3-68 adopted on 26 August 1968, the Board of Governors resolved to change the appointed date to 26 August 1968.

[5] The terms of accession by Malawi to the Agreement, pursuant to article 64 (2) thereof, were determined by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank in resolution No. 2-66 of 19 April 1966. In the same resolution, the Board of Governors resolved to appoint 1st August 1966 as the date on which Malawi, upon deposit of its instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and payment of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the Bank, shall become a member of the Bank.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a)*	
TOGO	18 October	1963	3 July	1964
TUNISIA	4 August	1963	29 October	1964
UGANDA	4 August	1963	16 December	1963
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA[6]	4 August	1963	27 November	1963
UPPER VOLTA	21 November	1963	22 September	1964
ZAIRE	4 August	1963	5 June	1964
ZAMBIA[7]			1 September	1966 *a*

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[6] The Agreement was originally signed and the instrument of ratification was deposited on behalf of Tanganyika. Following the formation of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar under the name of the United Republic of Tanzania (see footnote 9, p. 7), the Government of Tanzania submitted a declaration to the African Development Bank to the effect that "it assumes the membership in the ADB both as regards Tanganyika and Zanzibar and desires the Bank to give effect to this extension and to increase its subscription by one million units of account". The said declaration was considered by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank at its first plenary session on 4 November 1964. In resolution No. 3 adopted on the same date, the Board of Governors, having expressed the desire of giving full effect to the extension of membership of Tanzania, decided, *inter alia,* that the subscription of Tanzania to the capital stock of the ADB shall be increased by one million units of account, half of it to consist of paid-up shares and the other half of callable shares; and that the extension of membership of Tanzania shall take effect upon the payment to the ADB of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the paid-up capital stock as provided in the resolution. The Board further took note that, upon the extension of its membership, Tanzania will have 1,255 votes.

[7] The terms of accession by Zambia to the Agreement, pursuant to article 64 (2) thereof, were determined by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank in resolution 6-66 of 15 August 1966. In the same resolution, the Board of Governors resolved to appoint 1 September 1966 as the date on which Zambia, upon deposit of its instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and payment of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the Bank, shall become a member of the Bank.

3. Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States

Done at New York on 8 July 1965[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 June 1967, in accordance with article 20.
REGISTRATION: 9 June 1967, No. 8641.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 597, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
AFGHANISTAN	8 July 1965	
ARGENTINA	29 December 1965	
BELGIUM	30 December 1965	21 April 1970
BOLIVIA	29 December 1965	
BRAZIL	4 August 1965	
BURUNDI		1 May 1968 *a*
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	28 December 1965	
CAMEROON	10 August 1965	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	30 December 1965	
CHILE	20 December 1965	
CHAD		2 March 1967 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	10 December 1965	8 August 1967
DENMARK		26 March 1969 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	20 December 1965	
FINLAND		22 January 1971 *a*
HOLY SEE	30 December 1965	
HUNGARY	30 December 1965	20 September 1967
ITALY	31 December 1965	
LAOS	8 July 1965	29 December 1967
LESOTHO		28 May 1969 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	28 December 1965	
MALAWI		12 December 1966 *a*
MALI		11 October 1967 *a*
MONGOLIA		26 July 1966 *a*
NEPAL	9 July 1965	22 August 1966
NETHERLANDS	30 December 1965	30 November 1971
NIGER		3 June 1966 *a*
NIGERIA		16 May 1966 *a*
NORWAY		17 September 1968 *a*
PARAGUAY	23 December 1965	
RWANDA	23 July 1965	13 August 1968
SAN MARINO	23 July 1965	12 June 1968
SUDAN	11 August 1965	
SWAZILAND		26 May 1969 *a*
SWEDEN		16 June 1971 *a*
SWITZERLAND	10 December 1965	
TURKEY		25 March 1969 *a*
UGANDA	21 December 1965	
UKRAINIAN SSR	31 December 1965	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	28 December 1965	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	30 December 1965	29 October 1968
YUGOSLAVIA	8 July 1965	10 May 1967
ZAMBIA	23 December 1965	2 December 1966

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM[2]

1. With regard to the application of article 3 of the Convention, the Belgian Government considers that the exemption relates exclusively to duties or taxes on imports or exports, and not to taxes on transactions, such as the Belgian tax on transport

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[1] The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries, which had been convened pursuant to the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations taken at its 1328th plenary meeting on 10 February 1965; see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/5815), p. 9. The Conference met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 7 June 1965 to 8 July 1965.

[2] Reservations 1 and 2 formulated by the Government of Belgium upon signature of the Convention have been confirmed on ratification; a reservation referred to in item 3 was not made.

and auxiliary services, which also apply to internal trade.

2. Belgium can apply article 4, paragraph 1, only in so far as State-owned means of transport and handling equipment are concerned.

3. The Belgian Government intends, upon depositing its instrument of ratification of the Convention, to make a reservation concerning the rights and obligations of Belgium arising from its adherence to certain international treaties relating to economic matters or trade.

BOLIVIA

I have been instructed by my Government to place on record the Bolivian view, which is already to be found in the records of the Conference, that Bolivia is not a land-locked State but a nation which is deprived by temporary circumstances of access to the sea across its own coast and that unrestricted and unconditional freedom of transit must be recognized in international law as an inherent right of enclosed territories and countries for reasons of justice and because of the need to facilitate such transit as a contribution to general progress on a basis of equality.

Bolivia will on no occasion fail to maintain these views, which are inherent in national sovereignty, and, by signing the Convention, will give evidence of its willingness to co-operate with the United Nations and the developing countries without a sea-coast.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice.

CHILE

. . . With a reservation with regard to article 16, to the effect that, in any dispute with American countries over the interpretation or implementation of this Convention, Chile shall proceed in accordance with whatever inter-American instruments concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes may be binding both on Chile and on the other American country.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"1) The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by article 16 providing for a compulsory procedure of arbitration for any dispute which may arise with respect to interpretation or application of the provisions of the Convention. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic maintains that the consensus of all Parties to the dispute is indispensable in any particular case to be submitted for arbitration.

"2) The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers articles 17 and 19 to be of discriminatory character since, on the basis of their provisions, a number of States has been deprived of the possibility of becoming a Party to the Convention.

"The Convention relates to matters which are of interest to all States; consequently, it has to be open for participation of all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from becoming a Party to the Convention of general interest.

"3) The latter reservation applies also to articles 22 and 23 for the same reasons."

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"In respect of article 2, paragraph 1, article 5 and article 7:

"The Federal Republic of Germany starts from the assumption that normal frontier controls which, in accordance with international agreements and with existing national legislation, are carried through in an adequate and non-discriminatory manner, meet the requirements of article 2, paragraph 1, article 5 and article 7.

"In respect of article 2, paragraph 2:

"The Federal Republic of Germany understands this provision to imply that, as long as agreements according to article 2, paragraph 2, have not been concluded, the national regulations of the transit state will apply.

"In respect of article 4, paragraph 1 and article 6, paragraph 1:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is not in a position to assume obligations as provided for in article 4, paragraph 1 and in article 6, paragraph 1. Considering transport conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany, however, it may be taken for granted that sufficient means of transport as well as handling equipment and storage facilities will be available for traffic in transit. Should difficulties arise nevertheless, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would be prepared to seek remedies.

"In respect of article 4, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is not in a position to assume obligations as contained in article 4, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is, however, prepared, within the scope of its possibilities, to use its influence as regards tariffs and charges so as to facilitate traffic in transit as much as possible."

HUNGARY

The Hungarian People's Republic does not recognize as having binding force the provision in Article

16 of the Convention, under which disputes regarding the interpretation and application of the Convention shall be referred to an arbitration commission appointed by the International Court of Justice. The Hungarian People's Republic wishes to stress that the consent of all parties to any dispute shall be necessary for the dispute to be referred to the arbitration commission.

The Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that Articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, which debar a number of States the right to become parties to the Convention, are of a discriminatory nature. The Convention is a general multilateral international treaty, and therefore, as follows from the principles of international law, every State shall have the right to become a party to it.

ITALY

... The Permanent Representative of Italy wishes to notify the Secretary-General that the Italian Government intends to enter specific reservations to the Convention on depositing its instrument of ratification.

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg envisages the possibility, on depositing the instrument of ratification of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, of entering a reservation relating to its membership in regional economic unions or common markets.

MONGOLIA

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of the provisions of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are excluded from participation in this Convention. The Convention deals with matters of interest to all States and should therefore be open for participation by all States.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that the appointment of members of the arbitration commission should be made only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute.

SUDAN

"The Government of the Republic of the Sudan will not consider itself bound by the third sentence of article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention in respect of the passage across its territory of goods destined to or coming from South Africa or Portugal or goods the ownership of which could be claimed by South Africa or Portugal. The reservation its made in accordance with the spirit of Security Council resolution S/5773, in which the Security Council condemned the apartheid policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, resolution A/AC.109/124 in which the Special Committee condemned the colonial policy of Portugal and its persistent refusal to carry out the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee, and resolution CM/Res.6(I) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity. The reservations will remain in force pending the ending of the prevailing situation in South Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

"Nor will the Republic of the Sudan, as a member of the Arab League, consider itself bound by the same provision in respect of the passage across its territory of goods destined for or coming from Israel."

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice.

4. Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank

Done at Manila on 4 December 1965[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 August 1966, in accordance with article 65.

REGISTRATION: 22 August 1966, No. 8303.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 571, p. 123.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, acceptance (A)*
AFGHANISTAN	4 December 1965	22 August 1966
AUSTRALIA	4 December 1965	19 September 1966
AUSTRIA	31 January 1966	29 September 1966
BELGIUM	31 January 1966	16 August 1966
CANADA	4 December 1965	22 August 1966
CEYLON	4 December 1965	29 September 1966
CHINA[1a]	4 December 1965	22 September 1966
DENMARK	28 January 1966	16 August 1966
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	4 December 1965	30 August 1966
FINLAND	28 January 1966	22 August 1966
FRANCE[2]		27 July 1970 *A*
INDIA	4 December 1965	20 July 1966
INDONESIA[2]		24 November 1966 *A*
IRAN	4 December 1965	
ITALY	31 January 1966	30 September 1966
JAPAN	4 December 1965	16 August 1966
KHMER REPUBLIC	4 December 1965	30 September 1966
LAOS	4 December 1965	30 August 1966
MALAYSIA	4 December 1965	16 August 1966
NEPAL	4 December 1965	21 June 1966 *A*
NETHERLANDS[3]	4 December 1965	29 August 1966
NEW ZEALAND	4 December 1965	29 September 1966
NORWAY	28 January 1966	14 July 1966
PAKISTAN	4 December 1965	12 May 1966
PHILIPPINES	4 December 1965	5 July 1966
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4 December 1965	16 August 1966
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM	28 January 1966	22 September 1966
SINGAPORE	28 January 1966	21 September 1966
SWEDEN	31 January 1966	29 September 1966
SWITZERLAND[2]		31 December 1967 *A*
THAILAND	4 December 1965	16 August 1966
UNITED KINGDOM[4]	4 December 1965	26 September 1966
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4 December 1965	16 August 1966 *A*
WESTERN SAMOA	4 December 1965	23 June 1966

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[1] The Agreement was adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Asian Development Bank, which had been convened pursuant to resolution 62 (XXI) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and which met at Manila from 2 to 4 December 1965.

[1a] See note, p. iii.

[2] Instrument deposited with the Asian Development Bank. Indonesia, Switzerland and France were admitted to membership in the Bank, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, on the terms established by the Board of Governors of the Bank in resolutions Nos. 4, 11 and 31, respectively, the first two adopted at the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors held at Tokyo, 24-26 November 1966, the last one at the third annual meeting held at Seoul, 9-11 April 1970. Under the said resolutions, the amount of the initial subscription to the capital stock of the Bank was determined as follows: $25.00 million each for the Government of Indonesia and the Government of France, and $5.00 million for the Government of Switzerland. Each resolution further provided, *inter alia,* that the Government concerned should deposit with the Bank an instrument of acceptance of the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank and that it would become a member when it had paid the first instalment of its subscription and deposited its instrument of acceptance with the Bank. The Secretary-General has been informed by the Bank that the Governments of Indonesia, Switzerland and France complied with the said terms on 24 November 1966, 31 December 1967 and 27 July 1970.

[3] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Agreement is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe.

[4] Pursuant to the procedure for admission of associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to membership in the Asian Development Bank, provided for in article 3, paragraph 3, of the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, applications for admission to membership in the Bank were made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[*footnote continues on following page*

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRALIA

"The Government of Australia declares in accordance with paragraph 2 (ii) of article 24 of the said Agreement that it desires the use of the portion of its subscription paid pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of article 6 of the said Agreement to be restricted to payments for goods or services produced in its territory and that any purchase of goods or services in the territory of Australia, subject to the usual consideration of competitive tendering, shall be first charged against the portion of its subscription paid pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of article 6 of the Agreement.

"The Australian Government further declares in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 56 of the said Agreement that it retains the right to levy taxation in respect of salary and emoluments paid by the Bank for services rendered in Australia to a Director, alternate, officer or employee of the Bank, including an expert performing a mission for the Bank, being a resident of Australia within the meaning of the Australian legislation relating to income tax unless the person is not a citizen of Australia and came to Australia solely for the purpose of performing duties of the office in the Bank held by him.

"The Australian Government is unable to accord to the Bank, in respect of any mailbags which the Bank might wish to despatch through postal channels in Australia, the reduced rates which the Australian Government accords, on the basis of reciprocity, to certain other Governments in respect of mailbags despatched through postal channels by their diplomatic missions in Australia.

"The Australian Government is, insofar as the article applies to priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, unable fully to comply with article 54 of the Agreement which requires that the Bank in respect of its official communications shall be accorded by each member treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the official communications of any other member, until such time as all other Governments have decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to international organizations. This reservation shall not affect the right of the Bank to lodge press telegrams at prescribed press rates to the press and radio in Australia.

"The Australian Government understands that nothing in the said Agreement affects the application of any Australian law relating to quarantine."

CANADA

"... Canada retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax Canadian citizens resident or ordinarily resident in Canada."

CEYLON

"In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 56 of the Asian Development Bank Agreement, the Government of Ceylon retains for itself and its political subdivision the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to citizens or nationals of Ceylon resident or ordinarily resident in Ceylon."

DENMARK

"According to article 14, paragraph ix, in the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, 'the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken in the ordinary operations of the Bank or with Special Funds established by the Bank pursuant to paragraph 1 (i) of article 19, shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods and services produced in member countries...'.

"The declared shipping policy of the Danish Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this policy transactions and transfers in connection with maritime transport should not be hampered by provisions giving preferential treatment to one country or a group of countries, the aim always being that normal commercial consideration should determine the method and flag of shipment. The Government of Denmark trusts that article 14, paragraph ix, will not be applied contrary to this principle."

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"1. The Federal Republic of Germany makes use of the reservation provided for in article 56, paragraph 2, of the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank and retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to Germans within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany who have their domicile or ordinary residence in the area of application of the said Basic Law, including Land Berlin;

"2. The Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which the Convention will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

FRANCE

Pursuant to article 56 (2) of the said Agreement, the French Government retains for itself the right to levy taxes, as provided by French law, on salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to French nationals.

INDIA

"The Government of India declares that India retains for herself and her political sub-divisions the right to

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footnote continued from previous page]
on behalf of Hong Kong and Fiji on 5 March 1969 and 16 February 1970, respectively. The terms of admission of Hong Kong and Fiji were established by the Board of Governors in resolutions No. 23 of 26 March 1969 and No. 32 of 24 March 1970, respectively, under which, *inter alia*, the amount of the initial subscription to the capital stock of the Bank was determined as follows: $8.00 million for Hong Kong; and $1.00 million for Fiji. The Bank has informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the resolutions concerned, the membership of Hong Kong became effective on 27 March 1969 and that of Fiji on 2 April 1970, the dates on which the Secretary of the Bank certified that the evidence referred to in paragraph 5 of the resolutions concerned had been furnished to the Bank and the first instalment of the respective initial subscriptions had been paid.

tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to citizens or nationals of India."

ITALY

"The Italian Government, pursuant to article 56, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to Italian citizens employed in offices of the Bank that might be set up in Italy or performing any activities in Italy on behalf of the Bank."

On the occasion of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, on the instructions of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, has made the following observations:

"The Italian Government considers that paragraph 1 of article 56 is to be construed in the light of current practice concerning exemption of international organizations from taxation. According to such practice, relief from taxation is granted to international organizations only in respect of articles acquired in pursuance of the official activities of an organization and, in the case of internal indirect taxes, only for substantial purchases where it is reasonably practicable to allow such relief.

"The Italian Government considers that the provision of article 50, paragraph 1, concerning immunity from jurisdiction is to be construed within the limits in which such immunity is provided by international law.

"I also have the honour to inform your Excellency that it is the intention of the Italian Government to seek from the Asian Development Bank an understanding to the effect that the special procedure to be provided for pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 50 of the bye-laws and regulations of the Bank, or in contracts entered into with the Bank, should not be of prejudice to the jurisdiction of Italian Courts with respect to any claims put forward by private parties."

JAPAN

"... Japan retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to its nationals."

MALAYSIA

"The Government of Malaysia declares that it retains for itself the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to Malaysian citizens."

NETHERLANDS

This ratification is subject to the reservation provided for in article 56, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

"... pursuant to paragraph 2 (ii) of article 24 of the Agreement, the Government of New Zealand hereby declares that it desires the use of the portion of its subscription paid pursuant to paragraph 2 (*b*) of article 6 of the Agreement to be wholly restricted to payments for goods or services produced in its territory."

NORWAY

"According to article 14, paragraph ix, in the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, 'the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken in the ordinary operations of the Bank or with Special Funds established by the Bank pursuant to paragraph 1 (i) of article 19, shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods and services produced in member countries ...'.

"The declared shipping policy of the Norwegian Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this policy transactions and transfers in connection with maritime transport should not be hampered by provisions giving preferential treatment to one country or a group of countries, the aim always being that normal commercial consideration should determine the method and flag of shipment. The Government of Norway trusts that article 14, paragraph ix, will not be applied contrary to this principle."

PHILIPPINES

"The Government of the Philippines declares that it retains for itself and its political sub-divisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to citizens or nationals of the Philippines."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

"The Republic of Korea retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to its nationals."

SINGAPORE

"... Singapore retains for itself the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to citizens and nationals of Singapore."

SWEDEN

"According to the main rule of article 14, paragraph ix, in the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken by the Bank shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods and services produced in member countries.

"The shipping policy of the Swedish Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. The Swedish Government trusts that article 14, paragraph ix, will not be applied contrary to this principle. Similarly, it is part of the assistance policy of the Swedish Government that multilateral development assistance should be based on the principle of free international competitive bidding. The Swedish Government expresses the hope that it will be possible to reach agreement on such modification of article 14, paragraph ix, that it does not conflict with this principle."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"... in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 56, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that they retain the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies."

In a letter transmitting the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, on the instructions of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has made the following observations:

> "Article 54 of the Agreement has the effect of affording Government telecommunication privileges to the Asian Development Bank. The list of persons and authorities entitled to such privileges in Annex 3 to the International Telecommunications Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st of December, 1959, does not include international organizations other than the United Nations. There is thus a clear conflict between article 54 and the Telecommunications Convention, to which the United Kingdom (and no doubt other members of the Asian Development Bank) is a party. The United Kingdom wishes to propose that this conflict be considered at an early meeting of the Board of Governors.
>
> "Paragraph 1 of article 56 of the Agreement might perhaps be construed as allowing the Asian Development Bank complete exemption from all customs duties and taxes on goods without any qualification. It is current practice to accord relief from taxation on goods to international organizations only in respect of articles acquired in pursuance of the official activities of an organization, and, in the case of internal indirect taxes, only for substantial purchases where it is reasonably practicable to allow such relief. The Government of the United Kingdom consider that paragraph 1 of article 56 is to be construed in the light of current practice."

"I also have the honour to inform you that it is the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom to seek from the Asian Development Bank:

> "(*a*) An understanding that it will insure any motor vehicle belonging to, or operated on behalf of, the Bank against third party claims for damage arising from an accident caused by such a vehicle in the United Kingdom and that the immunity of the Bank from legal process under paragraph 1 of article 50 will not be asserted in the case of any civil action in the United Kingdom by a third party for damage arising from an accident caused by such a vehicle;
>
> "(*b*) An understanding that no immunity under article 55 will be asserted in respect of any motor traffic offence committed by a member of the personnel of the Bank or in respect of damage caused by a motor vehicle belonging to, or driven by, him."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The United States of America retains for itself and for all political subdivisions of the United States of America the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to any citizen or national of the United States of America."

5. Articles of Association for the Establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa

Done at Accra on 4 May 1967[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1967, in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2.

REGISTRATION: 4 May 1967, No. 8623.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 595, p. 287.

State	*Signature*	*State*	*Signature*
DAHOMEY	4 May 1967	NIGER	4 May 1967
GAMBIA	21 November 1967	NIGERIA	4 May 1967
GHANA	4 May 1967	SENEGAL	4 May 1967
LIBERIA	4 May 1967	SIERRA LEONE	4 May 1967
MALI	4 May 1967	TOGO	4 May 1967
MAURITANIA	4 May 1967	UPPER VOLTA	4 May 1967

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[1] Adopted by the West African Sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation, held at Accra from 27 April to 4 May 1967.

6. Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank, with Protocol to provide for procedure for amendment of article 36 of the Agreement

Done at Kingston, Jamaica, on 18 October 1969[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 January 1970, in accordance with article 64.

REGISTRATION: 26 January 1970, No. 10232.

State or Territory[2]	*Signature*	*Ratification*
ANTIGUA	18 October 1969	30 January 1970
BAHAMAS	18 October 1969	28 January 1970
BARBADOS	18 October 1969	16 January 1970
BRITISH HONDURAS	18 October 1969	26 January 1970
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	18 October 1969	30 January 1970
CANADA	18 October 1969	22 January 1970
CAYMAN ISLANDS	18 October 1969	27 January 1970
DOMINICA	18 October 1969	26 January 1970
GRENADA	18 October 1969	26 January 1970
GUYANA	18 October 1969	22 January 1970
JAMAICA	18 October 1969	9 January 1970
MONTSERRAT	18 October 1969	28 January 1970
ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA	18 October 1969	26 January 1970
ST. LUCIA	18 October 1969	26 January 1970
ST. VINCENT	18 October 1969	26 January 1970
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	18 October 1969	20 January 1970
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	18 October 1969	5 January 1970
UNITED KINGDOM	18 October 1969	23 January 1970

Declarations[3]

ANTIGUA, BAHAMAS, BRITISH HONDURAS,[4] BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS, DOMINICA, GRENADA, MONTSERRAT, ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLAND

The instruments of ratification by the Governments of the above-mentioned Associated States or Territories, all contain a declaration made in accordance with the first provision of the second part of paragraph 3 of article 63 of the Agreement to the effect that the privilege conferred by article 53 shall be restricted in its territory to treatment not less favourable than the Government concerned accords to international financial institutions of which it is a member.

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[1] The Agreement and Protocol were adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Caribbean Development Bank which met at Kingston, Jamaica, on 18 October 1969. The Conference was convened for that purpose by the Acting Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Secretariat in accordance with the decision of the Commonwealth Caribbean Conference of Finance Ministers taken at its meeting held at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 22 July 1969. Both instruments were opened for signature by the Plenipotentiary Conference at Kingston on 18 October 1969. The Conference also adopted the Final Act, approved the memorandum of understanding relating to the allocation of the Bank's resources to multinational projects, which had been adopted by the Conference of Finance Ministers at Port of Spain, and adopted the resolution on the duties of the Trustee designated under article 7, paragraph (8) of the Agreement. The texts of the said memorandum and resolution are appended to the Final Act as annexes A and B.

The Protocol to provide for procedure for amendment of article 36 of the Agreement became void, when the amendment proposed under the said procedure at the Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank, held at Nassau, Bahamas, on 31 January 1970, had failed to obtain the required majority.

[2] See articles 3 and 62 of the Agreement in the annex to this publication: *Final Clauses* (ST/LEG/SER.D/1.Annex), page X-15.

[3] See paragraph 3 of article 63 of the Agreement allowing the signatory Governments to make certain declarations on depositing their instruments of ratification or acceptance, and the decision taken in respect of the said paragraph by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Caribbean Bank as recorded in paragraph 7 *d* of the Final Act of the Conference, in *Final Clauses* (ST/LEG/SER.D/1.Annex), page X-18, footnote 1, and page X-19.

[4] In its instrument of ratification, the Government of British Honduras further declared that the Agreement was ratified subject ". . . to the condition that the Government of British Honduras undertakes that legislation to give effect to the immunities and privileges to be conferred on the Bank in British Honduras by virtue of the Agreement will be passed on or before February 21st, 1970." Regarding this part of the declaration, see footnote 5 below.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND[5]

"(*a*) In the United Kingdom the immunity conferred by paragraph 1 of article 49 and sub-paragraph (a) of article 54 of the Agreement shall not apply in relation to a civil action arising out of an accident caused by a motor vehicle belonging to the Bank or operated on its behalf or to a traffic offence committed by the driver of such a vehicle.

"(*b*) As Bank telegrams and telephone calls are not defined as Government telegrams and telephone calls in Annex 2 to the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) and are therefore not entitled by the Convention to the privileges thereby conferred on Government telegrams and telephone calls, the Government of the United Kingdom, having regard to their obligations under the International Telecommunication Convention, declare that the privileges conferred by article 53 of the Agreement shall be correspondingly restricted in the United Kingdom, but, subject thereto, shall be not less favourable than the United Kingdom affords to international financial institutions of which it is a member.

"(*c*) The exemption referred to in paragraph 6(*b*) of article 55 of the Agreement shall not extend to any bearer instrument issued by the Bank in the United Kingdom or issued elsewhere by the Bank and transferred in the United Kingdom.

"(*d*) None of the immunities, exemptions and privileges conferred by the Agreement shall be granted in the United Kingdom until such time as the necessary legislation shall have been enacted by Parliament."

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[5] Paragraph (*d*) of the United Kingdom declaration and the declaration by the Government of British Honduras quoted in footnote 4 above, not being provided for in paragraph 3 of article 63 of the Agreement, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that all signatories to the Agreement had been consulted in connexion therewith and, in particular, that "the signatories to the Agreement were requested to notify any objection on their part to these declarations and no objection has been notified by any signatory." With reference to these declarations, the Secretary-General, in his report of 27 January 1970 to the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank on the status of the Agreement, stated that, inasmuch as the said declarations were not provided in the Agreement, but having taken note of the information given in their respect by the Government of the United Kingdom, he had received the instruments of ratification of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of British Honduras provisionally in deposit, without prejudice to and pending the decision of the competent organ of the Caribbean Development Bank as to the acceptability of the declarations concerned.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 January 1970, the Government of British Honduras notified him of the withdrawal of the pertinent part of its declaration. In so far as concerns paragraph (*d*) of the declaration of the United Kingdom, the Acting Secretary of the Caribbean Development Bank informed the Secretary-General that the Board of Governors of the Bank, at the inaugural meeting held on 31 January 1970, had decided to accept the conditions accompanying the United Kingdom ratification and had requested him to notify the Secretary-General of its decision. As a result of these actions, the Secretary-General considered the instruments of ratification by the Government of British Honduras and the Government of the United Kingdom as definitively deposited and informed all Governments concerned and the Bank accordingly.

CHAPTER XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS[1]

A. *CUSTOMS MATTERS*

1. Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road

Signed at Geneva on 16 June 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1950, in accordance with article III.

REGISTRATION: 1 January 1950, No. 696.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 45, p. 149.

Note: As a result of successive denunciations, the Agreement, including the Additional Protocol (see page 220) and the Additional Protocol of 28 November 1952 (see page 222), was terminated, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article III and article IV of the Agreement, on 1 January 1965 in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road, and on 1 January 1966 in respect of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring and on Commercial Road Vehicles. The Additional Protocol of 11 March 1950 (see page 221) was abrogated by the Additional Protocol of 28 November 1952 referred to above, in accordance with its article V.

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AUSTRIA[2]		27 December 1949*
BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION	16 June 1949	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA[3]	28 December 1949	
DENMARK		29 December 1949*
FRANCE		16 June 1949*
ITALY	16 June 1949	26 January 1954
LIECHTENSTEIN[4]		
MALAYSIA[5]		29 June 1959 *d*
NETHERLANDS[6]		16 June 1949*

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[1] Unless otherwise indicated, all treaties listed in this chapter were drawn up within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

[2] With the declaration that the signature applies only to the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring and on Commercial Road Vehicles. In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 22 May 1950, the Government of Austria declared that the signature affixed on its behalf on 27 December 1949 also applies to the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road.

[3] With the declaration that the signature applies only to the Draft International Conventions on Commercial Road Vehicles and on International Transport of Goods by Road; and with the reservation that the date of entry into force of the latter Draft Convention "will be determined later, according to the results of the meeting of the Customs Experts of the European Economic Commission which will be held in Geneva on 20 February 1950".

[4] In a notification received on 6 December 1949, the Government of Switzerland, referring to article II of the Agreement, declared that, as the Principality of Liechtenstein forms part of the Customs territory of the Confederation, the provisions of the draft conventions will also apply to it.

[5] Only in respect of the Draft Customs Convention on Touring.

[6] In a communication received on 10 April 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature, is to be considered as withdrawn.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
NORWAY		16 June 1949*
POLAND[7]		7 January 1959 a
SWEDEN[8]		15 September 1950 a
SWITZERLAND[4]		16 June 1949*
TURKEY[9]		16 January 1957 a
UNITED KINGDOM[10]		16 June 1949*
YUGOSLAVIA		10 July 1958 a

Territorial application

Notification by	Date of receipt of notification	Extension to
UNITED KINGDOM	17 March 1950	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Gibraltar, Malta, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Sarawak and the Somaliland Protectorate.
	28 July 1950	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Cyprus, St. Helena, Seychelles, Fiji and the Colony of Aden.
	18 October 1950	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, North Borneo, Singapore, Federation of Malaya, Leeward Islands, "Colonies of the Windward Islands", Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras, and Sierra Leone. In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Singapore and Sierra Leone.
	7 September 1951	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Brunei, Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar. In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Brunei, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.
	6 February 1952	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Northern Rhodesia. In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Denunciations

State	Date of receipt of notification	To take effect on	In respect of the Draft Convention on
AUSTRIA	25 April 1961	1 January 1962	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
	15 October 1963	1 January 1965	International Transport of Goods by Road

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[7] Only in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road.

[8] In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Sweden indicated that it desired to apply the provisions of the Agreement as from 1 July 1950.

[9] Only in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring.

[10] Only in respect of the Draft International Custom Conventions on Touring and on Commercial Road Vehicles.

State	*Date of receipt of notification*	*To take effect on*	*In respect of the Draft Convention on*
DENMARK[11]	15 September 1961	1 January 1962	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
FRANCE	16 May 1960	1 January 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
ITALY[12]	20 February 1964	1 January 1965	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
LIECHTENSTEIN	7 July 1960	1 January 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
NETHERLANDS[13]	15 September 1960	1 January 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
NORWAY	2 March 1960	1 January 1961	International Transport of Goods by Road
	3 February 1965	1 January 1966	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
POLAND	20 October 1961	1 January 1963	International Transport of Goods by Road
SWEDEN	25 February 1959	1 January 1960	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
	30 September 1965		International Transport of Goods by Road
SWITZERLAND	7 July 1960	1 January 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
TURKEY	10 August 1964	1 January 1965	Touring
UNITED KINGDOM	30 September 1958	1 January 1959	Touring
	30 July 1959	1 January 1960	Commercial Road Vehicles
YUGOSLAVIA	8 December 1960	1 January 1962	Touring International Transport of Goods by Road
	29 January 1964	1 January 1965	Commercial Road Vehicles

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[11] In its notice of denunciation, the Government of Denmark made the following statement: "However, the Government of Denmark regards its denunciation as limited only to those Parties to the three Draft Conventions, who have adhered to and ratified—or in future may adhere to and ratify—the Customs Convention of May 18, 1956 on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles done at Geneva on May 18, 1956, and the Customs Convention of January 15, 1959, on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets".

[12] In its notice of denunciation, the Government of Italy made the following statement: However, the Government of Italy regards its denunciation as limited only to those Parties to the three Draft Conventions, who have adhered to and ratified—or in future may adhere to and ratify—the Customs Convention of May 18, 1956 on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles done at Geneva on May 18, 1956, and the Customs Convention of January 15, 1959, on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets.

[13] In its notice of denunciation, the Government of the Netherlands made the following statement: "However, as to the Draft Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods by Road annexed to the Agreement of 16 June 1949, the Netherlands Government will consider itself no longer bound in its relations with only those Parties to the Draft Convention, for whom the Customs Convention of 15 January 1959 has come into force, as from the date on which the 1959 Convention enters into force between those Parties and the Kingdom of the Netherlands".

2. Additional Protocol to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road

Signed at Geneva on 16 June 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1950.

REGISTRATION: 1 January 1950, No. 696.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 45, p. 158.

TERMINATION: See *Note* on page 217.

State	*Signature*	*Accession*
AUSTRIA	27 December 1949	
BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION	16 June 1949	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	28 December 1949	
DENMARK	29 December 1949	
FRANCE	16 June 1949	
ITALY	16 June 1949	
NETHERLANDS	16 June 1949	
NORWAY	16 June 1949	
SWITZERLAND	16 June 1949	
TURKEY		16 January 1957
UNITED KINGDOM	16 June 1949	

3. Additional Protocol to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road, relating to the international transport of goods by container under the T.I.R. Carnet Régime

Done at Geneva on 11 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 March 1950.

REGISTRATION: 7 June 1950, No. 696.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 65, p. 319.

ABROGATION: See *Note* on page 217.

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION	11 March 1950	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	6 September 1950	
DENMARK		7 July 1950*
FRANCE		11 March 1950*
ITALY	11 March 1950	26 January 1954
NETHERLANDS		11 March 1950*
SWEDEN		7 December 1950 *a*
SWITZERLAND		11 March 1950*

4. Additional Protocol amending certain provisions of the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road

Done at Geneva on 28 November 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1955, in accordance with article VI. From the time of its entry into force, this Protocol, in accordance with its article VII, became an integral part of the Agreement of 16 June 1949.

REGISTRATION: 7 July 1955, No. 696.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 212, p. 296.

TERMINATION: See *Note* on page 217.

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification*
AUSTRIA		3 June 1954*
BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION	5 December 1952	
DENMARK		28 November 1952*
FRANCE		28 November 1952*
ITALY	28 November 1952	7 July 1955
NETHERLANDS		28 November 1952*
NORWAY		10 February 1954*
SWEDEN		28 November 1952*
SWITZERLAND		28 November 1952*

5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material

***Done at Geneva on 7 November 1952*[1]**

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 November 1955, in accordance with Article XI.

REGISTRATION: 20 November 1955, No. 3010.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 221, p. 255.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AUSTRALIA		6 January 1956 *a*
AUSTRIA		8 June 1956 *a*
BELGIUM	30 June 1953	28 August 1957
CEYLON[2]		28 October 1959 *a*
CYPRUS		16 May 1963 *d*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		12 January 1956 *a*
DENMARK		5 October 1955 *a*
EGYPT		29 September 1955 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]	12 June 1953	2 September 1955
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND		[30 April 1956 *a*][4]
FINLAND		27 May 1954 *a*
FRANCE		7 February 1964 *a*
GHANA		7 April 1958 *d*
GREECE	12 June 1953	10 February 1955
GUINEA		8 May 1962 *a*
HAITI		12 February 1958 *a*
HUNGARY		3 June 1957 *a*
INDIA		3 August 1954 *a*
INDONESIA		21 April 1954 *a*
IRAN		11 June 1970 *a*
IRELAND		23 April 1959 *a*
ISRAEL		8 October 1957 *a*
ITALY		20 February 1958 *a*
JAMAICA		11 November 1963 *d*
JAPAN		2 August 1955 *a*
KENYA		3 September 1965 *a*
LUXEMBOURG		9 September 1957 *a*
MALAYSIA		21 August 1958 *d*
MALTA		27 June 1968 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
NETHERLANDS[5]		3 May 1955 *a*

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[1] The Convention was drawn up by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at its seventh session, held at Geneva in November 1952. The proposal for the conclusion of such a convention had been referred to the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in resolution 347 (XII) of 7 March 1951. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/1987), p. 7.

[2] In a communication received on 29 January 1963, the Government of Ceylon notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation made on accession to the Convention. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 349, p. 334.

[3] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 15 December 1955, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "also applies to Land Berlin, as from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Romania made a declaration to the effect that it considers that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is not competent to extend the application of this Convention to West Berlin because West Berlin does not constitute a part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.

[4] See footnote 16, p. 97.

[5] The instrument of accession stipulates that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accedes to the Convention for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
NEW ZEALAND			19 April	1957 *a*
NIGERIA			26 June	1961 *d*
NORWAY			2 November	1954 *a*
PAKISTAN			12 October	1953 *a*
POLAND			18 February	1960 *a*
PORTUGAL			24 September	1956 *a*
ROMANIA			15 November	1968 *a*
RWANDA			1 December	1964 *d*
SIERRA LEONE			13 March	1962 *d*
SINGAPORE			7 June	1966 *d*
SPAIN[6]			9 September	1954 *a*
SWEDEN	30 June	1953	23 February	1955
SWITZERLAND			4 December	1954 *a*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			11 April	1966 *d*
TURKEY			8 December	1956 *a*
UGANDA			15 April	1965 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM	30 June	1953	21 October	1955
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA			28 November	1962 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	28 May	1953	17 September	1957
YUGOSLAVIA			29 May	1956 *a*
ZAIRE			31 May	1962 *d*

Declarations and Reservations

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"The Federal Republic of Germany cannot consider roasted coffee, coffee—and tea extracts as well as tobacco goods including cigarette paper as samples of negligible value. No privileges provided for in article II of the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material can be granted with respect to the importation of the above-described products into the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany."

INDIA

"The concession of duty-free import would be available to only those catalogues, price lists and trade notices which are supplied free."

MALTA

"In the application of paragraph 5 of Article III of the Convention the period allowed by the Government of Malta for re-exportation of samples which qualify for exemption from import duties under that Article, should be three months which may be extended on sufficient cause being shown."

ROMANIA

(*a*) In acceding to the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material, done at Geneva on 7 November 1952, in the interests of the development of international economic co-operation, the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that negotiation between the parties to a dispute, as provided for in article VIII (1) of the Convention, constitutes the means of settling such disputes in a spirit of co-operation between the States and of full respect for their interests.

(*b*) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article XIII of the above-mentioned Convention apply is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations immediately and unconditionally.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"Paragraph 6 of Article III cannot be implemented in Trinidad as the Customs and Excise Department is not self-accounting and refunds are made on Treasury vouchers."

UGANDA

"Uganda shall not be bound by article V of the Convention."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

"In accordance with article XIV, Tanganyika [United Republic of Tanzania] reserves the right not to grant to advertising films temporary duty-free admission treatment."

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[6] In a communication received on 17 June 1959, the Government of Spain notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation made on accession. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 221, p. 282.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
AUSTRALIA	12 January 1956	Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.
BELGIUM	28 August 1957	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
NEW ZEALAND	19 April 1957	The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Islands and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
UNITED KINGDOM	21 October 1955	The Isle of Man.
	5 February 1957	Aden, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya (with reservation), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, British Virgin Islands), Federation of Malaya, Malta (with reservations), Mauritius, North Borneo, Federation of Nigeria, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika (with reservation), Trinidad and Tobago (with reservation), Uganda (with reservation), Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar, Tonga.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	17 September 1957	All possessions of the United States except American Samoa, Guam, Kingman Reef, Johnston Island, Midway Islands, the Virgin Islands and Wake Island.

Reservations made on notifications of territorial application

KENYA[7]

"Kenya shall not be bound by Article V of the Convention."

MALTA[8]

"(i) The period allowed by law for re-exportation of goods released on temporary importation is three months but this period may be extended on sufficient cause being shown. (ii) If the whole quantity of goods is not taken out of Malta the deposit made to cover duty shall be forfeited. (iii) Samples of high value will be controlled under temporary importation and under regulations to be made in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article III of the Convention".

TANGANYIKA[9]

"Tanganyika shall not be bound by article V of the Convention."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO[10]

"Paragraph 6 of Article III cannot be implemented in Trinidad as the Customs and Excise Department is not self-accounting and refunds are made on Treasury vouchers."

UGANDA[11]

"Uganda shall not be bound by Article V of the Convention."

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[7] Kenya acceded to the Convention on 3 September 1965, without any reservations.

[8] On notifying its succession to the Convention, the Government of Malta maintained only the reservation referred to under paragraph (i); see page 224.

[9] For the reservation made by the United Republic of Tanzania on accession, see p. 224.

[10] This reservation has been maintained by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago upon succession to the Convention. See p. 224.

[11] Uganda acceded to the Convention on 15 April 1965 with the same reservation. See p. 224.

6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring

Done at New York on 4 June 1954[1, 2]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 September 1957, in accordance with article 16.

REGISTRATION: 11 September 1957, No. 3992.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. 191; and vol. 596, p. 542 (amendment to article 2).[2]

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
ARGENTINA	4 June 1954	
AUSTRALIA		6 January 1967 *a*
AUSTRIA	4 June 1954	30 March 1956
BARBADOS		5 March 1971 *d*
BELGIUM	4 June 1954	21 February 1955
BULGARIA		7 October 1959 *a*
CANADA		1 June 1955 *a*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		15 October 1962 *a*
CEYLON	4 June 1954	28 November 1955
COSTA RICA	20 July 1954	4 September 1963
CUBA	4 June 1954	23 October 1963
CYPRUS		16 May 1963 *d*
DENMARK		13 October 1955 *a*
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4 June 1954	
ECUADOR	4 June 1954	30 August 1962
EGYPT	4 June 1954	4 April 1957
EL SALVADOR		18 June 1958 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]	4 June 1954	16 September 1957
FINLAND		21 June 1962 *a*
FRANCE	4 June 1954	24 April 1959
GHANA		16 June 1958 *a*
GUATEMALA	4 June 1954	
HAITI	4 June 1954	12 February 1958
HOLY SEE	4 June 1954	
HONDURAS	15 June 1954	
HUNGARY		29 October 1963 *a*
INDIA	30 December 1954	5 May 1958
IRAN		3 April 1968 *a*
IRELAND		14 August 1967 *a*
ISRAEL		1 August 1957 *a*
ITALY	4 June 1954	12 February 1958
JAMAICA		11 November 1963 *d*
JAPAN	2 December 1954	7 September 1955

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[1] The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism, held at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, from 11 May to 4 June 1954. It also adopted the Additional Protocol to the said Convention, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, and the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 468 F (XV) adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 15 April 1953. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/2419), p. 9. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. 191.

[2] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 9 August 1966, the Government of the Netherlands proposed an amendment to article 2, paragraph 3 of the Convention to the effect that the words "one portable television set" be inserted after the words "one portable wireless receiving set". The text of the proposed amendment was circulated by the Secretary-General to all contracting States on 6 September 1966. No objection having been expressed to the proposed amendment within the period of six months from the date of the circulation of its text by any of the contracting States, the amendment is deemed to have been accepted, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 23 of the Convention. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the same article, the amendment entered into force for all contracting States three months after the expiration of the said period of six months, that is to say, on 6 June 1967.

[3] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that this Convention, the additional Protocol thereto and the Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles also apply to Land Berlin.

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand. For the nature of those communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
JORDAN		18 December 1957 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC	4 June 1954	29 November 1955
LEBANON		16 March 1971 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	6 December 1954	21 November 1956
MALAYSIA		7 May 1958 *d*
MALTA		3 January 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
MEXICO	4 June 1954	13 June 1957
MONACO	4 June 1954	
MOROCCO		25 September 1957 *a*
NEPAL		21 September 1960 *a*
NETHERLANDS[4]	4 June 1954	7 March 1958
NEW ZEALAND		17 August 1962 *a*
NIGERIA		26 June 1961 *d*
NORWAY		10 October 1961 *a*
PANAMA	4 June 1954	
PERU		16 January 1959 *a*
PHILIPPINES	4 June 1954	9 February 1960
POLAND		16 March 1960 *a*
PORTUGAL	4 June 1954	18 September 1958
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM		31 January 1956 *a*
ROMANIA		26 January 1961 *a*
RWANDA		1 December 1964 *d*
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SINGAPORE		22 November 1966 *d*
SPAIN	4 June 1954	18 August 1958
SWEDEN	4 June 1954	11 June 1957
SWITZERLAND	4 June 1954	23 May 1956
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		26 March 1959[5]
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
UGANDA		15 April 1965 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		17 August 1959 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM	4 June 1954	27 February 1956
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		22 June 1964 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4 June 1954	25 July 1956
URUGUAY	4 June 1954	8 September 1967
YUGOSLAVIA		10 July 1958 *a*

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria reserves the right, notwithstanding article 1 of the said Convention, not to regard as tourists persons who, in the course of their visit, accept any paid employment.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 21 of the said Convention concerning compulsory arbitration and declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required for the submission of each individual dispute to arbitration.

BULGARIA[6]

. . . the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound with respect to the arbitration referred to in article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3.

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[4] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Kingdom of the Netherlands ratifies the Convention for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

[5] Notification by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 3, p. 3.

[6] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may, and hereby states that it will, apply the aforesaid reservation reciprocally with respect to Bulgaria".

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 21 of the Convention.

DENMARK

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 of this Convention, the Scandinavian countries shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in those countries.

EGYPT

"The Delegation of Egypt reserves its Government's right to withhold the advantages provided for by the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Egypt as a tourist, takes up employment with or without pay."

FINLAND

"(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 the Government of Finland shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in the Scandinavian countries;

"(ii) Taking into account the relevant provisions in the Finnish legislation the Government of Finland apply the rule in article 10, paragraph 2 so far as subparagraph *c* is concerned to tourists under 21 years of age."

GHANA

"(1) That exemption on arms and ammunition included in article 2(3) of the Convention shall not be applicable to Ghana.

"(2) That the authorisation contained in article 4(*b*) of the Convention, to export travel souvenirs of a total value not exceeding 100 USA dollars, without the fomalities applying to Exchange Control and without payment of export duties shall not apply to Ghana."

GUATEMALA

"The Guatemalan Government reserves the right:

"(1) Not to consider as tourists persons who enter the country for business as provided in article 1.

"(2) Not to accept the provisions of article 19 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the *de facto* administration of another State."

HAITI

The Delegation of Haiti reserves its Government's right to withhold the advantages provided for by the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Haiti as a tourist, accepts any paid employment or engages in any other form of gainful occupation.

HUNGARY

"... the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 21 of the Convention."

POLAND[7]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of Poland reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 4 of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring.

2. Notwithstanding article 21 of the Convention, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the States parties to the dispute, whose consent is needed for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators.

ROMANIA[8]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

SWEDEN

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, the Scandinavian countries shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in those countries."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Reserving "the right of the Government to deny the privileges and facilities provided in the said Convention, to any tourist who takes up any job—paid or unpaid—during his stay in the country".

UGANDA

"*Article 2*

"The Government of Uganda shall be bound by Article 2 provided that a tourist's stay in the East African Territories does not exceed six months, but shall not be bound by Article 2 in so far as it refers to portable gramophones with records, portable sound recording apparatus, portable wireless receiving sets, tents and other camping equipment, fishing outfits, non-powered bicycles, skis, tennis racquets and other similar articles if the period of stay in the Territories does not exceed six months, but undertakes to allow the temporary importation of these articles in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure.

"*Article 3*

"The Government of Uganda shall not be bound by Article 3 but undertakes to grant reasonable concessions.

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[7] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to these reservations.

[8] The Governments of Switzerland and the Republic of Viet-Nam informed the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

"*Article 4*

"The Government of Uganda shall not be bound by Article 4 and reserves the right to require that such goods shall be dealt with in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[9]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA[10]

"The Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [Tanzania] shall not be bound by article 3 of the Convention, but undertakes to grant reasonable concessions in respect of the items referred to therein."

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
BELGIUM	21 February 1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations.[11]
NEW ZEALAND	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue).
PORTUGAL	18 September 1958	Overseas Provinces.
UNITED KINGDOM	7 August 1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar; and Malta with reservation.[12]
	14 January 1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, Dominica, Bermuda, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, St. Helena, Grenada, St. Vincent; and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganvika with reservations.[13]

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[9] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union". The Government of Yugoslavia has informed the Secretary-General that it does not object to this reservation subject to the provisions of paragraph 7 of article 20 of the Convention.

[10] In a communication received on 2 August 1965, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 20 and paragraph 7 of article 14, respectively, of the Convention and Additional Protocol, Portugal reserves the right of not extending to the United Republic of Tanzania the benefit of those provisions of the Convention and the Additional Protocol to which apply the reservations made upon accession by the United Republic of Tanzania.

[11] This Convention is applicable to the Territory of the Belgian Congo and to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, subject to the following reservations:

(1) The temporary importation of firearms and their ammunition cannot be considered without a temporary importation document (article 2 of the Convention);

(2) The exemption in the case of wine, spirits, toilet water and perfume must continue to be limited to opened containers and subject, in the case of alcoholic beverages in particular, to the observance of the legal provisions in force (article 3 of the Convention);

(3) Worked ivory and objects of indigenous art must be excluded from the operation of the Convention (article 4).

The Government of Rwanda notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention on 1 December 1964. Subsequently, in a communication received on 10 February 1965, the Government of Rwanda informed the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain any of the abovementioned reservations.

[12] "The definition of 'Personal effects' contained in paragraph 3 of article 2 of the Convention shall not include 'one portable wireless set'."

On 3 January 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention. In a communication received on 28 February 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain the said reservation, which had been made on its behalf by the Government of the United Kingdom at the time of the notification of the extension of the Convention to Malta.

[13] "(i) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 2 of the Convention in so far as it refers to portable musical instruments, portable gramophones with records, portable sound-recording apparatus, non-powered bicycles and sporting firearms with cartridges, but undertake to allow the temporary importation of these articles in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure.

"(ii) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 3 of the Convention but undertake to grant reasonable concessions in respect of the items referred to therein.

"(iii) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 4 of the Convention and reserve the right to require a temporary importation permit in respect of the articles referred to therein."

For the reservations made on accession by the Governments of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, see p. 228 and this page.

Territorial application (*continued*)

UNITED KINGDOM (*continued*)		
	16 June 1959	Barbados.
	12 September 1960	British Honduras.
	11 November 1960	Hong Kong.
	9 January 1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
	15 September 1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
	5 February 1962	British Guiana.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	25 July 1956	Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

7. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material

Done at New York on 4 June 1954[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 June 1956, in accordance with article 10.

REGISTRATION: 11 September 1957, No. 3992.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. 191.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
ARGENTINA	4 June 1954	
AUSTRALIA		6 January 1967 *a*
AUSTRIA	4 June 1954	30 March 1956
BARBADOS		5 March 1971 *d*
BELGIUM	4 June 1954	21 February 1955
BULGARIA		7 October 1959 *a*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		15 October 1962 *a*
COSTA RICA	20 July 1954	4 September 1963
CUBA	4 June 1954	29 June 1964
CYPRUS		16 May 1963 *d*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		8 March 1967 *a*
DENMARK		13 October 1955 *a*
ECUADOR	4 June 1954	30 August 1962
EGYPT	4 June 1954	4 April 1957
EL SALVADOR		18 June 1958 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	4 June 1954	16 September 1957
FINLAND		21 June 1962 *a*
FRANCE	4 June 1954	24 April 1959
GHANA		16 June 1958 *a*
HAITI	4 June 1954	12 February 1958
HOLY SEE	4 June 1954	
HONDURAS	15 June 1954	
HUNGARY		29 October 1963 *a*
INDIA		15 February 1957 *a*
IRAN		3 April 1968 *a*
IRELAND		14 August 1967 *a*
ISRAEL		1 August 1957 *a*
ITALY	4 June 1954	12 February 1958
JAMAICA		11 November 1963 *d*
JAPAN	2 December 1954	7 September 1955
JORDAN		18 December 1957 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC	4 June 1954	
LEBANON		16 March 1971 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	6 December 1954	21 November 1956
MALAYSIA		7 May 1958 *d*
MALTA		29 July 1968 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
MEXICO	4 June 1954	13 June 1957
MONACO	4 June 1954	
MOROCCO		25 September 1957 *a*
NEPAL		21 September 1960 *a*
NETHERLANDS[3]	4 June 1954	7 March 1958
NEW ZEALAND		17 August 1962 *a*
NIGERIA		26 June 1961 *d*
NORWAY		10 October 1961 *a*

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 226.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 226.

[3] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Kingdom of the Netherlands ratifies the Additional Protocol for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
PANAMA	4 June 1954	
PERU		16 January 1959 *a*
PHILIPPINES	4 June 1954	9 February 1960
POLAND		16 March 1960 *a*
PORTUGAL		18 September 1958 *a*
ROMANIA		26 January 1961 *a*
RWANDA		1 December 1964 *d*
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SINGAPORE		22 November 1966 *d*
SPAIN		5 September 1958 *a*
SWEDEN	4 June 1954	11 June 1957
SWITZERLAND	4 June 1954	23 May 1956
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		26 March 1959[4]
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
UGANDA		16 April 1965 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		17 August 1959 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM[5]	4 June 1954	27 February 1956
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		22 June 1964 *a*
URUGUAY	4 June 1954	
YUGOSLAVIA		10 July 1958 *a*

Declarations and Reservations[6]

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15 of the Protocol concerning compulsory arbitration and declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required for the submission of each individual dispute to arbitration.

BULGARIA[7]

. . . the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound with respect to the arbitration referred to in article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 15 of the Protocol.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

. . . the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic shall not be bound by any provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 15.

HUNGARY

". . . the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 15 of the Protocol."

MALTA

"Notwithstanding article 3 of the Additional Protocol the duty-free temporary importation into Malta of display material (e.g., showcases, stands and similar articles), sound recordings and flags, shall be subject to the making of a deposit with the Comptroller of Customs equivalent to the amount of duty payable on the goods allowed to be temporarily imported or to the giving of a security for such duty."

POLAND[8]

Notwithstanding article 15 of the Protocol, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the States parties to the dispute, whose consent is needed for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators.

ROMANIA[8]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Additional Protocol. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Additional Protocol may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

UGANDA

"Notwithstanding Articles 2, 3 and 4, the Government of Uganda reserves the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may be or become dutiable at any time."

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[4] Notification by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 3, p. 3.

[5] In a notification received on 4 March 1959, the Government of the United Kingdom gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation to article 2 and informed the Secretary-General that ". . . the United Kingdom has been giving full effect to article 2 of the Additional Protocol since the 1st of January 1959 . . .". For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. 204.

[6] In a communication received on 16 September 1968, the Government of Japan notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 14 of the Protocol, it "reserves the right of not extending to the States making reservations the benefit of the provisions to which such reservations apply".

[7] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation.

[8] The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA[9]

"Nothwithstanding articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additional Protocol, the Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [Tanzania] reserves the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable."

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
BELGIUM	21 February 1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
NEW ZEALAND	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue).
PORTUGAL	18 September 1958	Overseas Provinces.
UNITED KINGDOM	7 August 1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Malta, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar.
	14 January 1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, St. Vincent, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, Grenada, St. Helena and Dominica; and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika with reservations[10]
	16 June 1959	Barbados.
	12 September 1960	British Honduras.
	11 November 1960	Hong Kong.
	9 January 1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
	15 September 1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
	5 February 1962	British Guiana.

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[9] In a communication received on 2 August 1965, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 20 and paragraph 7 of article 14, respectively, of the Convention and Additional Protocol, Portugal reserves the right of not extending to the United Republic of Tanzania the benefit of those provisions of the Convention and the Additional Protocol to which apply the reservations made upon accession by the United Republic of Tanzania.

[10] "Notwithstanding articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additional Protocol, the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika reserve the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable." The Governments of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania made identical reservations on accession.

8. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles

Done at New York on 4 June 1954[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 December 1957, in accordance with article 35.

REGISTRATION: 15 December 1957, No. 4101.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 282, p. 249.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
ARGENTINA	4 June 1954	
AUSTRALIA		6 January 1967 *a*
AUSTRIA	4 June 1954	30 March 1956
BARBADOS		5 March 1971 *d*
BELGIUM	4 June 1954	21 February 1955
BULGARIA		7 October 1959 *a*
CANADA		1 June 1955 *a*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		15 October 1962 *a*
CEYLON	4 June 1954	28 November 1955
COSTA RICA	20 July 1954	4 September 1963
CUBA	4 June 1954	20 November 1963
CYPRUS		16 May 1963 *d*
DENMARK		13 October 1955 *a*
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4 June 1954	
ECUADOR	4 June 1954	30 August 1962
EGYPT	4 June 1954	4 April 1957
EL SALVADOR		18 June 1958 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	4 June 1954	16 September 1957
FINLAND		21 June 1962 *a*
FRANCE	4 June 1954	24 April 1959
GHANA		16 June 1958 *a*
GUATEMALA	4 June 1954	
HAITI	4 June 1954	12 February 1958
HOLY SEE	4 June 1954	
HONDURAS	15 June 1954	
INDIA	4 June 1954	5 May 1958
IRAN		3 April 1968 *a*
IRELAND		14 August 1967 *a*
ISRAEL		1 August 1957 *a*
ITALY	4 June 1954	12 February 1958
JAMAICA		11 November 1963 *d*
JAPAN	2 December 1954	8 June 1964
JORDAN		18 December 1957 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC	4 June 1954	
LUXEMBOURG	6 December 1954	21 November 1956
MALAYSIA		7 May 1958 *d*
MALTA		3 January 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
MEXICO	4 June 1954	13 June 1957
MONACO	4 June 1954	
MOROCCO		25 September 1957 *a*
NEPAL		21 September 1960 *a*
NETHERLANDS[3]	4 June 1954	7 March 1958
NEW ZEALAND		17 August 1962 *a*
NIGERIA		26 June 1961 *d*

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 226.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 226.

[3] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Kingdom of the Netherlands ratifies the Convention for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
NORWAY		10 October 1961 *a*
PANAMA	4 June 1954	
PERU		16 January 1959 *a*
PHILIPPINES	4 June 1954	9 February 1960
POLAND		16 March 1960 *a*
PORTUGAL	4 June 1954	18 September 1958
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM		31 January 1956 *a*
ROMANIA		26 January 1961 *a*
RWANDA		1 December 1964 *d*
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SINGAPORE		15 August 1966 *d*
SPAIN	4 June 1954	18 August 1958
SWEDEN	4 June 1954	11 June 1957
SWITZERLAND	4 June 1954	23 May 1956
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		26 March 1959[4]
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
UGANDA		15 April 1965 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		17 August 1959 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM	4 June 1954	4 April 1957
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		28 November 1962 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4 June 1954	25 July 1956
URUGUAY	4 June 1954	
YUGOSLAVIA		10 July 1958 *a*

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article 40 of the said Convention and declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties.

BULGARIA[5]

... the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound with respect to the arbitration referred to in article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CEYLON

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of this Convention, the Government of Ceylon reserves to itself the right to exclude from the benefits of this article persons normally resident outside Ceylon who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to Ceylon, take up paid employment or any other form of gainful occupation."

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 40 of the Convention. At the same time it states that, if this reservation is rejected by more than two-thirds of the Parties to the Convention, it will consider that the Convention has not been ratified by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 39.

EL SALVADOR

In connexion with article 4, El Salvador reserves its rights with respect to the temporary importation of component parts for the repair of motor vehicles in view of the fact that such component parts may be difficult to identify when taken out of the country; it therefore considers that payment of the taxes prescribed by the law should be made in such cases. The same reservation is made in connexion with other articles of the Convention which refer to component parts for repairs.

GUATEMALA

"The Guatemalan Government reserves its right:

"(1) To consider that the provisions of the Convention shall apply solely to natural persons and not to legal persons and bodies corporate as provided in chapter I, article 1;

"(2) To consider that article 4 shall not be applicable to Guatemala;

"(3) Not to accept the provisions of article 38 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the *de facto* administration of another State."

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[4] Notification by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 3, p. 3.

[5] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland notified the apply the aforesaid reservation reciprocally with respect to but "considers that it may, and hereby states that it will, Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, Bulgaria".

INDIA

With reference to article 1 (*e*):

"The Government of India reserves the right to exclude 'legal' persons from the categories of persons to whom concessions envisaged in this Convention are applicable."

With reference to article 2:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of this Convention, the Government of India reserves the right to exclude from the benefits of this article persons normally resident outside India who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to India, take up paid employment or any other form of gainful occupation."

ISRAEL

"*Article 4, paragraph 1*

"The Government of Israel shall not be bound to admit without payment of import duties and import taxes the importation of component parts of the repair of vehicles temporarily imported; likewise, import prohibitions and restrictions in force at the time being in Israel may be applied to the importation of such component parts."

"*Article 24, paragraphs 1 and 2*

"In view of the fact that land frontiers with neighbouring States are closed at the present time and that, consequently, private road vehicles may not be re-exported except through an Israel port, the Government of Israel shall not be bound to accept as evidence of re-exportation of vehicles or component parts thereof, any of the documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 24."

MEXICO

"The Delegation of Mexico, in accordance with the declaration duly made when the matter was under discussion in Working Party I, reserves its rights with regard to article 4, which authorizes the temporary importation of component parts for the repair of motor vehicles. The Delegation cannot agree to this article because the procedure in question is contrary to the legislation of its country, and because such spare parts do not usually have the specifications which would permit of their identification on exit. In the Delegation's opinion, this procedure would be prejudicial to the country's fiscal interests, because in this way it would be possible to import new spare parts without payment of duty by re-exporting old parts belonging to a vehicle not the tourist's own. It has therefore been considered more appropriate that in such cases the proper duty should be paid.

"The same reservation is made with regard to other articles of this Convention which refer to component parts for making repairs."

POLAND[6]

Notwithstanding article 40 of the Convention, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the States parties to the dispute, whose consent is needed for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators.

ROMANIA[7]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[8]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
Belgium	21 February 1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations.[9]

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[6] The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

[7] The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

[8] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union".

[9] With regard to the application to the Territory of the Belgian Congo and to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, concluded at New York on 4 June 1954, the Belgian Government considers that in present circumstances the system of free international circulation of motor vehicles should not be extended to legal persons. Temporary admittance without payment should not be granted in respect of component parts imported for the repair of a vehicle covered by free circulation papers.

The latter restriction does not, of course, apply to component parts accompanying vehicles when they are listed in the counterfoil of the international circulation document.

The Government of Rwanda notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention on 1 December 1964. Subequently, in a communication received on 10 February 1965, the Government of Rwanda informed the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain any of the above-mentioned reservations.

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*			*Extension to*
NEW ZEALAND	21	May	1963	Cook Islands (including Niue).
PORTUGAL	18	September	1958	Overseas Provinces.
UNITED KINGDOM	7	August	1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar; and Malta with reservation.[10]
	14	January	1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, Kenya, Dominica, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, St. Helena, Uganda, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tanganyika.
	16	June	1959	Barbados.
	12	September	1960	British Honduras.
	11	November	1960	Hong Kong.
	9	January	1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
	15	September	1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
	5	February	1962	British Guiana.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	25	July	1956	Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

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[10] "Article 4 of the Convention shall not apply to Malta." On 3 January 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention. In a communication received on 28 February 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain the said reservation, which had been made on its behalf by the Government of the United Kingdom at the time of the notification of the extension of the Convention to Malta.

9. Customs Convention on Containers with Annexes and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

Entry into force: 4 August 1949, in accordance with article 13.
Registration: 4 August 1959, No. 4834.
Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 338, p. 103.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
AUSTRALIA		6 January 1967 *a*
AUSTRIA	18 May 1956	13 November 1957
BELGIUM	18 May 1956	27 May 1960
BULGARIA		18 January 1960 *a*
CAMEROON		24 September 1963 *a*
CUBA		4 August 1965 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		31 May 1962 *a*
DENMARK		3 September 1965 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[1]	18 May 1956	23 October 1961
FINLAND		15 June 1961 *a*
FRANCE	18 May 1956	20 May 1959
GREECE		12 September 1961 *a*
HUNGARY	18 May 1956	23 July 1957
IRELAND		7 July 1967 *a*
ISRAEL		14 November 1967 *a*
ITALY	18 May 1956	29 March 1962
JAMAICA		11 November 1963 *d*
JAPAN		14 May 1971 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC		4 August 1959 *a*
LIECHTENSTEIN[2]		7 July 1960
LUXEMBOURG	18 May 1956	25 October 1960
MALAWI		24 May 1969 *a*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
NETHERLANDS[3]	18 May 1956	27 July 1960
NORWAY		22 November 1961 *a*
POLAND	18 May 1956	6 May 1959
PORTUGAL		1 May 1964 *a*
ROMANIA		1 November 1967 *a*
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SPAIN		21 January 1959 *a*
SWEDEN	18 May 1956	11 August 1959
SWITZERLAND[2]	18 May 1956	7 July 1960
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
UNITED KINGDOM	18 May 1956	23 May 1958
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		3 December 1968 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA		9 March 1961 *a*

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[1] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[2] On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a custom union treaty.

[3] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe. The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17 of the said Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.

BULGARIA

... with respect to article 17, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention ... the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound in the matter of compulsory arbitration.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 17 of this Convention.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

". . . in accordance with article 18, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 17 of the Convention."

DENMARK[4]

"Pursuant to article 5 in the prevailing Danish Customs Act, the Danish customs area does not comprise Faroe Islands and Greenland. The acceptance of the Convention by Denmark, therefore, applies only to the Danish customs area as defined in the said article."

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 17 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention.

The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all the parties in dispute.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article 16 of the Convention apply is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations immediately and unconditionally.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention, the said Convention shall extend to the customs territory of the United States [which at the present time includes the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico]."

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
UNITED KINGDOM	23 May 1958	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.
	19 October 1959	Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, Montserrat, North Borneo, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, State of Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Zanzibar.
AUSTRALIA	3 January 1968	The Territories of Papua, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

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[4] The Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe included the following statement in the report on its Twenty-second session, adopted on 3 September 1965 document TRANS/304-TRANS/WP30/98, paragraph 52): "With regard to the accession of Denmark to the Convention [Customs Convention on Containers, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956], the Working Party noted that its intention, in preparing the Convention, had always been to allow Denmark to become a party to that instrument only in respect of the Danish Customs zone, which, under the Danish Customs laws, did not include the Faroe Islands and Greenland, and that in its opinion the matter was covered by the principles set forth in article 16 of the Convention."

10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 April 1959, in accordance with article 34.

REGISTRATION: 8 April 1959, No. 4721.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 327, p. 123.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
AUSTRIA	18 May 1956	13 November 1957
BELGIUM	18 May 1956	18 February 1963
BULGARIA		7 October 1959 *a*
CUBA		16 September 1965 *a*
DENMARK		8 January 1959 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[1]	18 May 1956	23 October 1961
FINLAND		23 May 1967 *a*
FRANCE	18 May 1956	20 May 1959
GREECE		12 September 1961 *a*
HUNGARY	18 May 1956	23 July 1957
IRELAND		26 July 1967 *a*
ITALY	18 May 1956	29 March 1962
KHMER REPUBLIC		8 April 1959 *a*
LIECHTENSTEIN[2]		7 July 1960
LUXEMBOURG	18 May 1956	28 January 1964
NETHERLANDS[3]	18 May 1956	27 July 1960
NORWAY		11 July 1966 *a*
POLAND	18 May 1956	6 May 1959
PORTUGAL		8 May 1967 *a*
ROMANIA		7 January 1966 *a*
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SINGAPORE		15 August 1966 *d*
SPAIN		17 November 1958 *a*
SWEDEN	18 May 1956	16 January 1958
SWITZERLAND[2]	18 May 1956	7 July 1960
UNITED KINGDOM	18 May 1956	30 July 1959
YUGOSLAVIA		12 June 1961 *a*

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38 of the said Convention relating to the compulsory arbitration of the International Court of Justice.

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 38 of the Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 38 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, its position being that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all the Parties in dispute.

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[1] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as of the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[2] On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

[3] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension of*
UNITED KINGDOM	30 July 1959	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.
	6 November 1959	Gibraltar, Brunei, Somaliland, North Borneo, Seychelles and Singapore.
	29 April 1960	Cyprus, Gambia.
	12 September 1960	Sierra Leone.
	21 September 1960	Hong Kong.
	19 July 1962	Kenya, Uganda.

11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

Entry into force: 1 January 1959, in accordance with article 34.

Registration: 1 January 1959, No. 4630.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 319, p. 21.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Algeria[1]		31 October 1963 *a*
Austria	18 May 1956	13 November 1957
Belgium	18 May 1956	18 February 1963
Denmark		8 January 1959 *a*
Federal Republic of Germany[2]	18 May 1956	23 October 1961
Finland		30 September 1965 *a*
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959
Hungary	18 May 1956	23 July 1957
Italy	18 May 1956	29 March 1962
Jamaica		11 November 1963 *d*
Liechtenstein[3]		7 July 1960
Luxembourg	18 May 1956	13 October 1964
Malta		3 May 1966 *d*
Mauritius		18 July 1969 *d*
Netherlands[4]	18 May 1956	27 July 1960
Portugal		16 February 1965 *a*
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 *d*
Spain[5]		2 October 1958 *a*
Sweden	18 May 1956	16 January 1958
Switzerland[3]	18 May 1956	7 July 1960
Trinidad and Tobago		11 April 1966 *d*
United Kingdom	18 May 1956	3 October 1958
Yugoslavia		29 January 1960 *a*

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension of*
France	14 December 1959	Overseas Territories (St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Somaliland, Comoro Archipelago, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia).
France	28 December 1959	Condominium of the New Hebrides.
United Kingdom	23 December 1959	

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[1] With a reservation that the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38 of the Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.

[2] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as of the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[3] On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will also apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

[4] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe. The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

[5] On 29 July 1958, the Government of Spain deposited an instrument of accession which, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 34 of the Convention, was to become effective on 27 October 1958. On 2 October 1958, the Government of Spain withdrew the said instrument and deposited a new instrument of accession containing a declaration, made under paragraph 1 of article 39 of the Convention, that Spain does not consider itself bound by article 38 of the Convention.

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
UNITED KINGDOM	3 October 1958	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.
	13 May 1959	Aden, British Guiana, Brunei, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat), North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar, British Solomon Islands Protectorate; and Cyprus.[6]
	15 September 1959	Jamaica.
	19 October 1959	Malta, Sierra Leone.
	12 May 1960	Hong Kong and Falkland Islands.
	12 January 1961	British Honduras.
	10 February 1961	Mauritius.
	8 May 1961	Trinidad and Tobago.

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[6] With the following note:

"It will involve amendment to Customs and Tariff Law which will be made at earliest opportunity. Facilities as provided by the Convention will be granted by administrative action in respect of any importation that may be made between the date of extension of the Convention to Cyprus and the amendment of the law."

12. Customs Convention concerning Spare Parts used for repairing EUROP Wagons

Done at Geneva on 15 January 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1961, in accordance with article 6.

REGISTRATION: 1 January 1961, No. 5503.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 383, p. 229.

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA	20 February 1958	3 March 1959
BELGIUM	5 February 1958	10 September 1959
DENMARK[1]		5 February 1958*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	10 February 1958	21 October 1960
FRANCE	7 February 1958	19 August 1959
ITALY	5 February 1958	8 March 1960
LIECHTENSTEIN[3]		7 July 1960
LUXEMBOURG	12 February 1958	19 February 1960
NETHERLANDS[4]	7 February 1958	7 May 1959
SWITZERLAND[3]	20 February 1958	7 July 1960

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[1] The signature by Denmark was affixed subject to ratification. In a communication received on 16 May 1958, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation as to ratification.

[2] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

[3] On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

[4] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), with Annexes[1] and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 15 January 1959

Entry into force: 7 January 1960, in accordance with article 40.

Registration: 7 January 1960, No. 4996.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348, p. 13, vol. 481, p. 598 (Amendment 1),[1] and vol. 566, p. 356 (Amendment 2).[1]

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
Afghanistan		11 October 1971 *a*
Albania		1 October 1969 *a*
Austria	15 February 1959	3 February 1960
Belgium	4 March 1959	14 March 1962
Bulgaria		15 April 1959*
Czechoslovakia		31 August 1961 *a*
Denmark		15 April 1959*
Federal Republic of Germany[2]	13 April 1959	23 October 1961
Finland		14 June 1960 *a*
France	14 April 1959	3 July 1959
Greece		2 May 1961 *a*
Hungary		6 December 1961 *a*
Iran		25 May 1971 *a*
Ireland		7 July 1967 *a*
Israel		31 October 1969 *a*
Italy	15 April 1959	11 January 1963
Japan		14 May 1971 *a*
Liechtenstein[3]		7 July 1960
Luxembourg	14 April 1959	3 July 1962
Netherlands	9 April 1959	27 July 1960
Norway		2 March 1960 *a*
Poland		3 October 1961 *a*
Portugal		6 June 1966 *a*
Romania		9 April 1964 *a*
Spain		12 May 1961 *a*
Sweden		14 April 1959*
Switzerland[3]	12 March 1959	7 July 1960
Turkey		23 February 1966 *a*
United Kingdom[4]	13 April 1959	9 October 1959
United States of America		3 December 1968 *a*
Yugoslavia		23 August 1960 *a*

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention which provide for compulsory arbitration to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention. It declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each particular case for the submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

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[1] Annexes 3 and 6 to the Convention were modified by agreement between the competent administrations of all the Contracting Parties, in accordance with the procedure provided in article 47, paragraph 4 of the Convention. Amendment 1 (amendment to article 5 of annex 3) entered into force on 19 November 1963; for the text, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 481, p. 598. Amendment 2 (amendments to articles 2 and 5 of annex 3, and article 5 of annex 6) entered into force on 1 July 1966; for the text, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 566, p. 356. For the text of the Convention incorporating these amendments, see document E/ECE/332(E/ECE/TRANS/510)Rev.1.

[2] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 1 December 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin as from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[3] On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

[4] On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Convention shall extend to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

BULGARIA

Declaring that it is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"... the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention."

GREECE[5]

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider as obligatory paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44 of the Convention."

POLAND

... does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, with reference to the settlement by compulsory arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of one of the Contracting Parties.

TURKEY

... The Turkish Government accedes to the aforesaid Convention and to the Protocol of Signature, with reservations with respect to Chapter IV, relating to the provisions concerning transport of heavy or bulky goods, and to the provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, concerning arbitration.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 43 of the Convention, the said Convention shall extend to the customs territory of the United States [which at the present time includes the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico]."

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[5] In a communication received on 16 August 1971, the Government of Greece notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation formulated on deposit of its instrument of accession and which read as follows:

> "The Government of Greece does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Chapter IV of the said Convention."

14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport

Done at Geneva on 9 December 1960

Entry into force: 12 June 1962, in accordance with article 7.

Registration: 12 June 1962, No. 6200.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, p. 211.

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature* (*), *ratification, accession* (*a*)
Australia		1 October 1969 *a*
Austria		7 October 1963 *a*
Belgium	21 February 1961	14 March 1962
Bulgaria		28 February 1961*
Cuba		26 September 1963 *a*
Czechoslovakia		31 May 1962 *a*
Denmark		14 March 1961*
Federal Republic of Germany[1]	20 December 1960	29 September 1964
Finland		19 August 1966 *a*
France	8 March 1961	12 March 1962
Hungary		26 July 1963 *a*
Italy	15 March 1961	5 January 1967
Luxembourg	6 February 1961	31 July 1962
Netherlands[2]	13 March 1961	22 October 1962
Norway		27 October 1964 *a*
Poland		4 September 1969 *a*
Portugal		15 January 1968 *a*
Romania		15 May 1964 *a*
Sweden		1 March 1961*
Switzerland	6 March 1961	24 April 1963
United Kingdom	7 February 1961	1 October 1962
Yugoslavia		19 June 1964 *a*

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Subject to the reservation that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"...in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention."

HUNGARY

"...the Hungarian People's Republic shall not be bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention."

POLAND

"The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention."

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, with reference to the settlement by compulsory arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of one of the Parties in dispute.

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[1] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "shall also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[2] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
UNITED KINGDOM	1 October 1962	Aden Colony, Antigua, Bahama Islands, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Kenya, Montserrat, North Borneo, Sarawak, Uganda.

B. *ROAD TRAFFIC*

1. Convention on Road Traffic, with annexes

Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 March 1952, in accordance with article 29.

REGISTRATION: 26 March 1952, No. 1671.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ALBANIA		1 October 1969 *a*
ALGERIA		16 May 1963 *a*
ARGENTINA		25 November 1960 *a*
AUSTRALIA		7 December 1954 *a*
AUSTRIA	19 September 1949	2 November 1955
BARBADOS		5 March 1971 *d*
BELGIUM	19 September 1949	23 April 1954
BOTSWANA		3 January 1967 *a*
BULGARIA		13 February 1963 *a*
CANADA		23 December 1965 *a*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		4 September 1962 *d*
CEYLON		26 July 1957 *a*
CHILE		10 August 1960 *a*
CHINA[2]		27 June 1957 *a*
CONGO		15 May 1962 *d*
CUBA		1 October 1952 *a*
CYPRUS		6 July 1962 *d*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	28 December 1949	3 November 1950
DAHOMEY		5 December 1961 *d*
DENMARK	19 September 1949	3 February 1956
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	19 September 1949	15 August 1957
ECUADOR		26 September 1962 *a*
EGYPT	19 September 1949	28 May 1957
FINLAND		24 September 1958 *a*
FRANCE	19 September 1949	15 September 1950
GHANA		6 January 1959 *a*
GREECE		1 July 1952 *a*
GUATEMALA		10 January 1962 *a*
HAITI		12 February 1958 *a*
HOLY SEE		5 October 1953 *a*
HUNGARY		30 July 1962 *a*
INDIA	19 September 1949	9 March 1962
IRELAND		31 May 1962 *a*
ISRAEL	19 September 1949	6 January 1955
ITALY	19 September 1949	15 December 1952
IVORY COAST		8 December 1961 *d*
JAMAICA		9 August 1963 *d*
JAPAN		7 August 1964 *a*
JORDAN		14 January 1960 *a*

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[1] The Convention was prepared and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, held at Geneva from 23 August to 19 September 1949. It was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 147 B (VII) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, adopted on 28 August 1948. For the text of this resolution, see *Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, during its seventh session* (E/1065), p. 8. The Conference also prepared and opened for signature the Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, and reached certain other decisions which are recorded in the Final Act of the Conference. For the text of the said Final Act, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, p. 3.

[2] See note, p. iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned accession, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 2, p. 143.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Khmer Republic		14 March 1956 *a*
Laos		6 March 1959 *a*
Lebanon	19 September 1949	2 August 1963
Luxembourg	19 September 1949	17 October 1952
Madagascar		27 June 1962 *d*
Malawi		17 February 1965 *a*
Malaysia		10 September 1958 *a*
Mali		19 November 1962 *d*
Malta		3 January 1966 *d*
Monaco		3 August 1951 *a*
Morocco		7 November 1956 *d*
Netherlands	19 September 1949	19 September 1952
New Zealand		12 February 1958 *a*
Niger		25 August 1961 *d*
Norway	19 September 1949	11 April 1957
Paraguay		18 October 1965 *a*
Peru		9 July 1957 *a*
Philippines	19 September 1949	15 September 1952
Poland		29 October 1958 *a*
Portugal		28 December 1955 *a*
Republic of Korea[2a]		14 June 1971 *a*
Republic of Viet-Nam		2 November 1953 *a*
Romania		26 January 1961 *a*
Rwanda		5 August 1964 *d*
San Marino		19 March 1962 *a*
Senegal		13 July 1962 *d*
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 *d*
South Africa	19 September 1949	9 July 1952
Spain		13 February 1958 *a*
Sweden	19 September 1949	25 February 1952
Switzerland	19 September 1949	
Syrian Arab Republic		11 December 1953 *a*
Thailand		15 August 1962 *a*
Togo		27 February 1962 *d*
Trinidad and Tobago		8 July 1964 *a*
Tunisia		8 November 1957 *a*
Turkey		17 January 1956 *a*
Uganda		15 April 1965 *a*
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		17 August 1959 *a*
United Kingdom	19 September 1949	8 July 1957
United States of America	19 September 1949	30 August 1950
Venezuela		11 May 1962 *a*
Yugoslavia	19 September 1949	8 October 1956
Zaire		6 March 1961 *d*

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice by application from one of the parties to the dispute. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania declares, as it has done hitherto, that in each separate case the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is required for the submission of any dispute for arbitration.

AUSTRALIA

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

AUSTRIA[2b]

". . . Austria will not in future apply annex 1 to the Convention."

[2a] In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned accession, the Permanent Representatives or the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Mongolia and Romania stated that their Governments considered the said accession as null and void since the authorities of South Korea had no right or competence whatsoever to speak on behalf of Korea.

[2b] Communication received by the Secretary-General on 15 October 1971.

BARBADOS

In the notification of succession, the Government of Barbados declared that it wished to maintain the declarations and reservations subject to which the Convention was extended to Barbados by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and which were the same as those made by that Government in its own instrument of ratification (see p. 253).

BOTSWANA

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2 as allowed by article 2 of the Convention."

BULGARIA

(*a*) Article 33 of the Convention on Road Traffic, which provides that any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by another mode of settlement, may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.[3]

(*b*) Annex 1 to the Convention on Road Traffic, which provides that cycles fitted with an auxiliary internal combustion engine having a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cm^3 (3.05 cu.in.) shall not be considered as motor vehicles, provided that they retain all the normal characteristics of cycles with respect to their structure.

(*c*) Section II, paragraph (*c*) second sentence, of annex 6 to the Convention on Road Traffic, which stipulates: "However, motor cycles with an engine of a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cm^3 (3.05 cu.in.) may be excluded from this obligation."

CHILE

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

CYPRUS

Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Cyprus reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Cyprus, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Cyprus be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to Cyprus shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and to show to the rear a red light or a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Cyprus."

and with the following declarations:

"(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Cyprus excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (*b*) of annex 6 to the Convention, the Government of Cyprus will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passengers for hire or reward."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 2 from the application of the Convention.

DENMARK

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention and renewing the reservation concerning paragraph 2 of article 1 of the Convention already made in plenary meeting.

FINLAND

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

With reference to annex 6, section IV (*b*), the Government of Finland declare that they will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that they will not permit an articulate vehicle to draw a trailer.

FRANCE

With reference to annex 6, section IV (*b*), the French Government declares that it will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer.

GHANA

"Subject to the following reservations:

"(i) Cycles in international traffic admitted to Ghana shall from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red light, a reflex reflector and a white surface with regard to article 26 of the Convention.

"(ii) In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 should be excluded."

GUATEMALA

Article 33 of the Convention shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of article 149, item 3, of the Constitution of the Republic.

Notification received on 26 September 1962.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 and paragraph IV (*b*) of Annex 6 of the Convention, respectively, the Government of Guatemala:

1. Excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

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[3] The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept this reservation because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

2. Will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle and will not permit articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.

HUNGARY[4]

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention."

INDIA

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention."

IRELAND

"1. Annexes 1 and 2 are excluded from Ireland's application of the Convention.

"2. In relation to annex 6, the number of trailers drawn by a mechanically propelled vehicle may not exceed that permitted under Irish legislation."

ISRAEL

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention."

JAMAICA

"(*a*) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Jamaica reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Jamaica, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Jamaica, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(*b*) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the said Convention, annexes 1 and 2 shall be excluded from Jamaica's application of the Convention.

"(*c*) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (*b*) of section IV of annex 6 to the said Convention, the Jamaica Government will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle, will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward."

JAPAN

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

MALAWI

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

MALAYSIA

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

MALTA

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Malta excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

MONACO

With reference to annex 6, section IV (*b*), the Government of the Principality of Monaco indicates that it will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer.

NETHERLANDS

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Convention, annex 2 from the application of the Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

NORWAY

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

PHILIPPINES

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

PORTUGAL

In accordance with section IV (*b*) of annex 6, the Government of Portugal has indicated that it will only permit one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer, and that it will not permit articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.

ROMANIA[5]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33, under which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

SAN MARINO

Excluding, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

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[4] The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept this reservation because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

[5] The Government of the United States of America has informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept this reservation because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

SENEGAL

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of the Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

SIERRA LEONE

Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Sierra Leone if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward, and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Sierra Leone, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to Sierra Leone shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red light in accordance with the domestic legislation of the territory."

and with the following declarations:

"(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (*b*) of annex 6 to the Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passenger for hire or reward."

SOUTH AFRICA

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention."

SWEDEN

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"Subject to the exclusion of annexes 1 and 2."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[6]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention on Road Traffic, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned, and declares that the agreement of all the States in dispute is required in each separate case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.[7]

"(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right, in applying the said Convention to any of the other territories for whose international relations they are responsible, to apply it subject to reservations similar to those set out above.

"Furthermore, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare:

"(1) That, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the said Convention, they exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (*b*) of annex 6 to the said Convention, they will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, that they will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and that they will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward."

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[6] The Government of the United States of America has informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union".

The Governments of Greece and of the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions to which the reservation is made, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept this reservation because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

[7] At the 1949 United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, the Conference placed on record that there would be no objection to a reservation by the United Kingdom in respect of article 26 of the Convention. In the letter transmitting the instrument of ratification of the Convention, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that "...the reservation made in respect of article 26 of the Convention omits the phrase 'and a white surface' between the words 'a red reflex reflector' and the words 'in accordance with the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom,' which were included in the text of the reservation set out in sub-paragraph (*d*) of paragraph 7 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, 1949. This omission is occasioned by the fact that the white surface requirement has since been repealed by United Kingdom legislation."

VENEZUELA[8]

Article 31 (System of amendments to the Convention)

Amendments to the Convention shall not enter into force with respect to the Republic of Venezuela until the relevant constitutional requirements have been complied with.

Article 33 (Settlement of disputes)

The Republic shall be bound by the terms of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. That is to say, no case may be submitted to the International Court of Justice except by agreement between the Parties.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
AUSTRALIA	3 May 1961	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.
BELGIUM	23 April 1954	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
FRANCE	29 October 1952	French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, all French Overseas Territories and Togoland and the Cameroons under French Mandate.
	19 January 1953	Principality of Andorra.
NETHERLANDS	14 January 1955	Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea with declaration.
	9 May 1957	The Netherlands Antilles with declaration.
NEW ZEALAND	29 November 1961	Trust Territory of Western Samoa, with declaration.
PORTUGAL	19 January 1956	All Overseas Provinces—excluding Macau—with declaration.
SOUTH AFRICA	9 July 1952	South West Africa.
SPAIN	13 February 1958	African localities and provinces.
UNITED KINGDOM	22 January 1958	The Isle of Man with declarations and reservations.
	28 May 1958	Bailiwick of Guernsey and the States of Jersey with declarations and reservations.
	27 August 1958	Aden Colony, British Guiana, Seychelles, Cyprus, Gibraltar, British Honduras and Uganda with declarations and reservations.
	5 March 1959	Jamaica[8a], St. Lucia and Trinidad with declarations and reservations.
	25 March 1959	Gambia.
	13 May 1959	Mauritius and Singapore with declarations and reservations.
	23 November 1959	Malta with a declaration.
	8 February 1960	Zanzibar.
	25 March 1960	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[9] with declaration.
	22 April 1960	St. Vincent, North Borneo and Sierra Leone with declarations and reservations.
	27 September 1960	Barbados with declarations and reservations.
	12 January 1961	Hong Kong, with declarations and reservations.
	3 August 1961	Bahamas, with declaration.
	14 July 1965	Swaziland and Grenada, with reservations.
	16 December 1965	Fiji, with declarations and reservations.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	30 August 1950	All the territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible.

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[8] The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the reservation made to article 33 of the Convention.

The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept these reservations because in its view these reservations are not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

[8a] In a communication received on 11 May 1971, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"At the time of the notification of the extension of this Convention to Jamaica in 1959, the Cayman Islands were a dependency of Jamaica, and the extension of the Convention to Jamaica therefore extended it automatically to the Cayman Islands.

". . . The Convention continued to apply and still applies to the Cayman Islands which, when Jamaica became independent, remained a territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible."

[9] See footnote 16, p. 97.

Declarations and reservations made on notifications of territorial application

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention to Netherlands New Guinea.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention to Netherlands Antilles.

TRUST TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

(excluding Macau)

Subject to the declaration made on accession by the Government of Portugal (see p. 226).

ISLE OF MAN

The Convention is applied to the Isle of Man subject to declarations and reservations the terms of which are identical to those of the United Kingdom set out under Nos. 1 and 2 above.

BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY

The declarations made by the Insular Authorities of the Bailiwick of Guernsey are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) The provisions of the said Convention concerning motor vehicles shall not apply in the Island of Sark, in which Island the use of motor vehicles, except motor tractors for use for certain limited purposes, is prohibited.

"(2) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Insular Authorities of the Bailiwick of Guernsey reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in the Bailiwick if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by domestic legislation of the Bailiwick, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(3) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the Bailiwick of Guernsey shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red reflex reflector, in accordance with the domestic legislation of the Bailiwick."

STATES OF JERSEY

The declarations made by the States of Jersey are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is applied to the States of Jersey subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the States of Jersey reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle other than one brought into and only temporarily in the Island if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of the Island, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the Island shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions rendered it necessary, show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of the Island."

ADEN COLONY, BRITISH GUIANA, AND SEYCHELLES

The declarations made by the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is extended to Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles."

CYPRUS[10]

[With the same declarations and reservations as those made on behalf of the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana, and Seychelles; see above.]

GIBRALTAR

The declarations made by the Government of Gibraltar are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

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[10] For declarations and reservations made by Cyprus on notification of succession to the Convention on 6 July 1962, see p. 251.

"The Convention is extended to Gibraltar subject to the following reservation:

"In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention the Government of Gibraltar reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Gibraltar, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Gibraltar be required to have a special vocational licence."

BRITISH HONDURAS

"The Convention is extended to British Honduras subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of British Honduras reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in British Honduras, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of British Honduras be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to British Honduras shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of British Honduras."

UGANDA[11]

"The Convention is extended to Uganda subject to the following reservation:

"In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Uganda reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Uganda, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Uganda be required to have a special vocational licence."

JAMAICA[12]

"The Convention is extended to Jamaica subject to the following reservation:

"In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Jamaica reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Jamaica, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Jamaica, be required to have a special vocational licence."

ST. LUCIA AND TRINIDAD[13]

The declarations made by the Governments of St. Lucia and Trinidad are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is extended to St. Lucia and Trinidad subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Governments of St. Lucia and Trinidad reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in St. Lucia and Trinidad, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of St. Lucia and Trinidad, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of St. Lucia and Trinidad."

MAURITIUS

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Mauritius excludes annex 2 from its application of the Convention.

"The Convention is extended to Mauritius subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (*b*) of section IV of annex 6, the Government of Mauritius will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer or that articulated vehicles shall be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward.

"(2) The Government of Mauritius reserves the right not to apply the provisions of paragraph 1 of annex 8 of the said Convention whereby the minimum age for driving a motor vehicle under the conditions set out in article 24 of the Convention shall be eighteen years."

SINGAPORE

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Singapore excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention."

MALTA[14]

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Malta excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

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[11] Uganda acceded to the Convention on 15 April 1965, without any declarations or reservations.

[12] For declarations and reservations made by Jamaica on notification of succession to the Convention on 9 August 1963, see p. 252.

[13] For the declaration made by Trinidad and Tobago on accession to the Convention on 8 July 1964, see p. 253.

[14] In the notification of succession to the Convention on 3 January 1966, the Government of Malta confirmed this declaration; see p. 252.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[15]

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention."

St. Vincent

The declarations made by the Government of St. Vincent are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is extended to St. Vincent subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of St. Vincent reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle other than one brought into and only temporarily in St. Vincent if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of St. Vincent, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of St. Vincent."

North Borneo

"The Convention is extended to North Borneo subject to the following reservation:

"In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of North Borneo reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and temporarily in North Borneo, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of North Borneo, be required to have a special vocational licence."

Sierra Leone[16]

[With the same declarations and reservations as those made on behalf of the Government of St. Vincent; see above.]

Barbados

"The declarations and reservations relating to Barbados are the same as those made by the United Kingdom in its instrument of ratification."

Hong Kong

The declarations made by the Government of Hong Kong are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is extended to Hong Kong subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Hong Kong.

"(2) In connexion with paragraph (*b*) of Section II of Annex 6—Lighting, Hong Kong legislation stipulates that every motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle with or without a sidecar, shall be equipped with direction indicators of one of the types described in that paragraph."

Bahamas

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Bahamas exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention."

Swaziland and Grenada

"Subject to the reservations contained in the United Kingdom instrument of ratification."

Fiji

"Subject to the same reservations and declarations made in respect of the United Kingdom on ratification."

Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic

Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General[17]

Albania	AL
Algeria	DZ
Argentina	RA
Australia	AUS
Austria	A
Barbados	BDS
Belgium	B
Botswana	RB

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[15] See footnote 16, p. 97.

[16] For declarations and reservations made by Sierra Leone on notification of succession to the Convention on 13 March 1962, see p. 253.

[17] The distinctive letters shown herein for Barbados, the Gambia, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Singapore, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Western Samoa, Zambia and Zanzibar were notified to the Secretary-General, prior to the independence of those countries, by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or, in the case of Western Samoa, by the Government of New Zealand.

Brazil	BR
Bulgaria	BG
Burma	BUR
Canada	CDN
Central African Republic	RCA
Ceylon	CL
Chile	RCH
China[18]	RC
Congo	RCB
Costa Rica	CR
Cyprus	CY
Czechoslovakia	CS
Dahomey	DY
Denmark	DK
Dominican Republic	DOM
Ecuador	EC
Egypt	ET
Finland	SF
France (including French overseas territories)	F
Andorra	AND
Gambia	WAG
Ghana	GH
Greece	GR
Guatemala	GCA
Haiti	RH
Holy See	V
Hungary	H
Iceland	IS
India	IND
Indonesia	RI
Iran	IR
Ireland	IRL
Israel	IL
Italy	I
Ivory Coast	CI
Jamaica	JA
Japan	J
Jordan	HKJ
Khmer Republic	K
Kenya	EAK
Laos	LAO
Lebanon	RL
Lesotho	LS
Luxembourg	L
Madagascar	RM
Malawi	MW
Malaysia	PTM
Mali	RMM
Malta	M
Mauritius	MS
Mexico	MEX
Monaco	MC
Morocco	MA
Netherlands	NL
Surinam	SME
Netherlands Antilles	NA
New Zealand	NZ
Nicaragua	NIC
Niger	NIG
Nigeria	WAN
Norway	N
Pakistan	PAK
Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
Philippines	PI
Poland	PL
Portugal	P
Republic of Korea	ROK
Romania	R
Rwanda	RWA
San Marino	RSM
Senegal	SN
Sierra Leone	WAL
Singapore	SGP
South Africa	ZA
Spain (including African localities and provinces)	E
Swaziland	SD
Sweden	S
Switzerland	CH
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR
Thailand	T
Togo	TG
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Turkey	TR
Uganda	EAU
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	SU
United Kingdom	GB
Aden	ADN
Alderney	GBA
Bahamas	BS
British Honduras	BH
Brunei	BRU
Guernsey	GBG
Gibraltar	GBZ
Jersey	GBJ
Hong Kong	HK
Seychelles	SY
Southern Rhodesia	RSR
Windward Islands	
Grenada	WG
St. Lucia	WL
St. Vincent	WV
United Republic of Tanzania	
Tanganyika	EAT
Zanzibar	EAZ
United States	USA
Uruguay	U
Venezuela	YV
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	VN
Western Samoa	WS
Yugoslavia	YU
Zaire	CGO
Zambia	RNR

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[18] See note, p. iii.

2. Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied

Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949[1]

REGISTRATION: 26 March 1952, No. 1671.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
BELGIUM	19 September 1949	23 April 1954
BOTSWANA		3 January 1967 *a*
CHILE		10 August 1960 *a*
CUBA		1 October 1952 *a*
DENMARK	19 September 1949	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	19 September 1949	15 August 1957
EGYPT	19 September 1949	28 May 1957
FRANCE	19 September 1949	15 September 1950
GUATEMALA		10 January 1962 *a*
HAITI		12 February 1958 *a*
INDIA	19 September 1949	
ITALY	19 September 1949	15 December 1952
KHMER REPUBLIC		14 March 1956 *a*
LEBANON	19 September 1949	
LUXEMBOURG	19 September 1949	17 October 1952
NETHERLANDS	19 September 1949	
NORWAY	19 September 1949	
PHILIPPINES	19 September 1949	
PORTUGAL		28 December 1955 *a*
SOUTH AFRICA	19 September 1949	9 July 1952
SWEDEN	19 September 1949	
SWITZERLAND	19 September 1949	
TUNISIA		8 November 1957 *a*
TURKEY		17 January 1956 *a*
UGANDA		15 April 1965 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM	19 September 1949	8 July 1957
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	19 September 1949	30 August 1950

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 249.

3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals

Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 December 1953, in accordance with article 58.

REGISTRATION: 20 December 1953, No. 1671.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 182, p. 229, and vol. 514, p. 254 (amendments to the Protocol[2]).

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AUSTRIA	19 September 1949	2 November 1955
BELGIUM	19 September 1949	23 April 1954
BULGARIA		13 February 1963 *a*
CUBA		1 October 1952 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	28 December 1949	3 November 1950
DENMARK	19 September 1949	1 July 1959
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		15 August 1957 *a*
ECUADOR		26 September 1962 *a*
EGYPT	19 September 1949	28 May 1957
FINLAND		24 September 1958 *a*
FRANCE	19 September 1949	18 August 1954
GREECE		1 July 1952 *a*
HAITI		12 February 1958 *a*
HOLY SEE		1 October 1956 *a*
HUNGARY		30 July 1962 *a*
INDIA	29 December 1949	
ISRAEL	19 September 1949	
ITALY	19 September 1949	15 December 1952
KHMER REPUBLIC		14 March 1956 *a*
LEBANON	19 September 1949	
LUXEMBOURG	19 September 1949	17 October 1952
MONACO		25 September 1951 *a*
NETHERLANDS	19 September 1949	19 September 1952
NIGER		5 March 1968 *a*
NORWAY	19 September 1949	
POLAND		29 October 1958 *a*
PORTUGAL		15 February 1957 *a*
ROMANIA		26 January 1961 *a*
RWANDA		5 August 1964 *d*
SAN MARINO		19 March 1962 *a*
SENEGAL		13 July 1962 *a*
SPAIN		13 February 1958 *a*
SWEDEN	19 September 1949	25 February 1952
SWITZERLAND	19 September 1949	
THAILAND		15 August 1962 *a*
TUNISIA		8 November 1957 *a*
UGANDA		15 April 1965 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		17 August 1959 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM		16 May 1966 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	19 September 1949	8 October 1956

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[1] See footnote, 1, p. 249.

[2] Registration: 22 October 1964, No. 1671. The proposal for these amendments was communicated to the Secretary-General by the Government of France on 3 February 1964 pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 60 of the Protocol. In accordance with paragraph 5 of the same article, they entered into force on 22 October 1964 as regards all the Contracting Parties, with the exception that the Government of Portugal, having notified the Secretary-General of its objection to the amendment adding new paragraph 3 *bis* to article 35, is not bound by that amendment. For the text of the Protocol incorporating the said amendments, see *United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, Final Act and Related Documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1967. VIII.1).

Note: Article 59 of the Protocol provides that "in ratifying or in acceding to it, each State Party to the Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals opened for signature at Geneva on 30 March 1931 [see *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 150, p. 247], undertakes to denounce that Convention within three months of the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession to this Protocol". The Convention ceased to be in force on 30 July 1963, in accordance with article 15, the number of States bound by the provisions of the Convention having been reduced to less than five as the result of successive denunciations.

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

Subject to the reservation in respect of paragraph 1 of article 45 contained in paragraph 7 (*f*) of the Final Act of the Conference on Road and Motor Transport.[3]

BULGARIA

Article 62 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, which provides that any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol, which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by another mode of settlement, may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

FINLAND

"With reference to article 15, paragraph 5 of this Protocol, the Government of Finland reserve the right to use the Saint Andrew's Cross at level-crossings with gates."

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of paragraph 5, article 15 of the Protocol which stipulates that level-crossings with gates shall not be provided with a sign in the form of a Saint Andrew's cross, as well as by the provisions of article 62 of the said Protocol."

NORWAY

Subject to the reservation in respect of paragraph 5 of article 15 contained in paragraph 7 (*e*) of the Final Act of the Conference on Road and Motor Transport.[4]

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 62, under which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Protocol may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

SWEDEN

Subject to the reservation in respect of paragraph 5 of article 15 contained in paragraph 7 (*e*) of the Final Act of the Conference on Road and Motor Transport.[4]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[5]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 62 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned, and declares that the agreement of all the States in dispute is required in each separate case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
NETHERLANDS	14 January 1955	Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea.
	9 May 1957	The Netherlands Antilles.
PORTUGAL	15 February 1957	Portuguese Overseas Provinces of Angola and Mozambique.
SPAIN	13 February 1958	African localities and provinces.

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[3] The said reservation reads as follows: "That the signs for the special identification of routes in Austria may be either rectangular or circular in shape."

[4] The said reservation reads as follows: "That the use of the Saint Andrew's Cross at level-crossings with gates shall be permitted in Sweden and Norway."

[5] The Government of Greece has informed the Secretary-General that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions to which the reservation is made, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

4. European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals

Done at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 December 1953, in accordance with article 4.

REGISTRATION: 20 December 1953, No. 1671.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 286.

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA[1]	28 June 1951	2 November 1955
BELGIUM[2]	16 September 1950	23 April 1954
FRANCE		16 September 1950*
GREECE		1 July 1952 *a*
HOLY SEE		1 October 1956 *a*
HUNGARY[3]		30 July 1962 *a*
ITALY		30 March 1957 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	16 September 1950	17 October 1952
NETHERLANDS[4]		16 September 1950*
POLAND		29 October 1958 *a*
SPAIN		9 June 1960 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM		16 May 1966 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA		16 September 1950*

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[1] In a communication received on 15 October 1971, the Government of Austria denounced, in accordance with article 3 of the Agreement, the addendum, in article 1 of that Agreement, to annex 1 of the 1949 Convention.

[2] The signature was affixed without reservation as to ratification, but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Agreement subject to ratification.

[3] With the declaration that "the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 5 of the Agreement".

[4] In a communication received on 4 December 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf on the signature of the Agreement, is to be considered as having been withdrawn.

5. European Agreement on the application of article 3 of annex 7 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties, with annex

Signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Came into force on 23 April 1954, and terminated on 27 November 1954, in accordance with article 5, the denunciation by France of the Agreement having reduced the number of Contracting Parties to less than three.

REGISTRATION: 23 April 1954, No. 1671.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 366.

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification*
BELGIUM[1]	16 September 1950	23 April 1954
FRANCE[2]		16 September 1950*
LUXEMBOURG[1]	16 September 1950	17 October 1952

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[1] The signature was affixed without reservation as to ratification but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Agreement subject to ratification.

[2] Notice of denunciation of the Agreement was given by the Government of France on 26 May 1954.

6. European Agreement on the application of article 23 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties, with annex

Signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1952, in accordance with article 5.

REGISTRATION: 1 July 1952, No. 1671.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 133, p. 368; and vol. 251, p. 378 (addendum to the annex).

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
BELGIUM[1]	16 September 1950	23 April 1954
FRANCE		[16 September 1950*][2]
GREECE		1 July 1952 *a*
ITALY		30 March 1957 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	16 September 1950	17 October 1952
NETHERLANDS[3]		16 September 1950*
YUGOSLAVIA		16 September 1950*

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[1] The signature was affixed without reservation as to ratification but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Agreement subject to ratification.

[2] In a communication received on 27 March 1961, the Government of France gave notice of the denunciation of the Agreement, which took effect on 27 September 1961.

[3] In a communication received on 4 December 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature, is to be considered as having been withdrawn.

7. Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries, with annexes

Signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 16 September 1950, in accordance with paragraph 6.

REGISTRATION: 16 September 1950, No. 1264.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 92, p. 91.[1]

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA		1 October 1951 *a*
BELGIUM[2]	16 September 1950	23 April 1954
BULGARIA		8 May 1962 *a*
DENMARK		8 June 1966 *a*
FINLAND		9 September 1965 *a*
FRANCE		16 September 1950*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY		13 November 1957 *a*
GREECE		1 July 1952 *a*
HUNGARY		5 December 1962 *a*
IRELAND		20 May 1968 *a*
ITALY		30 March 1957 *a*
LUXEMBOURG		16 September 1950*
NETHERLANDS[3]		16 September 1950*
NORWAY		15 December 1953 *a*
POLAND		26 September 1960 *a*
PORTUGAL		1 April 1954 *a*
ROMANIA		7 April 1965 *a*
SPAIN		25 March 1960 *a*
SWEDEN		31 March 1952 *a*
TURKEY		10 June 1954 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM		16 September 1950*
YUGOSLAVIA		18 November 1960 *a*

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[1] For additions and amendments to annexes I and II to the Declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 92, p. 122; vol. 108, p. 321; vol. 133, p. 365; vol. 184, p. 344; vol. 203, p. 336; vol. 451, p. 326; vol. 645, p. 348 and p. 350, and vol. 651, p. 350.

[2] The signature was affixed without reservation as to the ratification but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Declaration subject to ratification.

[3] In a communication received on 4 December 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature, is to be considered as having been withdrawn.

8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport, with Set of Rules and Annexes

(*a*) Additional Protocol

(*b*) Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 17 March 1954

Not yet in force, with the exception of the Additional Protocol[1] (see article 10 of the Agreement and the penultimate paragraph of the Protocol of Signature).

TEXT: E/ECE/186 (E/ECE/TRANS/460), 22 March 1954.

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
BELGIUM	17 March 1954	
DENMARK	17 March 1954	
FRANCE		17 March 1954*
GREECE	17 March 1954	11 December 1956
ITALY	17 March 1954	18 October 1957
LUXEMBOURG	17 March 1954	
NETHERLANDS	17 March 1954	
NORWAY		17 January 1956 *a*
SWEDEN	17 March 1954	
SWITZERLAND	17 March 1954	
UNITED KINGDOM	17 March 1954	
YUGOSLAVIA	17 March 1954	

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[1] Paragraph 3 of the Additional Protocol provides that it "shall enter into force on the date of its signature and shall be considered as an integral part of the General Agreement on the date of entry into force of the Agreement".

(*c*) Protocol relating to the adoption of Annex C. 1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport

Done at Geneva on 1 July 1954

Not yet in force (see preamble).

TEXT: E/ECE/186 (E/ECE/TRANS/460), Add.1, 21 September 1954.

State	*Signature*
BELGIUM	1 July 1954
FRANCE	1 July 1954*
LUXEMBOURG	1 July 1954
NETHERLANDS	1 July 1954

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* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

9. Agreement on Signs for Road Works, amending the European Agreement of 16 September 1950 supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals[1]

Done at Geneva on 16 December 1955

Not yet in force (see article 2).

TEXT: E/ECE/223 (E/ECE/TRANS/481), 1956.

State	*Signature*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA	16 December 1955	
BELGIUM	16 December 1955	28 May 1956
FRANCE		16 December 1955*
GREECE	16 December 1955	
HOLY SEE		1 October 1956 *a*
HUNGARY		30 July 1962 *a*
ITALY		12 February 1958 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	16 December 1955	3 June 1957
NETHERLANDS[2]	16 December 1955	31 January 1958
POLAND		29 October 1958 *a*
SPAIN		9 June 1960 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM		16 May 1966 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	16 December 1955	19 March 1957

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[1] For the Agreement of 16 September 1950, see p. 262.

[2] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Agreement is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe.

10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic, and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

Entry into force: 18 August 1959, in accordance with article 6.

Registration: 18 August 1959, No. 4844.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 339, p. 3.

State	*Signature subject to ratification*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
Australia		3 May 1961 *a*
Austria	18 May 1956	12 November 1958
Belgium	18 May 1956	
Czechoslovakia[1]		2 July 1962 *a*
Denmark		9 February 1968 *a*
Federal Republic of Germany[2]		7 July 1961 *a*
Finland		18 May 1956*
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959
Ghana		18 August 1959 *a*
Ireland		31 May 1962 *a*
Khmer Republic		22 September 1959 *a*
Luxembourg	18 May 1956	28 May 1965
Malta		22 November 1966 *a*
Netherlands[3]	18 May 1956	20 April 1959
Norway		9 July 1965 *a*
Poland[4]	18 May 1956	4 September 1969
Romania[5]		10 July 1967 *a*
Sweden	18 May 1956	16 January 1958
United Kingdom	18 May 1956	15 January 1963
Yugoslavia	18 May 1956	8 April 1960

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
Australia	3 May 1961	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.
United Kingdom	15 January 1963	Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and the Isle of Man.
	6 June 1963	Falkland Islands and Gibraltar.
	18 July 1963	Seychelles and Virgin Islands.
	26 July 1963	St. Lucia and Montserrat.
	8 November 1963	St. Vincent, Brunei, Zanzibar and British Guiana.
	6 May 1964	Mauritius.

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[1] With the declaration that "... in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 10 of the Convention".

[2] In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[3] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe. The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention and the Protocol of signature are ratified for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

[4] "The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 10 of the Convention."

[5] The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 10, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, its position being that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention cannot be submitted to arbitration without the consent of all the parties in dispute.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania believes that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the regulations of article 9 of the Convention refer is not in harmony with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), in which the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is proclaimed.

11. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 19 May 1956

Entry into force: 2 July 1961, in accordance with article 43.

Registration: 2 July 1961, No. 5742.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 399, p. 189.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a)*	
Austria	19 May	1956	18 July	1960
Belgium	19 May	1956	18 September	1962
Denmark			28 June	1965 *a*
Federal Republic of Germany[1]	19 May	1956	7 November	1961
France	19 May	1956	20 May	1959
Hungary[2]			29 April	1970 *a*
Italy			3 April	1961 *a*
Luxembourg	19 May	1956	20 April	1964
Netherlands[3]	19 May	1956	27 September	1960
Norway			1 July	1969 *a*
Poland[4]	19 May	1956	13 June	1962
Portugal			22 September	1969 *a*
Sweden	19 May	1956	2 April	1969
Switzerland	19 May	1956	27 February	1970
United Kingdom[5]			21 July	1967 *a*
Yugoslavia	19 May	1956	22 October	1958

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[1] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 7 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[2] The accession is made subject to the reservation that "the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 47 of the Convention". A note accompanying the instrument of accession contains the following declaration:

> "1. The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to call attention to the discriminative character of article 42 of the Convention by which a number of States are debarred from accession to the Convention. The matters regulated by the Convention concern the interests of all States, and therefore, in conformity with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no State should be prevented from becoming a Party to such a Convention.
>
> "2. The Hungarian People's Republic points out that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention are contrary to the principle of international law recording the self-determination of peoples as well as to United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

[3] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

[4] Subject to the reservation that the Government of the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 47 of the Convention.

[5] In a communication received on 31 October 1968, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General of the extension of the Convention to Gibraltar.

In a communication received on 12 November 1969, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General of the extension of the Convention to the Isle of Man.

12. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Goods Transport

Done at Geneva on 14 December 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 August 1962, in accordance with article 5.

REGISTRATION: 29 August 1962, No. 6292.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 436, p. 115.

State	*Signature subject to ratification*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA	14 December 1956	7 April 1960
CUBA[1]		14 February 1966 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA[2]		2 July 1962 *a*
DENMARK		9 February 1968 *a*
FINLAND		11 January 1967 *a*
GHANA		29 August 1962 *a*
IRELAND		31 May 1962 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	20 February 1957	28 May 1965
MOROCCO[3]		29 August 1962 *a*
NETHERLANDS[4]	15 May 1957	
NORWAY		17 May 1957*
POLAND[5]	14 December 1956	4 September 1969
SWEDEN	14 December 1956	16 January 1958
UNITED KINGDOM[6]		6 August 1969 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA		29 May 1959 *a*

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[1] Subject to the following declaration: In accordance with article 10 of this Convention, the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself as bound by the provisions of article 9; instead, it will at all times be prepared to settle any dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of one or more operative parts of this Convention by diplomatic negotiation with the dissenting party or parties.

[2] Subject to the declaration that "...in accordance with article 10, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Convention."

[3] Subject to the reservation that if the point of departure and the destination of vehicles engaged in transport are both in Moroccan territory, those vehicles shall not enjoy the privileges granted under the said Convention. [See paragraph 2 of article 3 of the Convention.]

[4] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

[5] "The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 9 of the Convention."

[6] In a communication received on 24 February 1970, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General that the Convention shall extend to the Isle of Man.

13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport

Done at Geneva on 14 December 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 August 1962, in accordance with article 5.

REGISTRATION: 29 August 1962, No. 6293.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 436, p. 131.

State	*Signature subject to ratification*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA	14 December 1956	7 April 1960
CUBA[1]		16 September 1965 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA[2]		2 July 1962 *a*
DENMARK		9 February 1968 *a*
FINLAND		11 January 1967 *a*
GHANA		29 August 1962 *a*
IRELAND		31 May 1962 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	20 February 1957	28 May 1965
NETHERLANDS[3]	15 May 1957	
NORWAY		17 May 1957*
POLAND[4]	14 December 1956	4 September 1969
ROMANIA[5]		19 February 1968 *a*
SWEDEN	14 December 1956	16 January 1958
UNITED KINGDOM[6]	17 May 1957	15 January 1963
YUGOSLAVIA		29 May 1959 *a*

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[1] With the following declaration: In accordance with article 10 of this Convention, the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself as bound by the provisions of article 9; instead, it will at all times be prepared to settle any dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of one or more operative parts of this Convention by diplomatic negotiation with the dissenting party or parties.

[2] With the declaration that "... in accordance with article 10, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Convention".

[3] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

[4] "The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 9 of the Convention."

[5] Subject to the following reservation: The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all parties in dispute.

Furthermore, the Government of Romania made the following declaration: The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article 8 of the Convention apply is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations immediately and unconditionally.

[6] In a notification made on ratification, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Convention shall extend to Jersey and the Isle of Man.

In a notification received on 6 June 1963, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Convention shall extend to Gibraltar.

14. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), with annexes and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 30 September 1957[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 January 1968, in accordance with article 7.

REGISTRATION: 29 January 1968, No. 8940.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 619, p. 77; vols. 641 and 774 (amendments to annexes A and B)[1].

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA	13 December 1957	
BELGIUM	18 October 1957	25 August 1960
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	13 December 1957	1 December 1969
FRANCE	13 December 1957	2 February 1960
ITALY	13 December 1957	3 June 1963
LUXEMBOURG	13 December 1957	21 July 1970
NETHERLANDS[3]	13 December 1957	1 November 1963
PORTUGAL		29 December 1967 *a*
SWITZERLAND	6 November 1957	
UNITED KINGDOM	1 October 1957	29 June 1968
YUGOSLAVIA		28 May 1971 *a*

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[1] Amendments proposed by the Government of France to annexes A and B to the Agreement and circulated by the Secretary-General on 29 January 1968 entered into force on 29 July 1968, in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 14 of the Agreement. That date coincided with the date on which the said annexes in their original form were to become applicable pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 7 of the Agreement, which provides that annexes shall not apply until six months after the entry into force of the Agreement. Accordingly, annexes A and B as amended became applicable on 29 July 1968. For the French authentic text of annexes A and B, incorporating the said amendments, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 641.

Amendments to the same annexes were also proposed by the Government of France and circulated by the Secretary-General on 26 October 1970. These amendments came into force on 26 April 1971, in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 14 of the Agreement.

[2] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria and Mongolia. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[3] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

15. European Agreement on Road Markings

Done at Geneva on 13 December 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 August 1960, in accordance with article 10.

REGISTRATION: 10 August 1960, No. 5296.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 372, p. 159.

State	*Signature subject to ratification*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
BELGIUM[1]	14 January 1958	28 August 1958
BULGARIA[2]		14 March 1963 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA[3]		12 May 1960 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[4]	13 December 1957	3 January 1963
FRANCE		4 February 1958*
GHANA		10 August 1960 *a*
HUNGARY[5]		30 July 1962 *a*
ITALY	13 February 1958	
LUXEMBOURG	13 December 1957	28 June 1961
NETHERLANDS[6]	13 December 1957	
PORTUGAL	13 December 1957	26 March 1959
ROMANIA[7]		20 December 1963 *a*
SPAIN		3 January 1961 *a*
SWITZERLAND	17 February 1958	
TURKEY	28 February 1958	25 May 1961
UNITED KINGDOM	25 February 1958	
YUGOSLAVIA		29 May 1959 *a*

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[1] With the declaration that Belgium does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Agreement.

[2] With the declaration that the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 as they stand.

[3] With the declaration that "the Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Agreement".

[4] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement "will also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[5] With the declaration that "the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 of the said Agreement".

[6] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

[7] With the declaration that the Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the stipulations of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 of this Agreement.

16. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts

***Done at Geneva on 20 March 1958*[1]**

Entry into force: 20 June 1959, in accordance with article 7.

Registration: 20 June 1959, No. 4789.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 335, p. 211; vol. 516, p. 378 (*Procès-verbal* of Rectification of the authentic English and French texts of paragraph 8 of article 1 of the Agreement), and vol. 609, p. 290 (amendment).[1]

State	*Signature subject to ratification*	*Definitive signature* (*), *ratification, accession* (*a*)
Austria[2]		12 March 1971 *a*
Belgium[3]		7 July 1959 *a*
Czechoslovakia[4]		12 May 1960 *a*
Federal Republic of Germany[5]	19 June 1958	29 November 1965
France		26 June 1958*
Hungary[6]	30 June 1958	3 May 1960
Italy[7]	28 March 1958	25 February 1963
Luxembourg[8]		13 October 1971 *a*
Netherlands	30 March 1958	30 June 1960
Spain[9]		11 August 1961 *a*
Sweden		21 April 1959 *a*
United Kingdom		15 January 1963 *a*
Yugoslavia		14 February 1962 *a*

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[1] An amendment to article 1, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, proposed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was circulated by the Secretary-General to all the Contracting Parties on 10 February 1967. None of the Contracting Parties having expressed an objection to the proposed amendment within the period of six months following the date of its circulation, it was deemed to have been accepted, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 13 of the Agreement. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the same article, the amendment entered into force for all the Contracting Parties three months after the expiration of the said period of six months, that is to say, on 10 November 1967. For the text of this amendment, see United Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. 609, p. 290.

[2] With the following declaration:

"... The accession of the Republic of Austria covers only the Agreement itself. The Republic of Austria is therefore not bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement."

[3] With the following declarations:

(*a*) In accordance with article 1, paragraph 6, Belgium declares that it is not bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement;

(*b*) In accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, Belgium declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

[4] "The Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 10 of the Agreement."

[5] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement "shall apply to Land Berlin as from the date on which the Agreement enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[6] "The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic hereby ratifies the Agreement ... with the reservation that it does not recognize article 10 of the Agreement as binding upon it."

[7] Italy does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

[8] With the following declaration:

In accordance with paragraph 6 of article 1 of the Agreement, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg declares that it is not bound by Regulations Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive, annexed to the Agreement.

[9] Subject to reservations provided for in article 11 of the Agreement.

Regulations annexed to the Agreement of 20 March 1958 concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts

Regulation No. 1: Uniform Regulations for the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both[1]

Regulation No. 2: Uniform Regulations concerning approval of lamps for headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both[1]

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium, France and Sweden

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 August 1960, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 8 August 1960, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 372, p. 370 and vol. 552, p. 370 (consolidated text of Regulations Nos. 1 and 2, incorporating all amendments).

Contracting Parties applying Regulations Nos. 1 and 2

	Effective date of application	
State	*Regulation No. 1*	*Regulation No. 2*
BELGIUM	8 August 1960	8 August 1960
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	8 May 1961	8 May 1961
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	2 May 1966	2 May 1966
FRANCE	8 August 1960	8 August 1960
HUNGARY	9 May 1965	8 August 1960
ITALY	26 July 1963	26 July 1963
NETHERLANDS For the territory of the Kingdom situated in Europe	9 March 1962	9 March 1962
SPAIN	10 October 1961	10 October 1961
SWEDEN	8 August 1960	8 August 1960
UNITED KINGDOM	30 June 1963	30 June 1963
YUGOSLAVIA	15 April 1962	15 April 1962

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[1] Regulations Nos. 1 and 2 were twice amended: in the first instance, on the proposal of the Government of France communicated to the Secretary-General on 22 October 1962; in the second instance, on the proposal of the Government of the Netherlands communicated to the Secretary-General on 23 March 1965.

The amendments proposed by the Government of France entered into force on 28 April 1963, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Agreement, in respect of all Contracting Parties applying Regulations Nos. 1 and 2. The registration took place on the same date under No. 4789; for the text, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 462, p. 354.

The amendments proposed by the Government of the Netherlands entered into force in the manner described above on 30 January 1966. The registration took place on the same date under No. 4789; for the consolidated text of Regulations Nos. 1 and 2, incorporating all amendments, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 552, p. 370.

Regulation No. 3: Uniform provisions for the approval of reflex reflecting devices for motor vehicles

Proposed by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1963, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 November 1963, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 480, p. 376; and vol. 557, p. 274 (*Procès-verbal* of rectification of the authentic text).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 3

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	20 September 1969
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	16 February 1964
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	28 January 1966
FRANCE	1 November 1963
HUNGARY	9 May 1965
ITALY	21 June 1964
NETHERLANDS With respect to its European territory	11 March 1966
SPAIN	26 February 1966
SWEDEN	30 August 1966
UNITED KINGDOM	1 November 1963
YUGOSLAVIA	25 July 1969

Regulation No. 4: Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and Italy

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 April 1964, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 15 April 1964, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 493, p. 308.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 4

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	15 April 1964
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	17 June 1969
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	28 January 1966
FRANCE	6 July 1964
HUNGARY	9 May 1965
ITALY	15 April 1964
NETHERLANDS	10 January 1971
SPAIN	26 February 1966
SWEDEN	6 July 1971
UNITED KINGDOM	25 September 1967
YUGOSLAVIA	25 July 1969

Regulation No. 5: Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both

Proposed by the Governments of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1967, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 30 September 1967, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 606, p. 324.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 5

State	*Effective date of application*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15 April 1968
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	30 September 1967
ITALY	8 February 1969
NETHERLANDS For its territory in Europe	30 September 1967
SPAIN	20 October 1969
SWEDEN	30 September 1967
UNITED KINGDOM	30 September 1967
YUGOSLAVIA	25 July 1969

Regulation No. 6: Uniform provisions for the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1967, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 15 October 1967, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 607, p. 282 and vol. 754 (*Procès-verbal* of rectification of the authentic text).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 6

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	15 October 1967
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	17 June 1969
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	15 October 1967
FRANCE	15 October 1967
ITALY	12 April 1968
NETHERLANDS For its territory in Europe	15 October 1967
SPAIN	20 February 1971
SWEDEN	6 July 1971
UNITED KINGDOM	15 October 1967
YUGOSLAVIA	25 July 1969

Regulation No. 7: Uniform provisions for the approval of position (side) lights, red rear lights and stop lights for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1967, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 15 October 1967, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 607, p. 308.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 7

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	15 October 1967
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	17 June 1969
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	15 October 1967
FRANCE	15 October 1967
ITALY	12 April 1968
NETHERLANDS For its territory in Europe	15 October 1967
SPAIN	20 February 1971
SWEDEN	6 July 1971
UNITED KINGDOM	15 October 1967
YUGOSLAVIA	25 July 1969

Regulation No. 8: Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicles headlights emitting a passing or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen lamps (H_1 lamps) and of the lamps themselves[1]

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 November 1967, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 15 November 1967, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 609, p. 292, and vol. 764 (amendments).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 8

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	15 November 1967
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	17 June 1969
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	15 November 1967
FRANCE	15 November 1967
NETHERLANDS For its territory in Europe	15 November 1967
SPAIN	15 November 1967
SWEDEN	15 November 1967
UNITED KINGDOM	30 March 1969
YUGOSLAVIA	25 July 1969

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[1] Amendments to Regulation No. 8, proposed by the Government of France, were circulated by the Secretary-General to the contracting parties to the Agreement on 25 August 1970. None of the contracting parties applying the said Regulation having expressed an objection to the proposed amendments within a period of three months from their circulation, the amendments were deemed to have been accepted, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Agreement. Pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph, the amendments will enter into force at the end of a further period of two months, i.e., on 25 January 1971. For the text of the amendments concerned, see document of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe W/TRANS/WP29/374, 26 February 1970.

Regulation No. 9: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to noise

Proposed by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1969, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 March 1969, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 659.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 9

State	*Effective date of application*	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1 March	1969
ITALY	1 March	1969
SPAIN	20 February	1971
YUGOSLAVIA	1 March	1969

Regulation No. 10: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression

Proposed by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1969, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 April 1969, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 667.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 10

State	*Effective date of application*	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15 July	1969
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	24 May	1970
FRANCE	1 April	1969
SPAIN	20 February	1971
SWEDEN	5 September	1971
UNITED KINGDOM	1 April	1969

Regulation No. 11: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the strength of door latches and hinges

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and France

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1969, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 June 1969, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 673.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 11

State	*Effective date of application*	
BELGIUM	1 June	1969
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	24 May	1970
FRANCE	1 June	1969
NETHERLANDS For its territory in Europe	1 June	1969
SWEDEN	6 July	1971
UNITED KINGDOM	1 June	1969

Regulation No. 12: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact

Proposed by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1969, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 July 1969, No. 4789.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 680.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 12

State	*Effective date of application*	
FRANCE	1 July	1969
NETHERLANDS For its territory in Europe	1 July	1969
SWEDEN	26 December	1969
UNITED KINGDOM	1 July	1969

Regulation No. 13: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to braking

Proposed by the Governments of Italy and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 June 1970, No. 4789.

TEXT: E/ECE/324(E/ECE/TRANS/505)Rev.1/Add.12, 29 May 1969.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 13

State	*Effective date of application*
ITALY	1 June 1970
NETHERLANDS	1 June 1970

Regulation No. 14: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages on private cars[1]

Proposed by the Governments of France and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 April 1970, No. 4789.

TEXT: E/ECE/324(E/ECE/TRANS/505)Rev.1/Add.13, 30 January 1970.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 14

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	11 December 1970
FRANCE	1 April 1970
NETHERLANDS	1 April 1970

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[1] Amendments to Regulation No. 14, proposed by the Government of France, were circulated by the Secretary-General to the contracting parties to the Agreement on 21 December 1970. None of the contracting parties applying the said Regulation having expressed an objection to the proposed amendments within a period of three months from their circulation, the amendments were deemed to have been accepted, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Agreement. Pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph, the amendments will enter into force at the end of a further period of two months, i.e., on 21 May 1971. For the text of the amendments concerned, see document of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe W/TRANS/WP29/335.

Regulation No. 15: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine

Proposed by the Governments of France and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 August 1970, No. 4789.

TEXT: E/ECE/324(E/ECE/TRANS/505)Rev.1/Add.14, 11 March 1970.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 15

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	11 December 1970
FRANCE	1 August 1970
NETHERLANDS	29 May 1971
SPAIN	1 August 1970

Regulation No. 16: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety belts for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles

Proposed by the Governments of France and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 December 1970, No. 4789.

TEXT: E/ECE/324(E/ECE/TRANS/505)Rev.1/Add.15, 14 August 1970.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 16

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	1 December 1970
FRANCE	1 December 1970
NETHERLANDS	1 December 1970

Regulation No. 17: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and of their anchorages

Proposed by the Governments of France and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 December 1970, No. 4789.

TEXT: E/ECE/324(E/ECE/TRANS/505)Rev.1/Add.16, 14 August 1970.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 17

State	*Effective date of application*
FRANCE	1 December 1970
NETHERLANDS	1 December 1970
SWEDEN	6 July 1971
UNITED KINGDOM	12 February 1972

Regulation No. 18: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and France

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 March 1971, No. 4789.

TEXT: E/ECE/324(E/ECE/TRANS/505), Add.17.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 18

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	1 March 1971
FRANCE	1 March 1971
NETHERLANDS	1 March 1971
SPAIN	27 July 1971

Regulation No. 19: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lights

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 March 1971, No. 4789.

TEXT: E/ECE/324(E/ECE/TRANS/505), Add.18.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 19

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	1 March 1971
NETHERLANDS	1 March 1971
ITALY	4 July 1971
FRANCE	13 September 1971
UNITED KINGDOM	30 November 1971

Regulation No. 20: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with Halogen lamps (H_4 lamps) and of the lamps themselves

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 May 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 May 1971, No. 4789.

TEXT: E/ECE/324(E/ECE/TRANS/505), Rev.1/Add.19.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 20

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	1 May 1971
FRANCE	1 May 1971
NETHERLANDS	1 May 1971
SWEDEN	1 May 1971
ITALY	4 July 1971
UNITED KINGDOM	30 November 1971

Regulation No. 21: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and France

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 December 1971, No. 4789.

TEXT: (W/TRANS/WP29/355/Rev.1).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 21

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	1 December 1971
FRANCE	1 December 1971

Regulation No. 23:[1] Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 1 December 1971, No. 4789.

TEXT: (W/TRANS/WP29/336/Rev.1).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 23

State	*Effective date of application*
BELGIUM	1 December 1971
SPAIN	1 December 1971

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[1] Regulation No. 22 (*Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motor cycles*—see document (W/TRANS/WP29/203) proposed by the Government of Belgium and the Government of the Netherlands was originally to enter into force on 1 December 1971. As the draft regulation was modified before that date, the regulation concerned will enter into force on 1 June 1972 only.

17. Agreement on Special Equipment for the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Use of such Equipment for the International Transport of some of those Foodstuffs, with annexes

Done at Geneva on 15 January 1962[1]

Not yet in force (see article 8).

TEXT: E/ECE/456 (E/ECE/TRANS/526), 1962.

State	*Signature subject to ratification*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
BELGIUM	29 June 1962	
BULGARIA	19 January 1962	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	10 April 1962	
FRANCE		13 February 1962*
LUXEMBOURG	22 June 1962	
POLAND[2]	19 June 1962	
SPAIN		7 January 1964 *a*
SWITZERLAND	19 January 1962	
YUGOSLAVIA		25 September 1963 *a*

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[1] Although listed in this chapter for reasons of convenience, this Agreement is not limited to transport by road.

[2] With the declaration that the Polish People's Republic is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 12 of the Agreement.

18. European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), with annex and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 19 January 1962

Not yet in force (see article 18).[1]

TEXT: E/ECE/457 (E/ECE/TRANS/527), 1962.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
BELGIUM	29 May 1962	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	16 March 1962	
FRANCE	13 February 1962	
LUXEMBOURG	1 March 1962	
NETHERLANDS	12 April 1962	
POLAND[2]	17 May 1962	
SWEDEN	19 June 1962	
UNITED KINGDOM	31 January 1962	

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[1] Instruments of ratification or accession (*a*) have been transmitted to the Secretary-General, pending their deposit in the manner provided in article 18, paragraph 4 of the Agreement, by the Governments of France, the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe), Spain (*a*) and Yugoslavia (*a*).

[2] With a declaration that the Polish People's Republic is not bound by paragraph 2 and 3 of article 22 of the Agreement.

19. Convention on Road Traffic, with annexes

Done at Vienna on 8 November 1968[1]

Not yet in force (see article 47).

TEXT: *United Nations Conference on Road Traffic, Final Act and Related Documents* (United Nations publication, *Sales number*: E/F.69.VIII.1 and Corr.1), p. 11.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA	8 November 1968	
BELGIUM	8 November 1968	
BRAZIL	8 November 1968	
BULGARIA	8 November 1968	
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	8 November 1968	
CHILE	8 November 1968	
CHINA[2]	19 December 1969	
COSTA RICA	8 November 1968	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	8 November 1968	
DENMARK	8 November 1968	
ECUADOR	8 November 1968	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	8 November 1968	
FINLAND	16 December 1969	
FRANCE	8 November 1968	9 December 1971
GHANA	22 August 1969	
HOLY SEE	8 November 1968	
HUNGARY	8 November 1968	
INDONESIA	8 November 1968	
IRAN	8 November 1968	
ISRAEL	8 November 1968	11 May 1971
ITALY	8 November 1968	
LUXEMBOURG	8 November 1968	
MEXICO	8 November 1968	
NORWAY	23 December 1969	
PHILIPPINES	8 November 1968	
POLAND	8 November 1968	
PORTUGAL	8 November 1968	

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[1] The Convention was prepared and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic, held at Vienna from 7 October to 8 November 1968. It was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolutions 1129 (XLI) and 1203 (XLII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 27 July 1966 and 26 May 1967, respectively. For the texts of these resolutions, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/4264), p. 36, and *ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/4393), p. 22. The Conference also prepared and opened for signature the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (see page 284) and adopted the Final Act. In addition, the Conference adopted by acclamation a resolution in which it expressed "its profound gratitude to the people and Government of Austria and to the City of Vienna for the kind and generous hospitality granted to all delegates at the Conference." For the texts of the Final Act and the said resolution, see p. 3 of the publication referred to in the title section above.

[2] See note, p. iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned signature, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania and the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Mongolia, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that their Governments did not recognize the said signature as valid since the only Government authorized to represent China and to assume obligations on its behalf was the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic 1968, and contributed to the formulation of, and signed the Convention on Road Traffic and the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, and that "any statements or reservations relating to these two Conventions that are incompatible or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China as a signatory of the said two Conventions."

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
REPUBLIC OF KOREA[3]	29 December 1969	
ROMANIA	8 November 1968	
SAN MARINO	8 November 1968	20 July 1970
SPAIN	8 November 1968	
SWEDEN	8 November 1968	
SWITZERLAND	8 November 1968	
THAILAND	8 November 1968	
UKRAINIAN SSR	8 November 1968	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	8 November 1968	
UNITED KINGDOM	8 November 1968	
VENEZUELA	8 November 1968	
YUGOSLAVIA	8 November 1968	

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[3] With reference to the above-mentioned signature, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania and the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Mongolia, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that their Governments considered the said signature as illegal, inasmuch as the authorities of South Korea could not act on behalf of Korea.

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In regard to article 52: The People's Republic of Bulgaria [the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of the Convention on Road Traffic stating that disputes which relate to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred, at the request of any of the Parties, to the International Court of Justice.

In regard to article 45: The People's Republic of Bulgaria [the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] declares that the provisions of article 45 of the Convention on Road Traffic, under which a number of States may not become parties to this Convention, are discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Traffic should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restrictions.

In regard to article 46: The People's Republic of Bulgaria [the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] declares that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention on Road Traffic are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

With a reservation in regard to article 52.

HUNGARY

1. The wording of article 45, paragraph 1, of the Convention is at variance with the purposes and principles expressed in the Charter of the United Nations. All States, without any restriction, should be given the possibility of participating in the Convention.

2. The provisions of article 46 of the Convention, as such, are anachronistic and are not in conformity with the principles of contemporary international law or the present state of international relations, and they are at variance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

INDONESIA

"Indonesia does not consider itself bound by article 52.

"In conformity with article 1, moped will be deemed as motor-cycle."

POLAND

With the reservation, as provided for in article 54, paragraph 1 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by article 52.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of this Convention.

SPAIN

I declare, in accordance with article 54, that Spain does not consider itself bound by article 52 and enters a reservation with respect to article 46.

THAILAND

"Thailand will not be bound by article 52 of this Convention.

"Thailand will consider mopeds as motor-cycles."

Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic

(Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General[4]

France	F[5]
Israel	IL
San Marino	RSM

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[4] See also list under the 1949 Convention (p. 257).

[5] Also applicable to the overseas territories.

20. Convention on Road Signs and Signals, with annexes

Done at Vienna on 8 November 1968[1]

Not yet in force (see article 39).

Text: *United Nations Conference on Road Traffic, Final Act and Related Documents* (United Nations publication, *Sales number*: E/F.69.VIII.1 and Corr.1), p. 79.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Austria	8 November 1968	
Belgium	8 November 1968	
Brazil	8 November 1968	
Bulgaria	8 November 1968	
Byelorussian SSR	8 November 1968	
Chile	8 November 1968	
China[2]	19 December 1969	
Costa Rica	8 November 1968	
Czechoslovakia	8 November 1968	
Denmark	8 November 1968	
Ecuador	8 November 1968	
Federal Republic of Germany	8 November 1968	
Finland	16 December 1969	
France	8 November 1968	9 December 1971
Ghana	22 August 1969	
Holy See	8 November 1968	
Hungary	8 November 1968	
Indonesia	8 November 1968	
Iran	8 November 1968	
Italy	8 November 1968	
Luxembourg	8 November 1968	
Mexico	8 November 1968	
Norway	23 December 1969	
Philippines	8 November 1968	
Poland	8 November 1968	
Portugal	8 November 1968	
Republic of Korea[3]	29 December 1969	
Romania	8 November 1968	
San Marino[4]	8 November 1968	20 July 1970
Spain	8 November 1968	
Sweden	8 November 1968	
Switzerland	8 November 1968	
Thailand	8 November 1968	
Ukrainian SSR	8 November 1968	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8 November 1968	
United Kingdom	8 November 1968	
Venezuela	8 November 1968	
Yugoslavia	8 November 1968	

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In regard to article 44: The People's Republic of Bulgaria [the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals stating that disputes which relate to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred, at the request of any of the Parties, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 288.

[2] See footnote 2, p. 288.

[3] See footnote 3, p. 289.

[4] On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of San Marino notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 2 (*a*) of article 46 of the Convention, that, for the purpose of application of the Convention, it has chosen model A^a as danger warning signal, and model B, 2^b, as a stop sign.

In regard to article 37: The People's Republic of Bulgaria [the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] declares that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, under which a number of States may not become parties to this Convention, are discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Signs and Signals should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

In regard to article 38: The People's Republic of Bulgaria [the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] [the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

With a reservation in regard to article 44.

FRANCE

The French Government enters a reservation with regard to the application of article 10, paragraph 6, of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals in respect of metropolitan France and French overseas territories:

Decisions adopted under the Economic Commission for Europe provide for advance warning of sign B,2a (Stop) by means of sign B,1, supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the "Stop" symbol and a figure indicating the distance to sign B,2a. This rule conflicts with the provisions of article 10 of the Convention.

HUNGARY

1. The wording of article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention is at variance with the purposes and principles expressed in the Charter of the United Nations. All States, without any restriction, should be given the possibility of participating in the Convention.

2. The provisions of article 38 of the Convention, as such, are anachronistic and are not in conformity with the principles of contemporary international law or the present state of international relations, and they are at variance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

INDONESIA

"Indonesia does not consider itself bound by article 44.

"In conformity with article 1 moped will be deemed as motor-cycle."

POLAND

With reservation, as provided for in article 46, paragraph 1 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by article 44.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of this Convention.

SPAIN

I declare, in accordance with article 46, that Spain does not consider itself bound by article 44 and enters a reservation with respect to article 38.

THAILAND

"Thailand will not be bound by article 44 of the Convention.

"Thailand will consider mopeds as motor-cycles."

21. European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), with annex and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 1 July 1970

Not yet in force (see article 16).

TEXT: E/ECE/811 (E/ECE/TRANS/564), 1971.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a)*	
AUSTRIA	31 January	1971*		
BELGIUM	15 January	1971		
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	23 December	1970		
FRANCE	20 January	1971		
ITALY	29 March	1971		
LUXEMBOURG	2 February	1971		
NETHERLANDS[1]	26 March	1971		
NORWAY	16 March	1971	28 October	1971
POLAND[2]	24 March	1971		
PORTUGAL	30 March	1971		
SWEDEN	19 January	1971		
SWITZERLAND	24 March	1971		
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND[3]	25 March	1971		

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* Protocol signed on 31 March 1971

[1] With a declaration that the Government of the Netherlands would ratify the Agreement only when the law of the European Economic Community conforms to the provisions of the latter.

[2] With a reservation to the effect that the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.

Also with a declaration that "the Polish People's Republic considers that the Agreement . . . should be open for participation to all European countries without any discrimination".

[3] In a notification under article 19 (1), dated on 25 March 1971, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that the validity of the Agreement would extend to the Isle of Man.

22. Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP), with annexes

Done at Geneva on 1 September 1970[1]

Not yet in force (see article 11).

TEXT: E/ECE/810(E/ECE/TRANS/563), 1971.

State	*Signature subject to ratification*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA	28 May 1971	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	4 February 1971	
FRANCE		1 March 1971*[2]
ITALY	28 May 1971	
LUXEMBOURG	25 May 1971	
NETHERLANDS	28 May 1971[3]	
PORTUGAL	28 May 1971	
SWITZERLAND	28 May 1971	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		10 September 1971 *a*

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[1] Although listed in this chapter for reasons of convenience, this agreement is not limited to transport by road.

[2] The Agreement was first signed without reservation as to ratification by the French Plenipotentiary on 20 January 1971. The signature affixed on 1 March 1971 signifies the approval of the text of the Agreement as corrected in accordance with the decision taken by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirtieth session (1 to 4 February 1971).

[3] The signature was affixed without reservation as to ratification but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Agreement subject to ratification.

Declarations and Reservations

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement relating to the mandatory submission to arbitration, at the request of one of the Parties, of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement.

Declarations:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state that the provisions of article 9 of the Agreement, which limit the circle of possible participants to this Agreement, are of a discriminatory character, and states that, in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality among States, the Agreement should be opened for participation by all European States without any discrimination or restriction;

The provisions of article 14 of the Agreement under which Contracting Parties may extend its applicability to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outmoded and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

C. *CROSSING OF FRONTIERS BY RAIL*

1. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Passengers and Baggage carried by Rail, with annex

Signed at Geneva on 10 January 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1953, in accordance with article 14.

REGISTRATION: 1 April 1953, No. 2138.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 163, p. 3; and vol. 328, p. 319 (Modified International Customs Declaration form annexed to the Convention, which entered into force on 24 May 1959).

State	*Signature subject to ratification*	*Definitive signature* (*), *ratification, accession* (*a*)
AUSTRIA		8 June 1956 *a*
BELGIUM	10 January 1952	22 July 1953
FRANCE	10 January 1952	1 April 1953
ITALY	10 January 1952	22 June 1955
LUXEMBOURG	10 January 1952	26 January 1954
NETHERLANDS[1]		10 January 1952*
NORWAY	10 January 1952	28 October 1952
PORTUGAL		24 September 1956 *a*
SWEDEN	10 January 1952	
SWITZERLAND	10 January 1952	5 June 1957

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[1] In a communication received on 25 May 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation as to ratification made on its behalf upon signature of the Convention.

2. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Goods carried by Rail, with annex

Signed at Geneva on 10 January 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1953, in accordance with article 14.

REGISTRATION: 1 April 1953, No. 2139.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 163, p. 27; and vol. 328, p. 319 (Modified International Customs Declaration form annexed to the Convention, which came into force on 24 May 1959).

State	*Signature subject to ratification*	*Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA		8 June 1956 *a*
BELGIUM	10 January 1952	22 July 1953
FRANCE	10 January 1952	1 April 1953
ITALY	10 January 1952	22 June 1955
LUXEMBOURG	10 January 1952	26 January 1954
NETHERLANDS[1]		10 January 1952*
NORWAY	10 January 1952	28 October 1952
PORTUGAL		24 September 1956 *a*
SPAIN		17 April 1962 *a*
SWEDEN	10 January 1952	
SWITZERLAND	10 January 1952	5 June 1957

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[1] In a communication received on 25 May 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation as to ratification made on its behalf upon signature of the Convention.

CHAPTER XII. NAVIGATION

1. Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 March 1958, in accordance with article 60.

REGISTRATION: 17 March 1958, No. 4214.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 289, p. 3.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963
ARGENTINA	6 March 1948	18 June 1953
AUSTRALIA	6 March 1948	13 February 1952
BARBADOS		7 January 1970
BELGIUM	6 March 1948	9 August 1951
BRAZIL		4 March 1963
BULGARIA		5 April 1960
BURMA		6 July 1951
CAMEROON		1 May 1961
CANADA		15 October 1948
CHILE	6 March 1948	
CHINA[2]		1 July 1958
COLOMBIA	6 March 1948	
CUBA		6 May 1966
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		1 October 1963
DENMARK		3 June 1959
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		25 August 1953
ECUADOR		12 July 1956
EGYPT	6 March 1948	17 March 1958
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]		7 January 1959*
FINLAND	6 March 1948	21 April 1959
FRANCE	6 March 1948	9 April 1952
GHANA		6 July 1959
GREECE	6 March 1948	31 December 1958
HAITI		23 June 1953
HONDURAS	13 April 1954	23 August 1954
HUNGARY		10 June 1970

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[1] The Convention was prepared and opened for signature and acceptance by the United Nations Maritime Conference convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 35 (IV) of 28 March 1947. The Conference met at Geneva from 19 February to 6 March 1948. For the text of the said resolution and the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 289, p. 3.

[2] See note, p. iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned acceptance, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 2, p. 143.

[3] The application of the Federal Republic of Germany for membership in the Organization was approved on 5 January 1959, in accordance with article 8 of the Convention.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
Iceland		8 November 1960
India	6 March 1948	6 January 1959
Indonesia[4]		18 January 1961
Iran	10 June 1954	2 January 1958
Ireland	6 March 1948	26 February 1951
Israel		24 April 1952
Italy	6 March 1948	28 January 1957
Ivory Coast		4 November 1960
Japan		17 March 1958
Khmer Republic		3 January 1961
Kuwait[5]		5 July 1960
Lebanon	6 March 1948	3 May 1966
Liberia	9 March 1954	6 January 1959
Libyan Arab Republic		16 February 1970
Madagascar		8 March 1961
Malaysia		17 June 1971
Maldives		31 May 1967
Malta		22 June 1966*
Mauritania[5]		8 May 1961
Mexico		21 September 1954
Morocco		30 July 1962
Netherlands	6 March 1948	31 March 1949
New Zealand		9 November 1960
Nigeria		15 March 1962
Norway		29 December 1958
Pakistan		21 November 1958
Panama		31 December 1958
Peru		15 April 1968
Philippines		9 November 1964
Poland	6 March 1948	16 March 1960
Portugal	6 March 1948	
Republic of Korea[5]		10 April 1962
Romania		28 April 1965
Saudi Arabia		25 February 1969
Senegal		7 November 1960
Singapore		17 January 1966
Spain		23 January 1962
Sweden		27 April 1959
Switzerland	6 March 1948	20 July 1955
Syrian Arab Republic		28 January 1963
Trinidad and Tobago		27 April 1965
Tunisia		23 May 1963
Turkey	6 March 1948	25 March 1958
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		24 December 1958
United Kingdom	6 March 1948	14 February 1949
United States of America	6 March 1948	17 August 1950
Uruguay		10 May 1968*
Yugoslavia		12 February 1960

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[4] In a communication received on 9 October 1965, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the Republic of Indonesia from the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. The notification of withdrawal contained the following statement:

> "With reference to the provision of Article 59 which stipulates that the withdrawal from IMCO's membership will take effect twelve months from the date on which the notification of withdrawal is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Indonesia will observe her obligations and responsibilities accordingly. Nevertheless, the Indonesian Government has decided to discontinue its participation in the activities of the IMCO as of this date.
>
> "In conclusion, I wish to add that, notwithstanding its withdrawal from IMCO, Indonesia will continue to work for the attainment of mutually beneficial principles of international maritime cooperation."

In a communication received on 29 September 1966, the Presidium Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided to resume active participation in the Organization and requested that this communication be considered as superseding the above-mentioned notification of withdrawal.

[5] The applications of Kuwait, Mauritania and the Republic of Korea for membership in the Organization were approved on 5 July 1960, 13 April 1961 and 21 December 1961, respectively, in accordance with article 8 of the Convention.

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that its current legislation, which is duly adapted to the encouragement and development of its Merchant Marine, is consistent with the general purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (*b*) of the Convention. Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be re-examined by the Government of Cuba in the light of the national policy in this regard.

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark supports the work programme adopted during the first Assembly of the Organization in January 1959 and holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Government of Denmark would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention."

ECUADOR

The Government of Ecuador declares that the protectionist measures adopted in the interests of its National Merchant Marine and the Merchant Fleet of Greater Colombia (*Flota Mercante Grancolombiana*), the vessels belonging to which are regarded as Ecuadorian by reason of the participation of the Government of Ecuador in the said Fleet, are measures the sole object of which is to promote the development of the National Merchant Marine and of the Merchant Fleet of Greater Colombia and are consistent with the purposes of the Intergovernmental Maritime Organization, as defined in article 1 (*b*) of the Convention. Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will re-examined by the Government of Ecuador.

FINLAND

"The Government of Finland support the work programme proposed by the Preparatory Committee of the Organization in document IMCO/A.I/11. The Government of Finland hold the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Government of Finland would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention."

GREECE

"In this connection, I wish to state that Greece, in reconfirming its acceptance, considers that the aforesaid organization can play a useful and important role in the field of technical and nautical matters, thus contributing to the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world. In case the organization extends its activities to matters of commercial and economic nature, the Greek Government may find itself bound to reconsider its acceptance of the Convention and avail itself of its provisions concerning withdrawal as laid down in article 59."

ICELAND

"... Iceland will reconsider its ratification, if it subsequently were decided to extend IMCO's competence so as also to deal with questions of an entirely financial or commercial nature.

"... great stress is laid by Iceland on the real validity of article 59 of the Convention, regarding withdrawal."

INDIA[6]

"In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of India declare that any measures which it adopt or may have adopted for giving encouragement and assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries (such, for instance, as loan-financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest, or the allocation of Government-owned or Government-controlled cargoes to national ships or the reservation of the coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matters as the Government of India may adopt, the sole object of which is to promote the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (*b*) of the Convention. Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of India. The Government of India further expressly state that its acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law on the subject in force in the territories of the Republic of India."

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[6] In Resolution 1452 (XIV) adopted on 7 December 1959, the General Assembly of the United Nations, noting the statement made on behalf of India at the 614th meeting of its Sixth Committee (Legal) explaining that the Indian declaration was a declaration of policy and that it did not constitute a reservation, expressed the hope "that, in the light of the above-mentioned statement of India an appropriate solution may be reached in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization at an early date to regularize the position of India".

By a resolution adopted on 1 March 1960, the Council of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, taking note of the statement made on behalf of India referred to in the foregoing resolution and noting, therefore, that the declaration of India has no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention "considers India to be a member of the Organization".

INDONESIA[7]

"In accepting the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"On matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, the Government holds the view that assistance and encouragement to its national shipping industries for the development of its domestic and foreign trade and for purposes of security, are consistent with the purposes of the Organization as defined in article 1 (*b*) of the Convention.

"Accordingly, the acceptance shall never have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the laws in force in the Republic of Indonesia and any recommendation relating to this subject adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia."

KHMER REPUBLIC[8]

In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Royal Government of Cambodia declares that the measures it has adopted or may adopt for giving encouragement or assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries (such, for instance, as loan-financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest, or the allocation to Cambodian ships of cargoes owned or controlled by the Royal Government, or the reservation of coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matters as it may adopt with the object of promoting the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (*b*) of the Convention.

Accordingly, the Royal Government will proceed to a re-examination, before they are put into effect, of any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization.

The Royal Government further declares that its acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law in force in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

MALAYSIA

"In accepting the Convention of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of Malaysia declares that any measures which she may adopt for giving encouragement or assistance to her national shipping and shipping industries (for instance, such as loan financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest or the allocation to Malaysian cargo ships owned or controlled by the Malaysian Government, or the reservation of coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matter as she may adopt with the object of promoting the development of her own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1(*b*) of the Convention. Accordingly any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organisation will be re-examined by the Government of Malaysia. The Government of Malaysia further expressly states that her acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law on the subject in force in Malysia."[8a]

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[7] In communications addressed to the Secretary-General on 14 September 1961, 30 November 1961 and 14 March 1962, respectively, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway and Greece, referring to the declaration set forth above, stated that they assumed that it was a declaration of policy and did not constitute a reservation; and that it had no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention. They further stated that they would welcome assurances from the Government of Indonesia that the declaration was to be understood in this sense.

In communications addressed to the Secretatry-General on 30 October 1961, 11 January 1962 and 28 March 1962, the Government of Indonesia stated that the declaration in question "... does not constitute a reservation but is an interpretation of article 1 (*b*) of the said Convention and should be understood as such.

"In view of the above fact, the Government of Indonesia cannot accept the assumption made by [the above-mentioned Governments] that this declaration has no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 18 April 1962, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that "... Her Majesty's Government do not wish to raise formal objection to the terms of Indonesia's acceptance, but they desire to place on record that they do not thereby concede that they will necessarily regard any measures of assistance and encouragement which the Government of Indonesia may give to its national shipping as consistent with the Convention."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 July 1962, the Government of France stated that [translation from French] "... It considers that, for reasons of principle as well as of fact, it cannot accept the terms of the declaration in question."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 5 September 1962, the Government of the United States of America stated the following:

"The Government of the United States will not raise objection to the terms of Indonesia's acceptance of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. However, it does not thereby concede that it will necessarily regard every measure of assistance and encouragement which the Government of Indonesia may give to its national shipping as consistent with the Convention."

[8] In communications addressed to the Secretary-General on 14 September 1961, 30 November 1961 and 14 March 1962, respectively, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway and Greece, referring to the declaration set forth above, stated that they assumed that it was a declaration of policy and did not constitute a reservation; and that it had no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention. They further stated that they would welcome assurances from the Government of Cambodia that the declaration was to be understood in this sense.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 31 January 1962, the Government of Cambodia stated that [translation from French] "... the Royal Government agrees that the first part of the declaration which it made at the time of the acceptance of the Convention is of a political nature. It therefore has no legal effect regarding the interpretation of the Convention. The statements contained in the third paragraph of the declaration, on the other hand, constitute a reservation to the Convention by the Royal Government of Cambodia."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 3 July 1962, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that "... Her Majesty's Government do not share the view of the Cambodian Government that the third paragraph of the declaration constitutes a reservation, but they do not wish on that account, to raise formal objection to the terms of Cambodia's acceptance of the Convention."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 July 1962, the Government of France stated that [translation from French] "... It considers that, for reasons of principle as well as of fact, it cannot accept the terms of the declaration in question, the third paragraph of which is, moreover, described by the Permanent Representative of Cambodia as constituting a reservation."

MEXICO

The Government of the United States of Mexico, in accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, on the understanding that nothing in the said Convention is intended to change national legislation relating to restrictive business practices, expressly states that its acceptance of the above-mentioned international instrument neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the application of the laws against monopolies in the territory of the Republic of Mexico.

MOROCCO

In joining the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco wishes to declare that it is not in agreement with a possible broadening of the scope of the activities of this Organization from the purely technical and nautical activities into the field of matters of an economic and commercial nature as stated in article 1 (*b*) and (*c*) of the Convention for the Establishment of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. If such a broadening of the field of activities of the Organization were to take place, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco reserves the right to reconsider its position concerning the ensuing situation, and might be led to invoke the provisions of article 59 of the Convention, regarding the withdrawal of members from the Organization.

NORWAY

"The Norwegian Government supports the work programme proposed by the Preparatory Committee of the Organization in document IMCO/A.I/11. The Norwegian Government holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Norwegian Government would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention."

POLAND

"In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948, the Government of the Polish People's Republic declares that it supports the work programme of the Organization, approved by the Assembly at its First Session held in January 1959.

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization shall make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world."

SPAIN

. . . the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization may not extend its activities to economic or commercial questions but must limit itself to questions of a technical character.

SWEDEN

"In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of Sweden declares that it supports the work programme of the Organization as per document A.I/11 and its corrigendum 1, decided upon by the first meeting of the Assembly of the Organization in January 1959.

"The Government of Sweden holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise in which the Government of Sweden would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention."

SWITZERLAND

In depositing its instrument of ratification of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Switzerland makes the general reservation that its participation in the work of IMCO, more particularly as regards that organization's relations with the United Nations, cannot exceed the bounds implicit in Switzerland's status as a perpetually neutral State. In conformity with this general reservation, Switzerland wishes to make a particular reservation both in respect of the text of article VI as incorporated in the agreement, at present in draft form, between IMCO and the United Nations, and in respect of any similar clause which may replace or supplement that provision in the said agreement or in any other arrangement.

TURKEY

". . . will in no wise have any effect on the provisions of the Turkish laws concerning cabotage and monopoly."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[9]

"It being understood that nothing in the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Or-

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[8a] In a letter of 3 June 1971, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia notified the Secretary-General as follows:

"The declaration by the Malaysian Government with regard to the above-mentioned Convention is a declaration of policy of the Government of Malaysia, and does not constitute a reservation by the Government of Malaysia to the Convention as stated in the instrument of acceptance."

[9] In a *note verbale* accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of the United States of

[*footnote continues on following page*

ganization is intended to alter domestic legislation with respect to restrictive business practices, it is hereby declared that ratification of that Convention by the Government of the United States of America does not and will not have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the application of the antitrust statutes of the United States of America."

YUGOSLAVIA

"In joining the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to declare that it is not in agreement with a possible broadening of the scope of the activities of this Organization from the purely technical and nautical activities into the field of matters of an economic and commercial nature as stated in Article 1, sections under (*b*) and (*c*) of the Convention for the establishment of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. If such a broadening of the field of activities of the Organization were to take place, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia reserves the right to reconsider its position concerning the ensuing situation.

"At the same time, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia declares its readiness to fulfill all its obligations toward the Organization, as stated in the instrument of ratification."

Participation in the Convention of Territories (Article 58)

Declaration by	*Date of receipt*	*Participation of*
NETHERLANDS	3 October 1949	Indonesia, Surinam and the Netherlands West Indies. By a further notification received on 12 July 1951, notice was given that the participation of the Netherlands in this Convention, from 27 December 1949, no longer includes the territories under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia but includes Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles (formerly the Netherlands West Indies) and Netherlands New Guinea.
UNITED KINGDOM	19 January 1960	Federation of Nigeria.[10]
	2 October 1961	Sarawak and North Borneo.[11]
	7 June 1967	Hong Kong.

Associate Membership in the Organization (Article 9)

Notification by	*Date of receipt*	*Associate membership of*
UNITED KINGDOM	19 January 1960	Federation of Nigeria.[10]
	2 October 1961	Joint associate membership of Sarawak and North Borneo.[11]
	7 June 1967	Hong Kong.

America drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that . . . "Article 2 of the Convention provides that the functions of the Organization 'shall be consultative and advisory'. Article 3 of the Convention indicates that the functions of the Organization are to make recommendations and to facilitate consultation and exchange of information. The history of the Convention and the records of the conference at which it was formulated indicate no intention to nullify or alter the domestic legislation of any contracting party relating to restrictive business practices or to alter or modify in any way the application of domestic statutes governing the prevention or regulation of business monopolies. It is considered therefore, that the statement as quoted above is merely a clarification of the intended meaning of the convention and a safeguard against any possible misinterpretation, particularly as to the application of Article 4."

[10] On 15 March 1962, the Federation of Nigeria became a member of the Organization by depositing on that date the instrument of acceptance of the Convention.

[11] In a communication received on 6 August 1964, the Government of the United Kingdom requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, "to take note that, as a result of the Agreement relating to Malaysia signed at London on July 9, 1963, and legislation enacted in accordance with that Agreement, Sarawak and North Borneo, together with the State of Singapore, federated with the existing States of the Federation of Malaya and the Federation is now called Malaysia. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are therefore no longer responsible for the international relations of Sarawak and North Borneo."

In a subsequent communication received on 4 March 1965, the Government of the United Kingdom, in amplification of the information contained in the above-mentioned communication, drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact "that the Agreement relating to Malaysia which was signed in London on the 9th of July, 1963, entered into force on the 16th of September 1963, and that, as from the 16th of September, 1963—the date on which Sarawak and North Borneo, together with the State of Singapore, federated with the States of the Federation of Malaya—Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom ceased to be responsible for the international relations of Sarawak and North Borneo." It also requested the Secretary-General "to take note that Her Majesty's Government accordingly consider that the joint associate membership in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization of Sarawak and North Borneo under Article 9 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization automatically lapsed on the 16th of September 1963."

Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

(*a*) Amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in resolution A. 69 (ES.II) of 15 September 1964

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 October 1967 for all Members of the Organization, in accordance with article 52 of the Convention.

REGISTRATION: 6 October 1967, No. 4214.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 607, p. 276.

Note: Pursuant to article 54 of the Convention, the acceptance of an amendment shall be made by the communication of an instrument to the Secretary-General of the Organization for deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention, showing the respective dates of receipt of the instruments of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization and the dates of their deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

State	*Date of receipt of the instrument*	*Date of deposit of the instrument*
ALGERIA	26 October 1967	3 November 1967
ARGENTINA	30 September 1966	5 October 1966
AUSTRALIA	6 January 1965	15 February 1965
BELGIUM	20 July 1965	26 July 1965
BRAZIL	17 November 1966	30 December 1966
BULGARIA	29 September 1966	3 October 1966
BURMA	27 September 1966	6 October 1966
CANADA	25 January 1965	15 February 1965
CHINA[1]	27 January 1966	31 January 1966
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	3 October 1966	6 October 1966
DENMARK	10 June 1965	14 July 1965
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	28 June 1966	11 July 1966
ECUADOR	12 August 1965	18 August 1965
EGYPT	11 March 1966	18 March 1966
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	24 September 1965	7 October 1965
FINLAND	17 January 1967	20 January 1967
FRANCE	5 April 1965	21 April 1965
GHANA	2 April 1965	17 May 1965
GREECE	1 December 1965	3 December 1965
ICELAND	10 September 1965	14 September 1965
INDIA	23 February 1965	17 March 1965
INDONESIA	11 October 1966	21 October 1966
IRAN	8 June 1966	15 June 1966
IRELAND	8 June 1965	14 June 1965
ISRAEL	6 February 1967	9 February 1967
IVORY COAST	17 September 1965	4 October 1965
KHMER REPUBLIC	18 August 1966	22 August 1966
KUWAIT	2 September 1966	6 September 1966
LEBANON	15 February 1967	20 February 1967
MADAGASCAR	18 February 1965	25 February 1965
MALTA	5 September 1966	8 September 1966

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[1] See note, p. iii.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned acceptance, the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations stated that the only government entitled to represent and to assume obligations on behalf of China is the Central Government of the People's Republic of China and that, consequently, the Government of Romania cannot take note of the said acceptance.

[2] In notes accompanying the respective instruments of acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 and the amendment to article 28 (see p. 305) of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention and amendments "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany". In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General, the Government of Poland stated that the said declarations "are in contradiction to the international status of West Berlin which is not part of the Federal Republic of Germany".

State	*Date of receipt of the instrument*	*Date of deposit of the instrument*
MAURITANIA	1 November 1966	4 November 1966
MEXICO	11 October 1967	16 October 1967
MOROCCO	6 September 1965	7 October 1965
NETHERLANDS	21 September 1965	4 October 1965
NEW ZEALAND	22 November 1965	26 November 1965
NIGERIA	6 December 1967	11 December 1967
NORWAY	9 September 1965	13 September 1965
PAKISTAN	11 June 1965	18 June 1965
PANAMA	28 July 1966	2 August 1966
PHILIPPINES	31 October 1966	2 November 1966
POLAND	30 June 1965	9 July 1965
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	29 April 1965	5 May 1965
ROMANIA	29 July 1966	3 August 1966
SENEGAL	28 September 1966	6 October 1966
SINGAPORE	14 February 1966	18 February 1966
SPAIN	16 June 1965	28 June 1965
SWEDEN	9 September 1965	13 September 1965
SWITZERLAND	9 January 1967	13 January 1967
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	24 November 1966	5 December 1966
TUNISIA	28 March 1966	8 April 1966
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	16 December 1965	20 December 1965
UNITED KINGDOM	26 January 1965	15 February 1965
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	21 July 1966	25 July 1966
YUGOSLAVIA	4 March 1966	11 March 1966

(*b*) Amendment to article 28 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in resolution A. 70 (IV) of 28 September 1965

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 November 1968 for all Members of the Organization in accordance with article 52 of the Convention.

REGISTRATION: 3 November 1968, No. 4214.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 649, p. 334.

Note: Pursuant to article 54 of the Convention, the acceptance of an amendment shall be made by the communication of an instrument to the Secretary-General of the Organization for deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendment to article 28 of the Convention, showing the respective dates of receipt of the instruments of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization and the dates of their deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

State	*Date of receipt of the instrument*	*Date of deposit of the instrument*
ALGERIA	26 October 1967	3 November 1967
ARGENTINA	30 September 1966	5 October 1966
AUSTRALIA	20 June 1966	23 June 1966
BELGIUM	1 June 1966	6 June 1966
BRAZIL	17 November 1966	30 December 1966
BULGARIA	29 September 1966	3 October 1966
CANADA	25 April 1966	29 April 1966
CHINA[1]	22 July 1966	27 July 1966
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	3 October 1966	6 October 1966
DENMARK	10 November 1966	15 November 1966
EGYPT	13 February 1967	15 February 1967
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	15 July 1966	22 July 1966
FINLAND	17 January 1967	20 January 1967
FRANCE	1 March 1966	14 March 1966
GHANA	17 November 1966	21 November 1966
ICELAND	8 March 1967	13 March 1967
INDIA	10 October 1966	13 October 1966
IRAN	20 June 1968	1 July 1968
IRELAND	20 June 1966	23 June 1966
ISRAEL	6 February 1967	9 February 1967
IVORY COAST	17 March 1967	20 March 1967
KUWAIT	2 September 1966	6 September 1966
LEBANON	15 February 1967	20 February 1967
MADAGASCAR	24 January 1966	27 January 1966
MALDIVES	18 April 1968	22 April 1968
MALTA	5 September 1966	8 September 1966
MEXICO	11 October 1967	16 October 1967
MOROCCO	24 January 1966	27 January 1966
NETHERLANDS	9 May 1967	15 May 1967
NEW ZEALAND	25 July 1968	29 July 1968
NIGERIA	6 December 1967	11 December 1967
NORWAY	18 May 1966	23 May 1966
PAKISTAN	29 June 1966	5 July 1966
PANAMA	28 July 1966	2 August 1966
PHILIPPINES	31 October 1966	2 November 1966
POLAND	16 August 1966	19 August 1966
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	5 January 1967	10 January 1967
ROMANIA	10 July 1967	27 July 1967
SINGAPORE	14 February 1966	18 February 1966
SPAIN	4 May 1966	9 May 1966
SWEDEN	21 July 1966	26 July 1966
SWITZERLAND	9 January 1967	13 January 1967

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 303.

[2] See footnote 2, p. 303.

State	*Date of receipt of the instrument*			*Date of deposit of the instrument*		
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	17	April	1967	20	April	1967
TUNISIA	16	February	1966	23	February	1966
TURKEY	5	June	1967	9	June	1967
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	28	February	1966	7	March	1966
UNITED KINGDOM	18	May	1966	23	May	1966
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	25	January	1968	1	February	1968
YUGOSLAVIA	22	November	1966	28	November	1966

2. Convention regarding the Measurement and Registration of Vessels Employed in Inland Navigation

Done at Bangkok on 22 June 1956[1]

Not yet in force (see article 9).

TEXT: United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.F.9 (E/CN. 11/461).

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
CHINA[2]	22 June 1956	
INDONESIA	22 June 1956	
KHMER REPUBLIC	22 June 1956	
LAOS	22 June 1956	
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM	22 June 1956	
THAILAND	22 June 1956	

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[1] The Convention was adopted by the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its third session, held at Dacca, East Pakistan, in October 1955.

[2] See note, p. iii.

3. Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation

Done at Geneva on 15 March 1960[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 September 1966, in accordance with article 11.

REGISTRATION: 13 September 1966, No. 8310.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 572, p. 133.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA	14 June 1960	27 September 1962
BELGIUM	15 June 1960	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	14 June 1960	
FRANCE	15 June 1960	12 March 1962
NETHERLANDS[2]	14 June 1960	15 June 1966
ROMANIA		4 August 1969 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		26 January 1962 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA		14 February 1962 *a*

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

My Government considers the German text as authentic, in accordance with article 19 of the Convention.

BELGIUM

My Government considers the French text as authentic, in accordance with article 19 of the Convention

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

I declare that, in accordance with article 19, my Government adopts the German text.

FRANCE

In accordance with article 19 of the Convention, my Government considers the French text as authentic.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, in accordance with the provisions of article 15, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Convention.

The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute in each particular case.

The Socialist Republic of Romania reserves the right, in accordance with article 9, paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of the Convention, to provide by law or international agreement that the provisions of the Convention shall not apply to vessels exclusively employed by the public authorities, or to waterways reserved exclusively for its own shipping.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

(*a*) With respect to the Convention as a whole: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of this Convention will not be applied on inland waterways of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that are open to navigation only by ships sailing under the flag of the USSR;

(*b*) With respect to article 14: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by article 14 of this Convention with regard to the reference of disputes to the International Court.

In acceding to the Convention, the Government of the USSR deems it necessary at the same time to state its view that article 10 of the Convention, which limits the number of States which may become Parties to it, is illegal.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia declares in accordance with article 9 of the afore-mentioned Convention:

(*a*) that it reserves the right to provide by law or international agreement that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to vessels exclusively employed by the public authorities;

(*b*) that it reserves the right to provide by law that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply on waterways reserved exclusively for its own shipping.

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[1] The Convention was prepared by the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and its subsidiary bodies (Working Party on River Law and Groups of Rapporteurs). The Inland Transport Committee decided to open it for signature at its nineteenth session, held from 14 to 18 December 1959 (see Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its nineteenth session, document E/ECE/TRANS/514, paragraph 49).

[2] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe and Surinam.

4. Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels, with annexed Protocols: Protocol No. 1 concerning Rights *in rem* in Inland Navigation Vessels Protocol No. 2 concerning Attachment and Forced Sale of Inland Navigation Vessels

Done at Geneva on 25 January 1965[1]

Not yet in force (see article 17).

TEXT: E/ECE/579 (E/ECE/TRANS/540).

State	*Signature*
AUSTRIA	18 June 1965
BELGIUM	31 December 1965
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	5 November 1965
FRANCE	31 December 1965
LUXEMBOURG	14 December 1965
NETHERLANDS	30 December 1965
SWITZERLAND	28 December 1965
YUGOSLAVIA	17 May 1965

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM

Belgium enters the reservations provided for in article 21, paragraph 1 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany declares that

(1) German registration offices will supply extracts from documents deposited with them and referred to by the entries in the register only to applicants who produce evidence of a legitimate interest in obtaining such extracts;

(2) It will not apply the Convention to vessels navigating on lakes and adjacent sections of waterways and belonging to the German Federal Railways.

FRANCE

France declares that it accepts Protocol No. 1, annexed hereto, concerning Rights *In Rem* in Inland Navigation Vessels, and Protocol No. 2, also annexed hereto, concerning Attachment and Forced Sale of Inland Navigation Vessels.

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland enters the following reservations pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), of the Convention:

ad (*b*): Its registration offices will supply extracts as specified in article 2, paragraph 3, of the Convention only to applicants who produce evidence of a legitimate interest in obtaining such extracts;

ad (*c*): It will not apply the Convention to vessels navigating on lakes and adjacent sections of waterways and belonging to national railways administrations or operating under licence;

ad (*d*): It will not apply the Convention to vessels used exclusively for a non-commercial government service.

Switzerland declares that it accepts Protocol No. 1 concerning Rights *In Rem* in Inland Navigation Vessels and declares that, pursuant to article 19 of the said Protocol and to article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it will not apply the provisions of article 14, paragraph 2 (*b*), of the said Protocol in the event of a forced sale in its territory.

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[1] The Convention was prepared by the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and its subsidiary bodies (Working Party on River Law and Groups of Rapporteurs). The Inland Transport Committee, at its twenty-first session held from 20 to 24 January 1964, decided that the question of the opening of the Convention for signature should be settled by the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport at its next session (see Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its twenty-third session, document E/ECE/TRANS/535, paragraph 52). The decision to open the Convention for signature was taken by the said Sub-Committee at its eighth session held from 28 to 30 October 1964 (see document TRANS/291, paragraph 17).

5. Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels, with Annex and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 15 February 1966[1]

Not yet in force (see article 11).

TEXT: E/ECE/626 (E/ECE/TRANS/546).

State	*Signature*[2]	*Ratification, accession (a)*
BELGIUM	2 November 1966	
BULGARIA[3]	14 November 1966	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	14 November 1966	
FRANCE[4]	17 May 1966	8 June 1970
LUXEMBOURG	29 July 1966	
NETHERLANDS[5]	14 November 1966	
SWITZERLAND	14 November 1966	
YUGOSLAVIA		8 December 1969 *a*

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[1] The Convention was prepared by the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and its subsidiary bodies (Working Party on River Law and Groups of Rapporteurs). The Inland Transport Committee decided to open it for signature at its twenty-fifth session held from 17 to 20 January 1966 (see Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its twenty-fifth session, document E/ECE/TRANS/544, paragraph 63).

[2] The Convention and the Protocol of Signature were signed on behalf of each of the above-mentioned States on the same date, with the exception of Belgium, on behalf of which the Convention was signed on 2 November 1966 and the Protocol on 4 November 1966.

[3] The signature of the Convention on behalf of Bulgaria is accompanied by the following declaration:

> On signing this Convention, the People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Convention as regards the reference of disputes to the International Court.
>
> It further declares that the validity of measurement certificates issued by its measurement offices for vessels intended for the carriage of goods may be extended only by one of the said offices.

[4] The signature of the Protocol of Signature on behalf of France is accompanied by the following declaration:

> Since the measurement signs affixed by the French services are not intended solely to establish the fact of measurement, the said signs shall not be either removed or effaced at the time of remeasurement; instead, an indelible mark consisting of a small cross with vertical and horizontal arms of equal length shall be applied to the left of such signs.

On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General, in application of paragraph 5 of article 10 of the Convention, that the distinctive letter "F" has been selected by France as the distinguishing sign for the application of paragraph 3 of article 2 of the Convention.

[5] The signature of the Convention and of the Protocol of Signature on behalf of the Netherlands is accompanied by the following declaration:

> On signing this Convention [this Protocol], the Netherlands Government declares that the Convention [the Protocol] shall apply only to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe.

CHAPTER XIII. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

1. Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928

Signed at Paris on 9 December 1948[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 December 1948, in accordance with article V.[2]

REGISTRATION: 9 December 1948, No. 318.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 20, p. 229.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature* (*), *acceptance*
AUSTRALIA		9 December 1948*
AUSTRIA		10 November 1949
BURMA	9 December 1948	
CANADA		9 December 1948*
DENMARK	9 December 1948	27 September 1949
EGYPT		9 December 1948*
FINLAND		17 August 1949
FRANCE	9 December 1948	11 January 1949
GREECE	9 December 1948	9 October 1950
INDIA	9 December 1948	14 March 1949
IRELAND		28 February 1952
ITALY		20 May 1949*
JAPAN		2 December 1952
NETHERLANDS	9 December 1948	13 April 1950
NORWAY	9 December 1948	22 March 1949
PAKISTAN		3 March 1952*
SOUTH AFRICA		10 December 1948*
SWEDEN		9 December 1948*
SWITZERLAND	9 December 1948	23 January 1970
UNITED KINGDOM		9 December 1948*

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[1] The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 255 (III) of 18 November 1948 (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I,* A/810, p. 160).

[2] The amendments set forth in the Annex to the Protocol entered into force on 9 October 1950, in accordance with article V of the Protocol.

2. International Convention relating to Economic Statistics

Signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928 and amended by the Protocol signed at Paris on 9 December 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 October 1950, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 9 December 1948, entered into force in accordance with article V of the Protocol.

REGISTRATION: 9 October 1950, No. 942.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 73, p. 39.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 9 December 1948*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d), in respect of the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 9 December 1948*
AUSTRALIA	9 December 1948	
AUSTRIA	10 November 1949	
BELGIUM[1]		2 May 1952
CANADA	9 December 1948	
DENMARK	27 September 1949	
EGYPT	9 December 1948	
FINLAND	17 August 1949	
FRANCE	11 January 1949	
GHANA		7 April 1958 *d*
GREECE	9 October 1950	
INDIA	14 March 1949	
IRELAND	28 February 1952	
ISRAEL		28 December 1950 *a*
ITALY	20 May 1949	
JAPAN	2 December 1952	
LUXEMBOURG		23 July 1953
NETHERLANDS	13 April 1950	
NIGERIA		23 July 1965 *a*
NORWAY	22 March 1949	
PAKISTAN	3 March 1952	
SOUTH AFRICA	10 December 1948	
SWEDEN	9 December 1948	
SWITZERLAND	23 January 1970	
UNITED KINGDOM[2]	9 December 1948	

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[1] A declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification by the Government of Belgium stipulates that the ratification applies only to the metropolitan territories, the territories of Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi being expressly excluded.

[2] Notice of application of the Convention to Southern Rhodesia was received from the Government of the United Kingdom on 2 December 1949.

3. (*a*) International Convention Relating to Economic Statistics

Geneva, December 14th, 1928[1]

IN FORCE since December 14th, 1930 (Article 14).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

AUSTRIA (March 27th, 1931)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and *all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations* (May 9th, 1930)

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate

Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 *a*)

Returns provided for in Article 2, III (B), will not contain information with regard to areas under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and mission stations.[2]

CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 *a*)

AUSTRALIA (April 13th, 1932 *a*)

Does not apply to the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru.

(1) The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I (*b*), for separate returns for direct transit trade shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.

(2) The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I, Paragraph IV, that when the quantity of goods of any kind is expressed in any unit or units of measure other than weight, an estimate of the average weight of each unit, or multiple of units, shall be shown in the annual returns, shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.[2]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of *South West Africa*) (May 1st, 1930)

IRELAND (September 15th, 1930)

INDIA (May 15th, 1931 *a*)

A. Under the terms of Article 11, the obligations of the Convention shall not extend to the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty the King Emperor.

B[2] (1) Article 2. I (*a*)—The provisions for returns of "transit trade" made in Annex I, Part I, 1 (*b*) shall not apply to India nor shall returns of the "land frontier trade" of India be required.

(2) Article 2. II (*a*).—The question whether a general census of agriculture can be held in India and, if so, on what lines and at what intervals still remains to be settled. For the present, India can assume no obligations under this article.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

(3) Article 2. III (*b*). (1).—For farms in the "permanently settled" tracts in India, estimates of the cultivated areas may be used in compiling the returns.

(4) Article 2. III (*b*). (2).—The returns of quantities of crops harvested may be based on estimates of yield each year per unit area in each locality.

(5) Article 2. III (*d*).—Complete returns cannot be guaranteed from Burma, and in respect of the rest of India the returns shall refer to Government forests only.

The Government of India further declared that, with regard to the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention, they cannot, with the means of investigation at their disposal, usefully undertake to prepare experimentally the specified tables, and that for similar reasons they are not in a position to accept the proposal contained in Recommendation II of the Convention.

BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)

CHILE (November 20th, 1934 *a*)

CUBA (August 17th, 1932 *a*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

In pursuance of Article 11, Greenland is excepted from the provisions of this Convention. Furthermore, the Danish Government, in accepting the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of statistics concerning the Faroe Islands.

EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)

FINLAND (September 23rd, 1938)

FRANCE (February 1st, 1933)

By its acceptance, France does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

GREECE (September 18th, 1930)

ITALY (June 11th, 1931)

In accepting the present Convention, Italy does not assume any obligation in respect of her Colonies, Protectorates and other Territories referred to in the first paragraph of Article 11.

LATVIA (July 5th, 1937)

LITHUANIA (April 2nd, 1938 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (September 13th, 1932)

This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not

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[1] Registered No. 2560. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 110, p. 171. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 117, p. 330; vol. 122, p. 366; vol. 126, p. 454; vol. 130, p. 463; vol. 134, p. 427; vol. 156, p. 222; vol. 181, p. 392; vol. 185, p. 395; and vol. 189, p. 466.

[2] These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.

Netherlands Indies (May 5th, 1933 *a*)

1. The following shall not be applicable:
   (*a*) The provisions of Article 2, III (E) and V;
   (*b*) The provisions concerning the system of valuations known as "declared values" mentioned in Annex I, Part I, § II (see Article 3);
   (*c*) Article 3, paragraph 2.
2. The returns mentioned in Article 2, IV, shall apply only to coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, manganese, gold and silver.
3. The statistics of foreign trade mentioned in Article 3 shall not comprise tables concerning transit.[3]

Ratifications or definitive accessions

NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)

In accordance with Article 11, the Bouvet Island is excepted from the provisions of the present Convention. Furthermore, in ratifying the Convention, Norway does not assume any obligation as regards statistics relating to the Svalbard.

POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)

PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1931)

In accordance with Article II, the Portuguese Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that the present Convention does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

ROMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

BRAZIL
ESTONIA
GERMANY
HUNGARY
YUGOSLAVIA

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Ratification*
BELGIUM[4]	5 May 1950
JAPAN	3 September 1952

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[3] These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

[4] Declaration made on signature: In pursuance of Article 11 of the Convention, the Belgian Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that it cannot accept, in regard to the Colony of the Belgian Congo, the obligations arising out of the clauses of the present Convention.

3. (*b*) Protocol

Geneva, December 14th, 1928

In force since December 14th, 1930.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Austria	(March 27th, 1931)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and *all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations*	(May 9th, 1930)
Southern Rhodesia	(Oct. 14th, 1931 *a*)
Canada	(August 23rd, 1930 *a*)
Australia	(April 13th, 1932 *a*)
Union of South Africa (including the mandated territory of *South West Africa*)	(May 1st, 1930)
Ireland	(September 15th, 1930)
India	(May 15th, 1931 *a*)
Bulgaria	(November 29th, 1929)
Chile	(November 20th, 1934 *a*)
Cuba	(August 17th, 1932 *a*)
Czechoslovakia	(Feb. 19th, 1931)
Denmark	(September 9th, 1929)
Egypt	(June 27th, 1930)
Finland	(September 23rd, 1938)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
France	(February 1st, 1933)
Greece	(September 18th, 1930)
Italy	(June 11th, 1931)
Latvia	(July 5th, 1937)
Lithuania	(April 2nd, 1938 *a*)
The Netherlands	(Sept. 13th, 1932)
This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.	
Netherlands Indies	(May 5th, 1933 *a*)
Norway	(March 20th, 1929)
Poland	(July 23rd, 1931)
Portugal	(October 23rd, 1931)
Romania	(June 22nd, 1931)
Sweden	(February 17th, 1930)
Switzerland	(July 10th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Brazil
Estonia
Germany
Hungary
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Ratification*
Belgium	5 May 1950
Japan	3 September 1952

CHAPTER XIV. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS

1. Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character with Protocol of Signature

Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 15 July 1949[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 August 1954, in accordance with article XII.

REGISTRATION: 12 August 1954, No. 2631.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 197, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Acceptance, accession (a)*
AFGHANISTAN	29 December 1949	
BRAZIL	15 September 1949	15 August 1962
CANADA	17 December 1949	4 October 1950
CONGO		26 August 1968 *a*
COSTA RICA		9 June 1971 *a*
DENMARK	29 December 1949	10 August 1955
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5 August 1949	
ECUADOR	29 December 1949	
EL SALVADOR	29 December 1949	24 June 1953
GHANA		22 March 1960 *a*
GREECE	31 December 1949	9 July 1954
HAITI	2 December 1949	14 May 1954
IRAN	31 December 1949	30 December 1959
IRAQ		29 August 1952 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC		20 February 1952 *a*
LEBANON	30 December 1949	12 May 1971
MADAGASCAR		23 May 1962 *a*
MALAWI		5 July 1967 *a*
MALTA		29 July 1968 *a*
MOROCCO		25 July 1968 *a*
NETHERLANDS[2]	30 December 1949	
NIGER		22 April 1968 *a*
NORWAY	20 December 1949	12 January 1950
PAKISTAN		16 February 1950 *a*
PHILIPPINES	31 December 1949	13 November 1952
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		16 September 1951 *a*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		31 August 1965 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	13 September 1949	14 October 1966
URUGUAY	31 December 1949	
YUGOSLAVIA		30 June 1950 *a*

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[1] The Agreement was approved by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its third session, held at Beirut from 17 November to 11 December 1948, in a resolution adopted at the seventeenth plenary meeting on 10 December 1948. For the text of this resolution, see Records of the General Conference of UNESCO, Third Session, Beirut 1948, vol. II, *Resolutions* (3/3C/110, vol. II), p. 113.

[2] The signature on behalf of the Government of the Netherlands is subject to the following reservation: "As regards article III, paragraph 1, the words 'and quantitative restrictions and from the necessity of applying for an import licence' will be deleted, and excluded from the application of the Agreement."

2. Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials with annexed Protocol

Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 22 November 1950[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 May 1952, in accordance with article XI.

REGISTRATION: 21 May 1952, No. 1734.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 131, p. 25.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, acceptance (a), notification of succession (d)*
AFGHANISTAN	8 October 1951	19 March 1958
AUSTRIA		12 June 1958 *a*
BELGIUM	22 November 1950	31 October 1957
BOLIVIA	22 November 1950	22 September 1970
CAMEROON		15 May 1964 *a*
CEYLON		8 January 1952 *a*
CHINA[2]	22 November 1950	
COLOMBIA	22 November 1950	
CONGO		26 August 1968 *a*
CUBA		27 August 1952 *a*
CYPRUS		16 May 1963 *d*
DENMARK		4 April 1960 *a*
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	22 November 1950	
ECUADOR	22 November 1950	
EGYPT	22 November 1950	8 February 1952
EL SALVADOR	4 December 1950	24 June 1953
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]		9 August 1957 *a*
FINLAND		30 April 1956 *a*
FRANCE	14 May 1951	14 October 1957
GABON		4 September 1962 *a*
GHANA		7 April 1958 *d*
GREECE	22 November 1950	12 December 1955
GUATEMALA	22 November 1950	8 July 1960
HAITI	22 November 1950	14 May 1954
HONDURAS	13 April 1954	
IRAN	9 February 1951	7 January 1966
ISRAEL	22 November 1950	27 March 1952
ITALY		26 November 1962 *a*
IVORY COAST		19 July 1963 *a*
JAPAN		17 June 1970 *a*
JORDAN		31 December 1958 *a*
KENYA		15 March 1967 *a*

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[1] The Agreement was approved by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fifth session, held at Florence from 22 May to 17 June 1950, in a resolution adopted at the fourteenth plenary meeting on 17 June 1950. For the text of this resolution, see Records of the General Conference of UNESCO, Fifth Session, Florence, 1950, *Resolutions* (5C/*Resolutions*), p. 64.

[2] See note, p. iii.

On depositing the instrument of acceptance of the Agreement, the Government of Romania stated that it considered the above-mentioned signature as null and void, inasmuch as the only Government competent to assume obligations on behalf of China and to represent China at the international level is the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned declaration, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of China to the United Nations stated:

"The Republic of China, a sovereign State and member of the United Nations, attended the Fifth Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, contributed to the formulation of the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials and duly signed the said Agreement on 22 November 1950 at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success. Any statement relating to the said Agreement that is incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China as a signatory of the said Agreement.

[3] A communication was received on 25 September 1957 from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stating that "the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials also applies to Land Berlin".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of Poland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, acceptance (a), notification of succession (d)*
KHMER REPUBLIC		5 November 1951 *a*
LAOS		28 February 1952 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	22 November 1950	31 October 1957
MADAGASCAR		23 May 1962 *a*
MALAWI		17 August 1965 *a*
MALAYSIA		29 June 1959 *d*
MALTA		19 January 1968 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
MONACO		18 March 1952 *a*
MOROCCO		25 July 1968 *a*
NETHERLANDS	22 November 1950	31 October 1957
NEW ZEALAND	16 March 1951	29 June 1962
NICARAGUA		17 December 1963 *a*
NIGER		22 April 1968 *a*
NIGERIA		26 June 1961 *d*
NORWAY		2 April 1959 *a*
PAKISTAN	9 May 1951	17 January 1952
PERU	8 July 1964	
PHILIPPINES	22 November 1950	30 August 1952
POLAND		24 September 1971 *a*
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM		1 June 1952 *a*
ROMANIA		24 November 1970 *a*
RWANDA		1 December 1964 *d*
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SINGAPORE		11 July 1969 *a*
SPAIN		7 July 1955 *a*
SWEDEN	20 November 1951	21 May 1952
SWITZERLAND	22 November 1950	7 April 1953
THAILAND	22 November 1950	18 June 1951
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
TUNISIA		14 May 1971 *a*
UGANDA		15 April 1965 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM	22 November 1950	11 March 1954
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		26 March 1963 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	24 June 1959	2 November 1966
UPPER VOLTA		14 September 1965 *a*
URUGUAY	27 April 1964	
YUGOSLAVIA		26 April 1951 *a*
ZAIRE		3 May 1962 *d*

Declarations and Reservations

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"(1) Until the expiration of the interim period as defined in article 3 of the Treaty between France and the Federal Republic of Germany of 27 October 1956 on the Settlement of the Saar Questions, the abovementioned Agreement does not apply to the Saar Territory;

"(2) In accordance with the aims of the Agreement, as outlined in its preamble, the Federal Republic's interpretation of the provision contained in article 1 of the Agreement is that the granting of customs exemption is intended to serve the promotion of a free exchange of ideas and knowledge between the States Parties; that, however, this provision does not aim at furthering the shifting of production to a foreign country if such shifts are made chiefly for commercial reasons."

KENYA

"1. Annex B (vi) of the Agreement requires free admission for 'Antiques, being articles in excess of 100 years of age'. Under the relevant laws in force in Kenya, such items are admitted free of duty only if—

"(*a*) They can be classified as 'Works of Art'; and

"(*b*) They are not intended for resale and are admitted as such by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise; and

"(*c*) They are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise to be 'over 100 years old'.

"If the above conditions are not fulfilled, such articles attract appropriate duty under the Tariff.

"2. With respect to Annex C (i) of the Agreement, films, filmstrips, microfilms and slides of an *educational or scientific character* are granted duty-free entry into Kenya under conditions which accord with those specified in the Agreement. This is not necessarily so in the case of similar materials of a *cultural nature* which are dutiable under the appropriate items in the Tariff. This position may be attributed to the impossibility of defining the word 'cultural' with any degree of precision.

"3. With respect to Annex C (iii), sound recordings of an educational or scientific character for use under conditions specified in the Agreement are admitted into Kenya free of duty. However, no special provision exists for the admission of sound recordings of a cultural character and these attract duty under the relevant items of the Tariff."

ROMANIA

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of articles XIII and XIV of the Agreement refer is inconsistent with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960, by resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article IX are inconsistent with the principle that all multilateral treaties whose aim and purpose concern the international community as a whole should be open to universal participation.

SWITZERLAND

The Government of Switzerland reserves the right to resume its freedom of action with regard to contracting States which unilaterally apply quantitative restrictions and exchange control measures of a nature to render the Agreement inoperative.

Furthermore, my signature is appended without prejudice to the attitudes of the Government of Switzerland in regard to the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization signed at Havana on 24 March 1948.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The ratification is subject to the reservation contained in the Protocol annexed to the Agreement.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
BELGIUM	31 October 1957	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
FRANCE	10 December 1951	Tunisia.
NETHERLANDS	31 October 1957	Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea.
NEW ZEALAND	29 June 1962	Tokelau Islands.
	28 February 1964	Cook Islands (including Niue).
UNITED KINGDOM	11 March 1954	Aden (Colony and Protectorate), Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei (Protected State), Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast: (*a*) Colony, (*b*) Ashanti, (*c*) Northern Territories, (*d*) Togoland (under United Kingdom Trusteeship), Hong Kong, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla), Virgin Islands, Federation of Malaya (The British Settlements of Penang and Malacca and the Protected States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu), Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria: (*a*) Colony, (*b*) Protectorate, (*c*) Cameroons (under United Kingdom Trusteeship), St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha), Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Singapore (including Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands), Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika (under United Kingdom Trusteeship), Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda (Protectorate), Western Pacific High Commission Territories: British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Central and Southern Line Islands, Zanzibar Protectorate.
	16 September 1954	Cyprus, Falkland Islands (Colony and Dependencies), North Borneo (including Labuan), Tonga (Protected State), Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).
	18 May 1955	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
	22 March 1956	The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.[4]
	14 March 1960	Bahamas.

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[4] See footnote 16, p. 97.

3. International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations

Done at Rome on 26 October 1961[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 May 1964, in accordance with article 25.

REGISTRATION: 18 May 1964, No. 7247.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 496, p. 43.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a),*
ARGENTINA	26 October 1961	
AUSTRIA	26 October 1961	
BELGIUM	26 October 1961	
BRAZIL	26 October 1961	29 June 1965
CHILE	26 October 1961	
CONGO		29 June 1962 *a*
COSTA RICA		9 June 1971 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		13 May 1964 *a*
DENMARK	26 October 1961	23 June 1965
ECUADOR	26 June 1962	19 December 1963
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	26 October 1961	21 July 1966
FINLAND	21 June 1962	
FRANCE	26 October 1961	
HOLY SEE	26 October 1961	
ICELAND	26 October 1961	
INDIA	26 October 1961	
IRELAND	30 June 1962	
ISRAEL	7 February 1962	
ITALY	26 October 1961	
KHMER REPUBLIC	26 October 1961	
LEBANON	26 June 1962	
MEXICO	26 October 1961	17 February 1964
MONACO	22 June 1962	
NIGER		5 April 1963 *a*
PARAGUAY	30 June 1962	26 November 1969
SPAIN	26 October 1961	
SWEDEN	26 October 1961	13 July 1962
UNITED KINGDOM[2]	26 October 1961	30 October 1963
YUGOSLAVIA	26 October 1961	

Declarations

CONGO

In a communication received on 16 May 1964, the Government of the Congo has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to make its accession subject to the following declarations:

(1) Article 5, paragraph 3: the "criterion of publication" is excluded;

(2) Article 16: the application of article 12 is completely excluded.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"With reservations set forth in article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (*a*) (iii) and (iv) of the Convention."

DENMARK

"1) *With regard to article 6, paragraph 2*: Protection will be granted to broadcasting organisations only if their headquarters is situated in another Contracting State and if their broadcasts are transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State.

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[1] The Convention was drawn up by the Diplomatic Conference on the International Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations convened jointly by the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The Conference was held at Rome at the invitation of the Government of Italy from 10 to 26 October 1961.

[2] In notifications received on 20 December 1966 and 10 March 1970, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Convention shall extend, respectively, to Gibraltar and Bermuda. Both extensions are subject to the same declarations as those made on ratification of the Convention in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. For the text of the latter declarations, see p. 322.

"2) *With regard to article 16, paragraph 1* (a) *(ii)*: The provisions of article 12 will be applied solely with respect to use for broadcasting or for any other communication to the public for commercial purposes.

"3) *With regard to article 16, paragraph 1* (a) *(iv)*: As regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, the protection provided for in article 12 will be limited to the extent to which, and to the term for which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a Danish national.

"4) *With regard to article 17*: Denmark will grant the protection provided for in article 5 only if the first fixation of the sound was made in another Contracting State, (the criterion of fixation) and will apply for the purposes of paragraph 1 (*a*) (iii) and (iv) of article 16 the said criterion instead of the criterion of nationality."

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"1. The Federal Republic of Germany makes use of the following reservations provided for in article 5, paragraph 3, and article 16, paragraph 1 a (iv) of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations:

"1) As regards the protection of producers of phonograms it will not apply the criterion of fixation referred to in article 5, paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention;

"2) As regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, it will limit the protection provided for by article 12 of the Convention to the extent to which, and to the term for which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a German national.

"2.[3] The International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which the Convention will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

NIGER

By a communication received on 25 June 1963, the Government of the Niger has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to make its accession subject to the following declarations:

(1) Article 5, paragraph 3: the "criterion of publication" is excluded;

(2) Article 16: the application of article 12 is completely excluded.

SWEDEN

(*a*) With regard to article 6, paragraph 2;

(*b*) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1, subparagraph (*a*) (ii): the provisions of article 12 will be applied only with respect to use for broadcasting;

(*c*) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1, subparagraph (*a*) (iv);

(*d*) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1, subparagraph (*b*): the provisions of article 13, item (*d*), will be applied only with respect to the communication to the public of television broadcasts in a cinema or similar place;

(*e*) With regard to article 17.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"(1) In respect of article 5(1) (*b*) and in accordance with article 5(3) of the Convention, the United Kingdom will not apply, in respect of phonograms, the criterion of fixation;

"(2) In respect of article 6(1) and in accordance with article 6(2) of the Convention, the United Kingdom will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organisation is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;

"(3) In respect of article 12 and in accordance with article 16(1) of the Convention,

"(*a*) The United Kingdom will not apply the provisions of article 12 in respect of the following uses:

"(i) The causing of a phonogram to be heard in public at any premises where persons reside or sleep, as part of the amenities provided exclusively or mainly for residents or inmates therein except where a special charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the phonogram is to be heard.

"(ii) The causing of a phonogram to be heard in public as part of the activities of, or for the benefit of, a club, society or other organisation which is not established or conducted for profit and whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise concerned with the advancement of religion, education or social welfare, except where a charge is made for admission to the place where the phonogram is to be heard, and any of the proceeds of the charge are applied otherwise than for the purposes of the organisation.

"(*b*) As regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State or as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of a Contracting State which has made a declaration under article 16(1) (*a*) (i) stating that it will not apply the provisions of article 12, the United Kingdom will not grant the protection provided for by article 12, unless, in either event, the phonogram has been first published in a Contracting State which has made no such declaration."

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[3] With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

4. Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms

Done at Geneva on 29 October 1971[1]

Not yet in force (see article 11).

TEXT: Reproduced by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)*
BRAZIL	29 October 1971	
CANADA	29 October 1971	
COLOMBIA	29 October 1971	
DENMARK	29 October 1971	
ECUADOR	29 October 1971	
FRANCE	29 October 1971	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	29 October 1971	
HOLY SEE	29 October 1971	
INDIA	29 October 1971	
IRAN	29 October 1971	
ISRAEL	29 October 1971	
ITALY	29 October 1971	
LUXEMBOURG	29 October 1971	
MEXICO	29 October 1971	
MONACO	29 October 1971	
NICARAGUA	29 October 1971	
SPAIN	29 October 1971	
SWEDEN	29 October 1971	
SWITZERLAND	29 October 1971	
UNITED KINGDOM	29 October 1971	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	29 October 1971	
URUGUAY	29 October 1971	
YUGOSLAVIA	29 October 1971	

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[1] The Convention was adopted by the International Conference of States on the Protection of Phonograms convened jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Conference was held at the Palais des Nations, in Geneva, from 18 to 29 October 1971.

CHAPTER XV. DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

1. Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

Established and opened for accession on 6 April 1950 by the United Nations Conference on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 January 1952 in accordance with article 14.

REGISTRATION: 24 January 1952, No. 1610.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 119, p. 99.

Note: In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 17, the Convention ceased to be valid on 23 January 1957. However, under the Protocol which was open for accession as from 16 January 1957, on behalf of the States Parties to the Convention and the other States referred to in article 13 of the Convention, the validity of the Convention has been extended for a further period of ten years as between States Parties to the said Protocol. Section II (*c*) of the Protocol provides that accession by any State to this Protocol after 23 January 1957 shall be deemed also to be accession to the Convention as extended by this Protocol. A Protocol extending the validity of the Convention for a further period of five years was opened for accession on 15 January 1967.

State	*Accession*
BELGIUM[2]	22 July 1953
CHINA[3]	20 December 1950
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	30 January 1956
GUATEMALA	25 December 1951
ISRAEL	7 May 1952
ITALY	25 March 1958
PAKISTAN	6 December 1955

Declarations and Reservations

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"The Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons also applies to Land Berlin.

"Moreover, the Permanent Observer on instructions from his government has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General that in accordance with article 2, sub-paragraph 3, of the Convention the Amtsgericht Schöneberg in Berlin-Schöneberg has been designated as the tribunal which shall be exclusively competent to receive applications and to issue declarations of death which otherwise would have come within the competence of the tribunals specified in article 2, sub-paragraph 2. This transfer of competence to the Amtsgericht Schöneberg also applies to Land Berlin.

"Furthermore, the Permanent Observer on instructions from his government has the honour to notify the Secretary-General that in accordance with article 1, sub-paragraph 2, the Federal Government has extended the application of the Convention to persons who subsequent to 1945 disappeared under circumstances similar to those specified in its article 1, sub-paragraph 1. This extension of the application of the Convention likewise applies to Land Berlin."

ISRAEL

"Having regard to the provisions of the domestic law of Israel according to which matters of marriage are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the established Religious Courts, the effect to be given to declarations of death, whether issued pursuant to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons or satisfying the conditions and requirements contained in articles 1, 2 and 3 of the said Convention, and valid by virtue of article 6 thereof, as regards the dissolution of marriages, will depend upon the extent to which the appropriate Religious Court exercising jurisdiction in a given case will be able to recognize the same in accordance with its own religious law."

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[1] The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 369 (IV) of 3 December 1949 and met at Lake Success, New York, from 15 March to 6 April 1950. For the text of resolution 369 (IV), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session* (A/1251 & Corr. 1 and 2), p. 65. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 119, p. 99.

[2] A declaration made on accession stipulates that the Government of Belgium does not assume any obligations as regards the Belgian Congo and the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi.

[3] See note, p. iii.

PAKISTAN

The Government of Pakistan extends the application of the Convention to persons having disappeared subsequent to 1945.[4]

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[4] A notification to this effect was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Pakistan on 11 April 1956.

2. Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

Opened for accession at New York on 16 January 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 January 1957, in accordance with article III (*a*).

REGISTRATION: 22 January 1957, No. 1610.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 258, p. 392.

State	*Accession*
CHINA[1]	9 September 1957
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	23 October 1958
GUATEMALA	8 August 1961
ISRAEL	22 January 1957
ITALY	25 March 1958
KHMER REPUBLIC	30 July 1957
PAKISTAN	21 January 1957

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[1] See note, p. iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned accession, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Hungary, India, Poland and Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 2, p. 143.

[2] A note accompanying the instrument of accession contains the following statement:

"The Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons also applies to *Land* Berlin.

"Moreover, the Permanent Observer, on instructions from his Government, has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 2, sub-paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Amtsgericht Schöneberg in Berlin-Schöneberg has been designated as the tribunal which shall be exclusively competent to receive applications and to issue declarations of death which otherwise would have come within the competence of the tribunals specified in article 2, sub-paragraph 2. This transfer of competence to the Amtsgericht Schöneberg also applies to *Land* Berlin.

"Furthermore, the Permanent Observer, on instructions from his Government, has the honour to notify the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 1, sub-paragraph 2 the Federal Government has extended the application of the Convention to persons who subsequent to 1945 disappeared under circumstances similar to those specified in its article 1, sub-paragraph 1. This extension of the application of the Protocol likewise applies to *Land* Berlin."

3. Protocol for the further extension of the period of validity of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

Opened for accession at New York on 15 January 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 January 1967, in accordance with article 3.

REGISTRATION: 24 January 1967, No. 1610.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 588, p. 290.

State	*Accession*
CHINA[1]	23 January 1967
GUATEMALA	24 January 1967
ISRAEL	15 September 1967
ITALY	24 January 1967
KHMER REPUBLIC	11 August 1967
PAKISTAN	24 January 1967

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[1] See note, p. iii.

CHAPTER XVI. STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Convention on the Political Rights of Women

Opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953[1]

Entry into force: 7 July 1954, in accordance with article VI.

Registration: 7 July 1954, No. 2613.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 193, p. 135.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Afghanistan		16 November 1966 *a*
Albania		12 May 1955 *a*
Argentina	31 March 1953	27 February 1961
Austria	19 October 1959	18 April 1969
Belgium		20 May 1964 *a*
Bolivia	9 April 1953	22 September 1970
Brazil	20 May 1953	13 August 1963
Bulgaria		17 March 1954 *a*
Burma	14 September 1954	
Byelorussian SSR	31 March 1953	11 August 1954
Canada		30 January 1957 *a*
Central African Republic		4 September 1962 *d*
Chile	31 March 1953	18 October 1967
China[2]	9 June 1953	21 December 1953
Congo		15 October 1962 *d*
Costa Rica	31 March 1953	25 July 1967
Cuba	31 March 1953	8 April 1954
Cyprus	10 September 1968	12 November 1968
Czechoslovakia	31 March 1953	6 April 1955
Denmark	29 October 1953	7 July 1954
Dominican Republic	31 March 1953	11 December 1953
Ecuador	31 March 1953	23 April 1954
El Salvador	24 June 1953	
Ethiopia	31 March 1953	21 January 1969
Federal Republic of Germany[2a]		4 November 1970 *a*
Finland		6 October 1958 *a*
France[3]	31 March 1953	22 April 1957
Gabon	19 April 1967	19 April 1967
Ghana		28 December 1965 *a*
Greece	1 April 1953	29 December 1953
Guatemala	31 March 1953	7 October 1959
Haiti	23 July 1957	12 February 1958
Hungary	2 September 1954	20 January 1955
Iceland	25 November 1953	30 June 1954

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[1] The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 640 (VII), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December 1952. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/2361), p. 27.

[2] See note, p. iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned ratification, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Denmark, Hungary, India, Norway, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 2, p. 143.

[2a] In a letter accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that "the said Convention shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of Bulgaria, the Government of Mongolia, the Government of Poland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[3] By a communication received on 26 November 1960, the Government of France gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made on signature. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 193, p. 159.

On depositing its instrument of ratification, the Government of Pakistan declared that it did not accept that reservation.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
INDIA	29 April 1953	1 November 1961
INDONESIA	31 March 1953	16 December 1958
IRELAND		14 November 1968 *a*
ISRAEL	14 April 1953	6 July 1954
ITALY		6 March 1968 *a*
JAMAICA		14 August 1966 *a*
JAPAN	1 April 1955	13 July 1955
LAOS		28 January 1969 *a*
LEBANON	24 February 1954	5 June 1956
LIBERIA	9 December 1953	
LUXEMBOURG	4 June 1969	
MADAGASCAR		12 February 1964 *a*
MALAWI		29 June 1966 *a*
MALTA		9 July 1968 *a*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
MEXICO	31 March 1953	
MONGOLIA		18 August 1965 *a*
NEPAL		26 April 1966 *a*
NETHERLANDS[3a]	8 August 1968	30 July 1971
NEW ZEALAND		22 May 1968 *a*
NICARAGUA		17 January 1957 *a*
NIGER		7 December 1964 *d*
NORWAY	18 September 1953	24 August 1956
PAKISTAN	18 May 1954	7 December 1954
PARAGUAY	16 November 1953	
PHILIPPINES	23 September 1953	12 September 1957
POLAND	31 March 1953	11 August 1954
REPUBLIC OF KOREA		23 June 1959 *a*
ROMANIA	27 April 1954	6 August 1954
SENEGAL		2 May 1963 *d*
SIERRA LEONE		25 July 1962 *a*
SWAZILAND		20 July 1970 *a*
SWEDEN	6 October 1953	31 March 1954
THAILAND	5 March 1954	30 November 1954
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		24 June 1966 *a*
TUNISIA		24 January 1968 *a*
TURKEY	12 January 1954	26 January 1960
UKRAINIAN SSR	31 March 1953	15 November 1954
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	31 March 1953	3 May 1954
UNITED KINGDOM[4]		24 February 1967 *a*
URUGUAY	26 May 1953	
YUGOSLAVIA	31 March 1953	23 June 1954

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA[5]

1. *As regards Article VII:* The People's Republic of Albania declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

2. *As regards Article IX:* The Peoples' Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agree-

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[3a] Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe and Surinam.

[4] The instrument of accession stipulates that the Government of the United Kingdom accedes to the Convention in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the State of Brunei, the Kingdom of Tonga, the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the Protectorate of Swaziland.

For the reservations to article III of the Convention in its application to certain territories, and for the reservations regarding the application of the Convention to the Colony of Aden and to Rhodesia, see p. 334.

[5] The Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservations made by the Government of Albania to articles VII and IX of the Convention. The Government of Israel has notified the Secretary-General that it does not accept the reservation made by the Government of Albania to article VII of the Convention.

ment of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

ARGENTINA[6]

The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit to the procedure set out in this article [article IX] any dispute which is directly connected with territories which fall within Argentine sovereignty.

AUSTRIA

"In ratifying the Convention on the Political Rights of Women the Federal President of the Republic of Austria declares, that Austria reserves its right to apply the provision of article III to this Convention, as far as service in the armed forces is concerned, within the limits established by national legislation."

BELGIUM

In exercise of the option available to each State under article VII of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the Government of Belgium declares that it submits the following reservations to article III of the Convention:

1. The Constitution reserves the exercise of royal powers to men.

As regards the exercise of the functions of regency, article III of the Convention shall not prevent the application of the constitutional rules as interpreted by the Belgian State.

2. Both with respect to the past and the future, the Convention cannot prevent the public authorities from establishing conditions for access to public functions when without any thought of discrimination, they are guided either by the desire to protect women from certain physical or moral risks or by objective considerations deriving from requirements indispensable to the satisfactory operation of certain public services.

BULGARIA[7]

1. *As regards article VII:* The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

2. *As regards article IX:* The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[8]

As regards article VII: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

As regards article IX: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

CANADA

"Inasmuch as under the Canadian constitutional system legislative jurisdiction in respect of political rights is divided between the provinces and the Federal Government, the Government of Canada is obliged, in acceding to this Convention, to make a reservation in respect of rights within the legislative jurisdiction of the provinces."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA[9]

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of this reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other signatories of the Convention, with the exception only of that part of the paragraph to which the reservation relates.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International

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[6] The Governments of Norway, Pakistan and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservation made by the Government of Argentina to article IX of the Convention.

[7] The Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria to articles VII and IX of the Convention.

[8] The Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservations made by the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to articles VII and IX of the Convention. The Government of Israel has notified the Secretary-General that it does not accept the reservation made by the Government of Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to article VII of the Convention.

[9] The Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to articles VII and IX of the Convention.

Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

DENMARK

Subject to a reservation with respect to article III of the Convention, in so far as it relates to the right of women to hold military appointments or to act as heads of recruitment services or to serve on recruitment boards.

ECUADOR

The Government of Ecuador signs this Convention subject to a reservation with respect to the last phrase in article I, "without any discrimination", since article 22 of the Political Constitution of the Republic specifies that "a vote in popular elections is obligatory for a man and optional for a woman".

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"The Federal Republic of Germany accedes to the Convention with the reservation that article III of the Convention does not apply to service in the armed forces."

FINLAND

As regards Article III: "A decree may be issued to the effect that only men or women can be appointed to certain functions, which because of their nature, can be properly discharged either only by men or by women."

GUATEMALA[10]

1. Articles I, II and III shall apply only to female citizens of Guatemala in accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Republic.

2. In order to satisfy constitutional requirements, article IX shall be interpreted subject to the provisions of article 149, paragraph 3(*b*) of the Constitution of the Republic.

HUNGARY[11]

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other signatories of the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

INDIA

"Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to, and conditions of service in any of the Armed Forces of India or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order in India."

INDONESIA

"that the last sentence of article VII and the whole article IX do not apply to Indonesia".

IRELAND

"Article III is accepted subject to reservation in so far as it relates to

"(*a*) the employment of married women in the public service;

"(*b*) the unequal remuneration of women in certain positions in the public service,

"and subject to the following declarations:

"(1) that the exclusion of women from positions of employment for which by objective standards or for physical reasons they are not suitable is not regarded as discriminatory;

"(2) that the fact that jury service is not at present obligatory for women is not regarded as discriminatory."

ITALY

"In acceding to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, done at New York on 31 March 1953, the Italian Government declares that it reserves its rights to apply the provisions of Art. III as far as service in the armed forces and in special armed corps is concerned within the limits established by national legislation."

MALTA

"In acceding to this Convention, the Government of Malta hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by article III in so far as that article applies to conditions of service in the Public Service and to Jury Service."

MAURITIUS

"The Government of Mauritius hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by article III of the Convention in so far as that Article applies to recruitment to and conditions of service in the armed forces or to jury service."

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[10] The Governments of Norway, Pakistan and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the above-mentioned reservations. The Government of Yugoslavia has notified the Secretary-General that it does not accept the reservations of the Government of Guatemala in respect of articles I, II and III of the Convention and related to Article 16, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala, as these reservations "are not in accordance with the principles contained in Article I of the Charter of the United Nations and with the aims of the Convention".

[11] The Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservations made by the Government of Hungary to articles VII and IX of the Convention. The Government of Israel has notified the Secretary-General that it does not accept the reservation made by the Government of Hungary to article VII of the Convention.

MEXICO

Declaration: "It is expressly understood that the Government of Mexico will not deposit its instrument of ratification pending the entry into force of the amendment to the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States which is now under consideration, providing that citizenship rights shall be granted to Mexican women."

MONGOLIA[12]

"To articles IV and V:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares its disagreement with paragraph 1 of article IV and paragraph 1 of article V and considers that the present Convention should be open to all States for signature or accession.

"To article VII:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

"To article IX:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

NEPAL

As regards article IX of the Convention: "... any dispute shall be referred for decision to the International Court of Justice only at the request of all the parties to the dispute."

NETHERLANDS

This ratification is subject to the reservation that succession to the Crown in conformity with the relevant constitutional provisions shall be excluded from the application of article III of the Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

"Subject to a reservation with respect to Article III of the Convention, in so far as it relates to recruitment and conditions of service in the armed forces of New Zealand."

PAKISTAN

"Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to and conditions of services charged with the maintenance of public order or unsuited to women because of the hazards involved."

POLAND[13]

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of this reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other signatories of the Convention, with the exception only of that part of the paragraph to which the reservation relates.

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

ROMANIA[14]

"The Government of the Romanian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

"The Government of the Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

SIERRA LEONE

"In acceding to this Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by article III in so far as that article applies to recruitment to and conditions of service in the Armed Forces or to jury service."

SWAZILAND

"(*a*) Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards remuneration for women in certain posts in the Civil Service of the Kingdom of Swaziland;

Government of Poland to articles VII and IX of the Convention. The Government of Israel has notified the Secretary-General that it does not accept the reservation made by the Government of Poland to article VII of the Convention.

[12] The Government of the Republic of Korea has notified the Secretary-General that it does not accept the reservations made by Mongolia to paragraph 1 of article IV and paragraph 1 of article V of the Convention.

[13] The Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservations made by the

[14] The Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservations made by the Government of Romania to articles VII and IX of the Convention. The Government of Israel has notified the Secretary-General that it does not accept the reservation made by the Government of Romania to article VII of the Convention.

"(*b*) The Convention shall have no application to matters which are regulated by Swaziland Law and Custom in accordance with Section 62 (2) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland."

TUNISIA

[Article IX] For any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in every case.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[15]

As regards article VII: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

As regards article IX: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[16]

As regards article VII: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

As regards article IX: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accedes to the Convention with the following reservations submitted in accordance with article VII:

"(1) Article III is accepted subject to reservations, pending notification of withdrawal in any case, in so far as it relates to:

"(*a*) succession to the Crown;

"(*b*) certain offices primarily of a ceremonial nature;

"(*c*) the function of sitting and voting in the House of Lords pertaining to holders of hereditary peerages and holders of certain offices in the Church of England;

"(*d*) recruitment to and conditions of service in the armed forces;

"(*e*) jury service in Grenada, the Isle of Man and Montserrat, as well as in the Kingdom of Tonga;[17]

"(*f*) the employment of married women in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service and in the Civil Service of Northern Ireland, Antigua, Fiji, Grenada, Hong Kong and St. Lucia;[18]

"(*g*) remuneration for women in the Civil Service of Gibraltar, Hong Kong and Seychelles, as well as of the Protectorate of Swaziland;

"(*h*) the post of Bailiff in Guernsey;

"(*i*) in the State of Brunei, the exercise of the royal powers, jury service or its equivalent and the holding of certain offices governed by Islamic Law.

"(2) The United Kingdom reserves the right to postpone the application of this Convention in respect of women living in the Colony of Aden, having regard to the local customs and traditions. Further, the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply this Convention to Rhodesia unless and until the United Kingdom informs the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

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[15] The Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservations made by the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to articles VII and IX of the Convention.

[16] The Governments of Canada, China, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden have notified the Secretary-General that they do not accept the reservations made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to articles VII and IX of the Convention. The Government of Israel has notified the Secretary-General that it does not accept the reservation made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article VII of the Convention.

[17] The reservation contained in sub-paragraph (*e*) above, as formulated on accession, also applied to the Bahamas. In a communication received on 12 February 1968, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the said reservation in respect of the Bahamas.

[18] The reservation contained in sub-paragraph (*f*) above, as formulated on accession, also applied to St. Vincent. In a communication received on 24 November 1967, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the said reservation in respect of St. Vincent.

2. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women

Done at New York on 20 February 1957[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 August 1958, in accordance with article 6.

REGISTRATION: 11 August 1958, No. 4468.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 309, p. 65.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ALBANIA		27 July 1960 *a*
ARGENTINA		10 October 1963 *a*
AUSTRALIA		14 March 1961 *a*
AUSTRIA		19 January 1968 *a*
BRAZIL	26 July 1966	4 December 1968
BULGARIA		22 June 1960 *a*
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	7 October 1957	23 December 1958
CANADA	20 February 1957	21 October 1959
CEYLON		30 May 1958 *a*
CHILE	18 March 1957	
CHINA[2]	20 February 1957	22 September 1958
COLOMBIA	20 February 1957	
CUBA	20 February 1957	5 December 1957
CYPRUS		26 April 1971 *d*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	3 September 1957	5 April 1962
DENMARK	20 February 1957	22 June 1959
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	20 February 1957	10 October 1957
ECUADOR	16 January 1958	29 March 1960
FINLAND		15 May 1968 *a*
GHANA		15 August 1966 *a*
GUATEMALA	20 February 1957	13 July 1960
HUNGARY	5 December 1957	3 December 1959
INDIA	15 May 1957	
IRELAND	24 September 1957	25 November 1957
ISRAEL	12 March 1957	7 June 1957
JAMAICA		30 July 1964 *d*
MALAWI		8 September 1966 *a*
MALAYSIA		24 February 1959 *a*
MALTA		7 June 1967 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
NETHERLANDS[3]		8 August 1966 *a*
NEW ZEALAND	7 July 1958	17 December 1958
NORWAY	9 September 1957	20 May 1958
PAKISTAN	10 April 1958	
POLAND		3 July 1959 *a*
PORTUGAL	21 February 1957	
ROMANIA		2 December 1960 *a*
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SINGAPORE		18 March 1966 *d*
SWAZILAND		18 September 1970 *a*
SWEDEN	6 May 1957	13 May 1958
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
TUNISIA		24 January 1968 *a*
UGANDA		15 April 1965 *a*
UKRAINIAN SSR	15 October 1957	3 December 1958
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	6 September 1957	17 September 1958

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[1] The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 1040 (XI), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 29 January 1957. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/3572), p. 18.

[2] See note, p. iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned ratification, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of India, Poland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 2, p. 143.

[3] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a) notification of succession (d)*	
UNITED KINGDOM	20 February	1957	28 August	1957
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA			28 November	1962 *a*
URUGUAY	20 February	1957		
YUGOSLAVIA	27 March	1957	13 March	1959

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

Article 7: The Argentine Government expressly reserves the rights of the Republic with respect to the Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands), the South Sandwich Islands and the lands included within the Argentine Antarctic Sector, declaring that they do not constitute a colony or possession of any nation but are part of Argentine territory and lie within its dominion and sovereignty.

Article 10: The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit disputes directly or indirectly linked with the territories under Argentine sovereignty to the procedure indicated in this article.

BRAZIL

"Reservation is made concerning application of article 10."

CHILE

The Government of Chile makes a reservation with regard to article 10, in the sense that it does not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the settlement of disputes which may arise between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention.

GUATEMALA

Article 10 of the said Convention shall, by reason of constitutional requirements, be applied without prejudice to article 149, paragraph 3 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic.

INDIA

"With the following reservation as to Article 10:

"Any dispute which may arise between any two or more contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall with the consent of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement."

TUNISIA

[Article 10] For any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in every case.

URUGUAY

On behalf of Uruguay we hereby make a reservation to the provisions of article 3 which has a bearing on the application of the Convention. The Constitution of Uruguay does not authorize the granting of nationality to an alien unless he is the child of a Uruguayan father or mother, in which case he may become a natural citizen. This case apart, an alien who fulfils the constitutionality and legal conditions may be granted only legal citizenship, and not nationality.

Territorial application

Declarations made upon ratification or accession (*a*) under paragraph 1 of article 7 of the Convention

Declaration by			*Application to*
AUSTRALIA	14 March	1961 *a*	All the non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible.
NEW ZEALAND	17 December	1958	The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Islands, and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
UNITED KINGDOM	28 August	1957	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Notifications under paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Convention

Notification by			*Application to*
UNITED KINGDOM	18 March	1958	Aden, the Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis), the British Virgin

Notification by	*Application to*
	Islands, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, the Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar.
19 May 1958	The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.[4]
3 November 1960	Tonga.
1 October 1962	Brunei.

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[4] See footnote 16, p. 97.

3. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages

Signed at New York on 10 December 1962[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 December 1964, in accordance with article 6.

REGISTRATION: 23 December 1964, No. 7525.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 521, p. 231.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
ARGENTINA		26 February 1970 *a*
AUSTRIA		1 October 1969 *a*
BRAZIL		11 February 1970 *a*
CEYLON	12 December 1962	
CHILE	10 December 1962	
CHINA[1a]	4 April 1963	
CUBA	17 October 1963	20 August 1965
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	8 October 1963	5 March 1965
DAHOMEY		19 October 1965 *a*
DENMARK	31 October 1963	8 September 1964
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		8 October 1964 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]		9 July 1969 *a*
FIJI		19 July 1971 *d*
FINLAND		18 August 1964 *a*
FRANCE	10 December 1962	
GREECE	3 January 1963	
GUINEA	10 December 1962	
ISRAEL	10 December 1962	
ITALY	20 December 1963	
MALI		19 August 1964 *a*
NETHERLANDS[3]	10 December 1962	2 July 1965
NEW ZEALAND	23 December 1963	12 June 1964
NIGER		1 December 1964 *a*
NORWAY		10 September 1964 *a*
PHILIPPINES	5 February 1963	21 January 1965
POLAND	17 December 1962	8 January 1965
ROMANIA	27 December 1963	
SPAIN		15 April 1969 *a*
SWEDEN	10 December 1962	16 June 1964
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		2 October 1969 *a*
TUNISIA		24 January 1968 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM[4]		9 July 1970 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	10 December 1962	
UPPER VOLTA		8 December 1964 *a*
WESTERN SAMOA		24 August 1964 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	10 December 1962	19 June 1964

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[1] The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 1763 (XVII), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 7 November 1962. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/5217), p. 28.

[1a] See note, p. iii.

[2] In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[3] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

[4] The instrument of accession stipulates that the Government of the United Kingdom accedes to the Convention in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent) and Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the State of Brunei.

Declarations and Reservations

DENMARK

"With the reservation that article 1, paragraph 2, shall not apply to the Kingdom of Denmark."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic wishes the laws of the Dominican Republic to continue to have precedence in respect of the possibility, provided for in article 1, paragraph 2, of entering into a civil marriage by means of a proxy or procuration. Consequently, it can accept the said provisions only with reservations.

FIJI

"The Government of Fiji withdraws the reservation, and declarations in respect of the law of Scotland and in respect of Southern Rhodesia, made on 9th July, 1970 by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and affirms that the Government of Fiji declares it to be their understanding that:

"(*a*) paragraph 1 of Article 1, and the second sentence of Article 2, of the Convention are concerned with the entry into marriage under the laws of a State Party and not with the recognition under the laws of one State or territory of the validity of marriages contracted under the laws of another State or territory; and

"*b*) paragraph 2 of Article 1 does not require legislative provision to be made where no such legislation already exists, for marriages to be contracted in the absence of one of the parties."

FINLAND

"With the reservation that article 1, paragraph 2, shall not apply to the Republic of Finland."

GREECE

With reservation to article 1, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

NETHERLANDS

In signing the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, I the undersigned, Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, hereby declare that, in view of the equality which exists, from the standpoint of public law, between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the Government of the Kingdom reserves the right to ratify the Convention in respect of only one or two parts of the Kingdom and to declare at a later date, by written notification to the Secretary-General, that the Convention is to apply also to the other part or parts of the Kingdom.

NORWAY

"With the reservation that article 1, paragraph 2, shall not apply to the Kingdom of Norway."

PHILIPPINES

"The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages was adopted for the purpose, among other things, of insuring to all persons complete freedom in the choice of a spouse. The first paragraph of Article 1 of the Convention requires that the full and free consent of both parties shall be expressed in the presence of the competent authority and of witnesses.

"Considering the provisions of its Civil Code, the Philippines, in ratifying this Convention interprets the second paragraph of Article 1 (which authorizes, in exceptional cases, the solemnization of marriage by proxy) as not imposing upon the Philippines the obligation to allow within its territory the celebration of proxy marriages or marriages of the kind contemplated in that paragraph, where such manner of marriage is not authorized by the laws of the Philippines. Rather, the solemnization within Philippine territory of a marriage in the absence of one of the parties under the conditions stated in said paragraph will be permitted only if so allowed by Philippine law."

SWEDEN

With reservation to article 1, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"(*a*) The Government of the United Kingdom reserves the right to postpone the application of article 2 of the Convention in Montserrat pending notification to the Secretary-General that the article will be applied there.

"(*b*) It is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom that paragraph (1) of article 1 and the second sentence of article 2, of the Convention are concerned with entry into marriage under the laws of a State Party and not with the recognition under the laws of one State or territory of the validity of marriages contracted under the laws of another State or territory; nor is paragraph (1) of article 1 applicable to marriages by cohabitation with habit and repute under the law of Scotland;

"(*c*) Paragraph (2) of article 1 does not require legislative provision to be made, where no such legislation already exists, for marriages to be contracted in the absence of one of the parties.

"(*d*) The provisions of the Convention shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of the United Kingdom inform the Secretary-General that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"With the understanding that legislation in force in the various States of the United States of America is in conformity with this Convention and that action by the United States of America with respect to this Convention does not constitute acceptance of the provisions of article 8 as a precedent for any subsequent instruments."

CHAPTER XVII. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

1. Convention on the International Right of Correction

Opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 August 1962, in accordance with article VIII.

REGISTRATION: 24 August 1962, No. 6280.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 435, p. 191.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
ARGENTINA	11 June 1953	
CHILE	22 April 1953	
CUBA		17 November 1954 *a*
ECUADOR	31 March 1953	
EGYPT	27 January 1955	4 August 1955
EL SALVADOR	11 March 1958	28 October 1958
ETHIOPIA	31 March 1953	21 January 1969
FRANCE	2 April 1954	16 November 1962
GUATEMALA[2]	1 April 1953	9 May 1957
JAMAICA		15 June 1967 *a*
PARAGUAY	16 November 1953	
PERU	12 November 1959	
SIERRA LEONE		25 July 1962 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA		31 January 1956 *a*

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[1] The Convention was opened for signature in accordance with General Assembly resolution 630 (VII) of 16 December 1952. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/2361), p. 22.

[2] The Convention was signed on behalf of Guatemala with reservation to article V of the Convention. On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Guatemala withdrew the said reservation.

CHAPTER XVIII. SLAVERY

1. Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

Done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 December 1953, in accordance with article III.[2]

REGISTRATION: 7 December 1953, No. 2422.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 51.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
AFGHANISTAN		16 August 1954*
AUSTRALIA		9 December 1953*
AUSTRIA	7 December 1953	16 July 1954
BELGIUM	24 February 1954	13 December 1962
BURMA	14 March 1956	29 April 1957
CANADA		17 December 1953*
CHINA[3]	7 December 1953	14 December 1955
CUBA		28 June 1954*
DENMARK		3 March 1954*
ECUADOR	7 September 1954	17 August 1955
EGYPT	15 June 1954	29 September 1954
FINLAND		19 March 1954
FRANCE	14 January 1954	14 February 1963
GREECE	7 December 1953	12 December 1955
GUINEA		12 July 1962
HUNGARY		26 February 1958
INDIA		12 March 1954*
IRAQ		23 May 1955
IRELAND		31 August 1961
ISRAEL		12 September 1955
ITALY		4 February 1954*
LIBERIA		7 December 1953*
MEXICO		3 February 1954*
MONACO	28 January 1954	12 November 1954
MOROCCO		11 May 1959
NETHERLANDS[4]	15 December 1953	7 July 1955
NEW ZEALAND		16 December 1953*
NIGER		7 December 1964
NORWAY	24 February 1954	11 April 1957
ROMANIA		13 November 1957*
SOUTH AFRICA		29 December 1953*

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[1] The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 794 (VIII) of 23 October 1953. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/2630), p. 50.

[2] The amendments set forth in the Annex to the Protocol entered into force on 7 July 1955, in accordance with article III of the Protocol.

[3] See note, p. iii.

[4] The instrument of acceptance stipulates that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the Protocol for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

State	*Signature subject to acceptance*	*Definitive signature (*), acceptance*
SWEDEN		17 August 1954*
SWITZERLAND		7 December 1953*
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		4 August 1954
TURKEY		14 January 1955*
UNITED KINGDOM		7 December 1953*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	16 December 1953	7 March 1956
YUGOSLAVIA	11 February 1954	21 March 1955

2. Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1955, the date on which the amendments, set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 7 December 1953, entered into force in accordance with article III of the Protocol.

REGISTRATION: 7 July 1955, No. 2861.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 212, p. 17.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 7 December 1953*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Convention as amended*
AFGHANISTAN	16 August 1954	
ALBANIA		2 July 1957 *a*
ALGERIA		20 November 1963 *a*
AUSTRALIA	9 December 1953	
AUSTRIA	16 July 1954	
BELGIUM	13 December 1962	
BRAZIL		6 January 1966 *a*
BURMA	29 April 1957	
BYELORUSSIAN SSR		13 September 1956 *a*
CANADA	17 December 1953	
CEYLON		21 March 1958 *a*
CHINA[1]	14 December 1955	
CUBA	28 June 1954	
DENMARK	3 March 1954	
ECUADOR	17 August 1955	
EGYPT	29 September 1954	
ETHIOPIA		21 January 1969
FINLAND	19 March 1954	
FRANCE	14 February 1963	
GREECE	12 December 1955	
GUINEA	12 July 1962	
HUNGARY	26 February 1958	
INDIA	12 March 1954	
IRAQ	23 May 1955	
IRELAND	31 August 1961	
ISRAEL	12 September 1955	
ITALY	4 February 1954	
JAMAICA		30 July 1964 *d*
JORDAN		5 May 1959 *a*
KUWAIT		28 May 1963 *a*
LIBERIA	7 December 1953	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC		14 February 1957 *a*
MADAGASCAR		12 February 1964 *a*
MALAWI		2 August 1965 *a*
MALTA		3 January 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
MEXICO	3 February 1954	
MONACO	12 November 1954	
MONGOLIA		20 December 1968 *a*
MOROCCO	11 May 1959	
NEPAL		7 January 1963 *a*
NETHERLANDS[2]	7 July 1955	
NEW ZEALAND	16 December 1953	
NIGER	7 December 1964	
NIGERIA		26 June 1961 *d*
NORWAY	11 April 1957	
PAKISTAN		30 September 1955 *a*

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[1] See note, p. iii.

[2] See footnote 4, p. 343.

State	*Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 7 December 1953*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Convention as amended*
PHILIPPINES		12 July 1955 *a*
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM		14 August 1956 *a*
ROMANIA	13 November 1957	
SIERRA LEONE		13 March 1962 *d*
SOUTH AFRICA	29 December 1953	
SUDAN		9 September 1957 *d*
SWEDEN	17 August 1954	
SWITZERLAND	7 December 1953	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	4 August 1954	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 April 1966 *d*
TUNISIA		15 July 1966 *a*
TURKEY	14 January 1955	
UGANDA		12 August 1964 *a*
UKRAINIAN SSR		27 January 1959 *a*
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		8 August 1956 *a*
UNITED KINGDOM	7 December 1953	
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		28 November 1962 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7 March 1956	
YUGOSLAVIA	21 March 1955	

3. Slavery Convention

Geneva, September 25th, 1926[1]

IN FORCE since March 9th, 1927 (Article 12).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

AFGHANISTAN	(Nov. 9th, 1935 *a*)
AUSTRIA	(August 19th, 1927)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	(March 21st, 1929 *a*)

Subject to the reservation that the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labour except as punishment for crime of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the Convention except as to the first subdivision of the second paragraph of Article five, which reads as follows:

"(I) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes."[2]

BELGIUM	(September 23rd, 1927)
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	(June 18th, 1927)

Burma[3]

The Convention is not binding upon Burma in respect of Article 3 in so far as that Article may require her to enter into any convention whereby vessels by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Burmans, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Burman, are classified as native vessels or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of these other States are not subject.

CANADA	(August 6th, 1928)
AUSTRALIA	(June 18th, 1927)
NEW ZEALAND	(June 18th, 1927)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including *South West Africa*)	(June 18th, 1927)
IRELAND	(June 18th, 1930 *a*)
INDIA	(June 18th, 1927)

The signature of the Convention is not binding in respect of Article 3 in so far as that article may require India to enter into any convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or

Ratifications or definitive accessions

of the fact that one-half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.

BULGARIA	(March 9th, 1927)
CHINA[4]	(April 22nd, 1937)
CUBA	(July 6th, 1931)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	(October 10th, 1930)
DENMARK	(May 17th, 1927)
ECUADOR	(March 26th, 1928 *a*)
EGYPT	(January 25th, 1928 *a*)
ESTONIA	(May 16th, 1929)
FINLAND	(September 29th, 1927)
FRANCE	(March 28th, 1931)
Syria and *Lebanon*	(June 25th, 1931 *a*)
GERMANY	(March 12th, 1929)
GREECE	(July 4th, 1930)
HAITI	(September 3rd, 1927 *a*)
HUNGARY[5]	(February 17th, 1933 *a*)
IRAQ	(January 18th, 1929 *a*)
ITALY	(August 25th, 1928)
LATVIA	(July 9th, 1927)
LIBERIA	(May 17th, 1930)
MEXICO	(September 8th, 1934 *a*)
MONACO	(January 17th, 1928 *a*)
THE NETHERLANDS (including *Netherlands Indies*, *Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(January 7th, 1928)
NICARAGUA	(October 3rd, 1927 *a*)
NORWAY	(September 10th, 1927)
POLAND	(September 17th, 1930)
PORTUGAL	(October 4th, 1927)
ROMANIA	(June 22nd, 1931)
SPAIN	(September 12th, 1927)

For Spain and the *Spanish Colonies*, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.

Sudan	(September 15th, 1927 *a*)
SWEDEN	(December 17th, 1927)
SWITZERLAND	(November 1st, 1930 *a*)
TURKEY	(July 24th, 1933 *a*)
YUGOSLAVIA	(September 28th, 1929)

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[1] Registered No. 1414. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 60, p. 253. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 69, p. 114; vol. 72, p. 485; vol. 83, p. 416; vol. 88, p. 356; vol. 96, p. 192; vol. 100, p. 221; vol. 104, p. 511; vol. 107, p. 491; vol. 130, p. 444; vol. 138, p. 440; vol. 152, p. 296; vol. 160, p. 342; vol. 172, p. 410; vol. 177, p. 393; vol. 185, p. 387; and vol. 200, p. 502.

[2] This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.

[3] See footnote 3, p. 409.

[4] See note, p. iii.

[5] See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 130, p. 444.

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

ALBANIA[6]
COLOMBIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (*a*)
IRAN

Ad referendum and interpreting Article 3 as without power to compel Iran to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.

LITHUANIA
PANAMA
URUGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
CAMEROON	7 March 1962 *d*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	4 September 1962 *d*
CONGO	15 October 1962 *d*
DAHOMEY	4 April 1962 *d*
GHANA	3 May 1963 *d*
GUINEA	30 March 1962 *d*
ISRAEL	6 January 1955 *a*
IVORY COAST	8 December 1961 *d*
MOROCCO	11 May 1959 *d*[7]
NIGER	25 August 1961 *d*
SENEGAL	2 May 1963 *d*
TOGO	27 February 1962 *d*

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[6] The Government of Albania deposited on 2 July 1957 the instrument of accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 7 December 1953 (see p. 345).

[7] By virtue of acceptance of the amending Protocol of 7 December 1953.

4. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery

Done at Geneva on 7 September 1956[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 April 1957, in accordance with article 13.

REGISTRATION: 30 April 1957, No. 3822.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 266, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AFGHANISTAN		16 November 1966 *a*
ALBANIA		6 November 1958 *a*
ALGERIA		31 October 1963 *a*
ARGENTINA		13 August 1964 *a*
AUSTRALIA	7 September 1956	6 January 1958
AUSTRIA		7 October 1963 *a*
BELGIUM	7 September 1956	13 December 1962
BRAZIL		6 January 1966 *a*
BULGARIA	26 June 1957	21 August 1958
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	7 September 1956	5 June 1957
CANADA	7 September 1956	10 January 1963
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		30 December 1970 *a*
CEYLON	5 June 1957	21 March 1958
CHINA[2]	23 May 1957	28 May 1959
CUBA	10 January 1957	21 August 1963
CYPRUS		11 May 1962 *d*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	7 September 1956	13 June 1958
DENMARK	27 June 1957	24 April 1958
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		31 October 1962 *a*
ECUADOR		29 March 1960 *a*
EGYPT		17 April 1958 *a*
EL SALVADOR	7 September 1956	
ETHIOPIA		21 January 1969 *a*
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]	7 September 1956	14 January 1959
FINLAND		1 April 1959 *a*
FRANCE	7 September 1956	26 May 1964
GHANA		3 May 1963 *a*
GREECE	7 September 1956	
GUATEMALA	7 September 1956	
HAITI	7 September 1956	12 February 1958
HUNGARY	7 September 1956	26 February 1958
ICELAND		17 November 1965 *a*
INDIA	7 September 1956	23 June 1960
IRAN		30 December 1959 *a*
IRAQ	7 September 1956	30 September 1963
IRELAND		18 September 1961 *a*
ISRAEL	7 September 1956	23 October 1957

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[1] The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 608 (XXI) of 30 April 1956 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and met at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from 13 August to 4 September 1956. For the text of the said resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/2889), p. 7. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and two resolutions for the texts of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 226, p. 3.

[2] See note, p. iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned ratification, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Hungary, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 2, p. 143.

[3] A note accompanying the instrument of ratification contains a statement that "the Supplementary Convention ... also applies to Land Berlin as from the date on which the Convention enters into force in the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Italy	7 September 1956	12 February 1958
Ivory Coast		10 December 1970 *a*
Jamaica		30 July 1964 *d*
Jordan		27 September 1957 *a*
Khmer Republic		12 June 1957 *a*
Kuwait		18 January 1963 *a*
Laos		9 September 1957 *a*
Liberia	7 September 1956	
Luxembourg	7 September 1956	1 May 1967
Malawi		2 August 1965 *a*
Malaysia		18 November 1957 *a*
Malta		3 January 1966 *d*
Mauritius		18 July 1969 *d*
Mexico	7 September 1956	30 June 1959
Mongolia		20 December 1968 *a*
Morocco		11 May 1959 *a*
Nepal		7 January 1963 *a*
Netherlands	7 September 1956	3 December 1957
New Zealand		26 April 1962 *a*
Niger		22 July 1963 *a*
Nigeria		26 June 1961 *d*
Norway	7 September 1956	3 May 1960
Pakistan	7 September 1956	20 March 1958
Peru	7 September 1956	
Philippines		17 November 1964 *a*
Poland	7 September 1956	10 January 1963
Portugal	7 September 1956	10 August 1959
Republic of Viet-Nam	7 September 1956	
Romania	7 September 1956	13 November 1957
San Marino	7 September 1956	29 August 1967
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 *d*
Spain		21 November 1967 *a*
Sudan	7 September 1956	9 September 1957
Sweden		28 October 1959 *a*
Switzerland		28 July 1964 *a*
Syrian Arab Republic[4]		17 April 1958 *a*
Trinidad and Tobago		11 April 1966 *d*
Tunisia		15 July 1966 *a*
Turkey	28 June 1957	17 July 1964
Uganda		12 August 1964 *a*
Ukrainian SSR	7 September 1956	3 December 1958
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 September 1956	12 April 1957
United Kingdom	7 September 1956	30 April 1957
United Republic of Tanzania		28 November 1962 *a*
United States of America		6 December 1967 *a*
Yugoslavia	7 September 1956	20 May 1958

Territorial application

Declarations made upon ratification or accession (*a*) under paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention

Declaration by		*Application to*
Australia	6 January 1958	All the non-self governing, trust and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible.
France	26 May 1964	All the territories of the Republic (Metropolitan France, overseas departments and territories).
Italy	12 February 1958	Somaliland under Italian Administration.

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[4] Accession by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 3, p. 3.

Declaration by			*Application to*
NETHERLANDS	3 December	1957	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.
NEW ZEALAND	26 April	1962 *a*	The Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.
UNITED KINGDOM	30 April	1957	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6 December	1967 *a*	All territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible.

Notifications under paragraph 2 of article 12 of the Convention

Notification by			*Application to*
UNITED KINGDOM	6 September	1957	Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, Virgin Islands, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Zanzibar, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,[5] Bahrain, Qatar, The Trucial States (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Ummal Qaiwain).
	18 October	1957	Dominica and Tonga.
	21 October	1957	Kuwait.
	30 October	1957	Uganda.
	14 November	1957	Trinidad and Tobago.
	1 July	1958	The Federation of Nigeria.

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[5] See footnote 16, p. 97.

CHAPTER XIX. COMMODITIES

1. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956

Opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 15 November 1955 to 15 February 1956

TEXT: United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.II.D.1 (E/CONF.19/5).

Note: The International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, which was drawn up at the first session of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil held at Geneva from 3 to 17 October 1955 and opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, had not come into force. It was amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958, adopted at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil held in Geneva from 31 March to 3 April 1958. The International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, as amended by the said Proocol, entered into force on 26 June 1959 and terminated on 30 September 1963 in accordance with the provisions of its article 37, A new International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1963, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil on 20 April 1963 at Geneva (E/CONF.45/4) is deposited with the Government of Spain.[1]

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
FRANCE[2]	14 February 1956	
ITALY		5 June 1956 *a*
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	14 February 1956	
PORTUGAL	15 February 1956	
SPAIN	29 July 1958	
TUNISIA[3]	14 February 1956	

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[1] For the text of this Agreement, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 495, p. 3.

[2] With the following statement: The Government of the French Republic interprets article 11, paragraph 2, of this Agreement as not precluding the application of the provisions of domestic laws and regulations, where such provisions are stricter than those of the Agreement.

[3] A communication dated 14 February 1956 from the Government of France confirms that the Tunisian Government's interpretation of article 11, paragraph 2, of this Agreement is the same as that of the French Government.

2. Protocol amending the International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956

Done at Geneva on 3 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 April 1958, in accordance with article 4.

REGISTRATION: 29 May 1958, No. 4355.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 302, p. 121.

State	*Signature*
FRANCE	3 April 1958
ITALY[1]	30 July 1958
PORTUGAL	8 April 1958
SPAIN	9 April 1958
TUNISIA	3 April 1958

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[1] The Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations has informed the Secretary-General that the signature affixed on behalf of the Government of Italy to the abovementioned Protocol is subject to parliamentary ratification in accordance with the constitutional requirements of Italy and in conformity with the full powers issued in this regard.

3. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956

Open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 15 November 1955 to 15 February 1956, and amended by the Protocol done at Geneva on 3 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 June 1959, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 36.

REGISTRATION: 26 June 1959, No. 4806.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 336, p. 177.

TERMINATION: 30 September 1963, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 37.

State	*Signature*	*Undertaking under article 36 (5)*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
BELGIUM		21 April 1959	27 August 1962 *a*
FRANCE[1]	3 April 1958		3 June 1959
GREECE	1 August 1958	23 April 1959	5 October 1960
ISRAEL			10 September 1958 *a*
ITALY		22 May 1959	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC			2 September 1959 *a*
MOROCCO			11 August 1958 *a*
PORTUGAL	8 April 1958		9 June 1959
SPAIN	9 April 1958	26 June 1959	29 September 1959
TUNISIA	3 April 1958	12 May 1959	18 March 1960
UNITED KINGDOM[2]	31 July 1958		19 June 1959

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[1] In a communication received on 16 January 1963, the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations requested the Secretary-General to take note, in his capacity as depositary of the International Agreement on Olive Oil, of the fact that France recognized the independence of Algeria by the declaration of 3 July 1962 and that the obligations which it assumes under the above-mentioned Agreement are accordingly modified.

[2] With the following declaration:

"1. Her Majesty's Government understand articles 13 and 14 of the Agreement to mean that Her Majesty's Government would have no direct responsibility for publicity, and would assume no such responsibility.

"2. Her Majesty's Government do not regard the provisions about voting in article 28 as setting a precedent but as deriving solely from the special circumstances of the olive oil industry."

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962

***Signed at New York on 28 September 1962*[1]**

Entry into force: provisionally on 1 July 1963 in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 64, and definitively on 27 December 1963 in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 64.

Registration: 1 July 1963, No. 6791.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 469, p. 169 and vol. 515, p. 322 (*Procès-verbal* of Rectification of the authentic Russian text of the Agreement).

Termination: 30 September 1968, in accordance with paragraph (1) of article 71. For the status of the new International Coffee Agreement, open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968, see p. 349.

State	*Signature*	*Undertaking under article 64 (2)*	*Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)*
Argentina	28 September 1962	15 May 1963	10 October 1963
Australia	23 November 1962	3 April 1963	11 November 1963
Austria	23 November 1962		5 July 1963
Belgium[2]	28 September 1962	8 April 1963	29 June 1964 *a*
Bolivia	28 September 1962	29 July 1963	24 October 1967 *a*
Brazil	28 September 1962	17 October 1962	16 October 1963
Burundi	28 September 1962		4 December 1962
Cameroon	28 September 1962		24 May 1963
Canada	16 October 1962		20 November 1962
Central African Republic	16 November 1962	23 April 1963	31 December 1963
Chile	30 November 1962	15 August 1963	
Colombia	28 September 1962	15 November 1962	24 May 1963
Congo			6 August 1963 *a*
Costa Rica	28 September 1962	25 July 1963	23 October 1963
Cuba	30 November 1962	1 February 1963	21 August 1963
Cyprus			2 November 1967 *a*
Czechoslovakia			2 November 1965 *a*
Dahomey			6 August 1963 *a*
Denmark	29 November 1962	21 May 1963	27 December 1963
Dominican Republic	28 September 1962		8 May 1963
Ecuador	28 November 1962	1 April 1963	30 December 1963
El Salvador	28 September 1962	1 March 1963	17 May 1963
Ethiopia		17 August 1963	2 December 1964 *a*
Federal Republic of Germany[3]	19 November 1962	19 July 1963	13 August 1963
Finland			18 August 1964 *a*
France	28 September 1962		4 April 1963
Gabon	12 October 1962		14 November 1962
Ghana			9 September 1964 *a*
Guatemala	28 September 1962	5 March 1963	5 June 1963
Guinea			31 January 1968 *a*
Haiti	28 September 1962	25 July 1963	2 August 1965 *a*
Honduras	28 September 1962	30 July 1963	20 January 1967 *a*

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[1] The text of the Agreement was established by the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, which met at New York from 9 July to 25 August 1962 and on 28 September 1962. It was approved by the Conference in resolution IV, Final resolution, adopted on 28 September 1962. For the report summarizing the proceedings of the Conference and for the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Conference, see *Summary of Proceedings of the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962* (E/CONF.42/8), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.D.1.

[2] In communications received on 27 July and 28 September 1964, respectively, the Governments of Luxembourg and Belgium have notified the Secretary-General that the accession by Belgium to this Agreement equally binds Luxembourg by virtue of article 5 of the Convention between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the Establishment of an Economic Union between the two countries, signed at Brussels on 25 July 1921.

[3] A note accompanying the instrument of ratification contains a statement that "the Agreement shall also apply to Land Berlin from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

State	*Signature*	*Undertaking under article 64 (2)*	*Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)*
India	29 November 1962	29 July 1963	19 November 1963
Indonesia	21 November 1962	8 February 1963	31 December 1963 *A*
Israel			11 October 1967 *a*
Italy	28 September 1962	28 September 1962	18 February 1966 *a*
Ivory Coast	24 October 1962		6 May 1963
Jamaica			3 May 1967 *a*
Japan	28 September 1962	10 May 1963	6 April 1964 *a*
Kenya			15 December 1966 *a*
Lebanon	12 October 1962		
Liberia			22 June 1967 *a*
Luxembourg[4]	20 November 1962		29 June 1964 *a*
Madagascar	28 September 1962	29 January 1963	26 December 1963
Mexico	28 September 1962	26 November 1962	1 August 1963
Netherlands	30 November 1962	17 May 1963	30 December 1963
New Zealand	29 November 1962		23 December 1963
Nicaragua	29 October 1962	26 June 1963	31 December 1963
Nigeria	29 November 1962	12 March 1963	21 June 1963
Norway	30 November 1962		30 October 1963
Panama	8 November 1962		4 June 1963
Paraguay			29 April 1968 *a*
Peru	28 September 1962		4 April 1963
Portugal	29 November 1962	8 April 1963	31 December 1963
Rwanda	2 October 1962		10 December 1962
Sierra Leone	30 November 1962	7 February 1963	27 November 1964 *a*
Spain	28 September 1962	9 July 1963	18 October 1963
Sweden	5 October 1962		1 July 1963
Switzerland	30 November 1962	25 July 1963	17 December 1964 *a*
Togo		6 August 1963	31 December 1963 *a*
Trinidad and Tobago	30 November 1962	30 November 1962	31 December 1963
Tunisia			18 November 1963 *a*
Uganda	21 November 1962	19 December 1962	16 April 1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23 November 1962	26 July 1963	31 December 1963
United Kingdom	28 September 1962		25 April 1963
United Republic of Tanzania	28 September 1962		27 November 1962
United States of America	28 September 1962	24 June 1963	27 December 1963
Venezuela	28 September 1962	29 January 1963	27 August 1964 *a*
Zaire	27 November 1962	25 July 1963	31 December 1963

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[4] See footnote 2, p. 356.

Declarations

CHILE

The Government of Chile, having taken part with the greatest interest in the discussions which took place during the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962;

Recognizing with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations to find a solution to the serious problems created for developing countries by constant fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities, and, in this particular case, its decisive action in sponsoring an international conference so that coffee-producing and coffee-consuming countries might agree on measures for their common good; and

Drawing attention to the fact that although Chile is not a coffee producer and although its characteristics are those of a small consumer, it took part in the International Coffee Conference as a gesture of solidarity with the American producing countries, whose economies are dependent to a high degree on their sales of coffee and on world coffee prices;

Hereby declares that it approves and signs the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, as an indication of its friendship and solidarity with the American coffee-producing countries and as an expression of its desire for a permanent solution to be found, within the framework of the United Nations and of international co-operation, to the difficulties of trade in primary commodities on the world market.

CUBA

The Government of Cuba practises international economic collaboration, based on the equality of rights and on mutual respect between countries, and in particular on the agreements which are aimed at stabilizing the markets for primary commodities.

Pursuing, as it does, such a policy, Cuba has been a member of all the agreements and conventions on coffee which have been concluded in the past, and took an active part in the United Nations Coffee Conference that culminated in the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, which it is now signing.

In view of the fact that in article 47 (3) of the Agreement it is stated that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies may to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of Cuba considers it necessary to declare that that statement cannot be interpreted as applying to the Cuban foreign trade monopoly, because that monopoly is an efficient instrument of Cuban policy for the development of Cuba's trade with every country, regardless of its economic, social and political system, on a basis of mutual advantage and respect, and for the development of Cuba's national economy, which contributes directly to raising the standard of living and increasing popular consumption, as can be verified in Cuba in the case of coffee and many other primary commodities.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"As to the provision of Article 47, paragraph 3 of the Agreement, the Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic would appreciate it if the members of the Organization were informed that the above provision of the Agreement cannot be interpreted as applicable to the operations of the monopoly of foreign trade and internal trade conditions which are an integral part of the economic and legal system of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic."

PANAMA

In view of the fact that the Free Zone of Colon is considered to be outside the customs territory of the Republic, I hereby place on record, in signing the International Coffee Agreement, that coffee passing in transit through the Free Zone of Colon is regarded by the Republic of Panama as coffee in international transit through the said zone and that consequently it cannot be regarded as coffee imported into or re-exported from the Republic, but solely as coffee in transit proceeding from the producing country, to whose export quota it should be charged, and bound for the consuming country, to whose import quota it should be charged.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of promoting the expansion and strengthening of economic co-operation among countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, upholds international measures aimed at stabilizing the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs. Such a policy meets the interests of all countries, especially the economically under-developed countries, for the economy of the latter is dependent to a substantial degree on conditions in the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs.

Whereas the International Coffee Agreement is the only international instrument aimed at stabilizing the coffee market and solving other coffee problems, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of facilitating the achievement of this aim, has signed the aforesaid Agreement.

In view of the fact that article 47 (3) of the Agreement contains a reference to the effect that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics believes it necessary to state that the above-mentioned reference cannot be interpreted as applicable to the foreign-trade monopoly of the USSR.

Soviet foreign trade is conducted on the basis of state monopoly, which has been fixed in the Constitution of the USSR and which is an organic consequence and an integral part of the socio-economical system of the USSR.

The foreign-trade monopoly is aimed at promoting the economic development of the country. As the history of nearly 45 years of Soviet foreign trade confirms, the USSR foreign-trade monopoly ensures the comprehensive development of trade with all countries, irrespective of their social systems and levels of development. Suffice it to say that the USSR is trading with more than 80 countries and the volume of Soviet foreign trade in 1961 (in comparable prices) almost doubled as compared with 1955 and exceeded the 1938 level almost 10 times. The foreign-trade monopoly, far from hindering, actually promotes the development of foreign trade.

Distorting the nature of the Soviet foreign-trade monopoly and its goals can lead nowhere and is an attempt to misinform the public and business circles with regard to the nature of the economic ties of the USSR.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
AUSTRALIA	23 November 1962	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.
NEW ZEALAND	23 December 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.
UNITED KINGDOM	10 July 1963	Barbados[5] and Kenya.[6]
	14 February 1966	Hong Kong.

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[5] In a communication received on 25 May 1967, the Government of Barbados informed the Secretary-General, with reference to paragraph 4 of article 67 of the International Coffee Agreement, that "Barbados does not wish to assume the rights and obligations of a Contracting Party nor to continue to participate in the International Coffee Agreement".

[6] Kenya acceded to the Agreement on 15 December 1966.

5. International Coffee Agreement, 1968

Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968[1]

Entry into force: provisionally on 1 October 1968 in accordance with paragraph (2) of article 62, and definitively on 30 December 1968 in accordance with paragraph (1) of article 62.[2]

Registration: 1 October 1968, No. 9262.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 647, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Undertaking under article 62 (2)*	*Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)*
Argentina	18 March 1968		
Australia			26 September 1968
Austria[3]			1 October 1969 *a*
Belgium		26 September 1968	31 December 1969 *a*
Bolivia	18 March 1968	27 September 1968	30 December 1968
Brazil	28 March 1968	24 September 1968	11 October 1968
Burundi	30 March 1968		17 September 1968
*Cameroon	29 March 1968	30 September 1968	9 October 1968
Canada	29 March 1968		21 August 1968
*Central African Republic	20 March 1968	30 September 1968	20 December 1968
Colombia	18 March 1968		26 September 1968
*Congo	28 March 1968	23 September 1968	20 December 1968
Costa Rica	30 March 1968	27 September 1968	30 December 1968
Cyprus	28 March 1968		26 September 1968
Czechoslovakia	29 March 1968		4 September 1968 *AA*
*Dahomey			12 September 1968 *AA*
Denmark	29 March 1968	29 March 1968	27 September 1968
Dominican Republic	26 March 1968		30 September 1968
Ecuador	28 March 1968	11 September 1968	16 December 1968
El Salvador	28 March 1968	27 September 1968	16 December 1968
Ethiopia	28 March 1968		24 September 1968
Federal Republic of Germany[4]	28 March 1968		11 September 1968
Finland	29 March 1968	30 September 1968	30 December 1968

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* States which have informed the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph (1) of article 5 of the Agreement, that they are joining the International Coffee Organization as members of the group of African and Malagasy Organization (OAMCAF).

[1] The Agreement was approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution number 164, adopted on 19 February 1968 at the twenty-third plenary meeting of its eleventh session (3rd part), held at London from 15 to 19 February 1968. In that resolution, referring to the fact that the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, was due to expire on 30 September 1968, and that under the provisions of paragraph (2) of article 7 it had been renegotiated to continue on the basis of an agreed text, the Council resolved, *inter alia,* "to approve for submission to the Contracting Parties for signature, the proposed International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as contained in documents ICC-11-26, Rev.1 and ICC-11-26, Rev.1, Add.1 and as amended and corrected by document ICC-11-32, the definitive text of which shall be authenticated by the Executive Director in consultation with a Drafting Group composed of Brazil, Colombia, OAMCAF and the United States".

The Executive Director of the International Coffee Organization transmitted to the Secretary-General, on 6 March 1968, the authenticated text of the Agreement in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages, requesting him to establish the authentic text in the Russian language. The Agreement, in all five authentic languages, was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 18 March 1968.

[2] On 19 December 1968, the International Coffee Council adopted resolution number 199 on the entry into force of the Agreement in which, *inter alia,* having noted that a number of importing members applying the Agreement provisionally might not be able to fulfill the requirements of its article 62 by 31 December 1968, the Council resolved that importing members applying the Agreement provisionally by virtue of notifications under article 62 (2) "shall continue to be deemed provisional members from 1 January 1969 until such time as they deposit their instruments of accession, or until 31 March 1969, whichever is earlier, in keeping with the provisions of article 63, paragraph (1) of the Agreement."

Subsequently, in resolution number 204 of 28 March 1969, the Council extended the provisional membership of Belgium, Italy, Japan and Spain from 1 April 1969 until such time as they deposit their instruments of accession, or until 31 August 1969, whichever is earlier; and, in resolution number 211 of 25 August 1969, the provisional membership of Belgium and Italy from 1 September 1969 until such time as they deposit their instruments of accession, or until 31 August 1970, whichever is earlier. In resolution number 232 of 31 August 1970, the Council extended the provisional membership of Italy from 1 September 1970 until such time as it deposits its instrument of accession or until 31 August 1971, whichever is the earlier.

[3] The conditions for accession of Austria were established by the International Coffee Council in resolution number 213 of 27 August 1969.

[4] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement "shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the date on

[*footnote continues on following page*

State	*Signature*	*Undertaking under article 62 (2)*	*Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)*
France	28 March 1968		19 August 1968 *AA*
*Gabon	18 March 1968		30 September 1968
Ghana		30 September 1968	23 December 1968
Guatemala	28 March 1968	27 September 1968	30 September 1968
Guinea	28 March 1968	30 September 1968	30 December 1968
Haiti	18 March 1968		25 September 1968
Honduras	18 March 1968	27 September 1968	16 December 1968
India	30 March 1968	27 September 1968	31 December 1968
Indonesia	28 March 1968		26 September 1968 *A*
Israel	31 March 1968		26 September 1968
Italy	28 March 1968	22 August 1968	
*Ivory Coast	26 March 1968		27 September 1968
Jamaica	28 March 1968		17 September 1968
Japan	26 March 1968	6 September 1968	28 May 1969 *a*
Kenya	22 March 1968	6 September 1968	10 December 1968
Liberia			18 June 1968
Luxembourg		26 September 1968	31 December 1969 *a*
*Madagascar	25 March 1968		8 August 1968
Mexico	20 March 1968	21 August 1968	13 December 1968
Netherlands[5]	28 March 1968	16 September 1968	30 December 1968
New Zealand	27 March 1968		7 August 1968
Nicaragua	29 March 1968		30 September 1968
Nigeria	18 March 1968		18 June 1968
Norway	29 March 1968	26 September 1968	23 December 1968
Panama[6]			21 December 1968 *a*
Paraguay		13 September 1968	27 December 1968
Peru	30 March 1968	30 September 1968	25 October 1968
Portugal	18 March 1968	23 August 1968	30 October 1968
Rwanda	21 March 1968	30 September 1968	31 December 1968
Sierra Leone		17 September 1968	11 December 1968
Spain		15 August 1968	28 April 1969 *a*
Sweden	29 March 1968		30 September 1968
Switzerland	29 March 1968		30 September 1968
*Togo	27 March 1968	30 September 1968	29 November 1968
Trinidad and Tobago	29 March 1968		10 July 1968
Tunisia	29 March 1968		
Uganda	28 March 1968	30 September 1968	14 October 1968
United Kingdom	29 March 1968		27 September 1968
United Republic of Tanzania	28 March 1968	30 September 1968	1 October 1968
United States of America	21 March 1968	30 September 1968	1 November 1968
Venezuela	28 March 1968	30 September 1968	18 December 1968
Zaire		30 September 1968	12 December 1968

Declarations

BELGIUM

At the 11th meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization, the members of the group of consumer countries jointly expressed the view that member countries, while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement, should take the greatest possible care not to interfere with the freedom to choose the vessel in which coffee is transported.

The policy of the Belgian Government with respect to the transport of goods by sea is based on the principle which ensures the free movement of the merchant fleet in international trade, through free and fair competition. In accordance with this principle, the international transport of coffee should not be complicated or obstructed by

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which the Agreement enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[5] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe.

[6] The conditions for accession of Panama were established by the International Coffee Council in resolution number 192 of 16 December 1968, pursuant to article 63 of the Agreement.

discriminatory merchant shipping arrangements that give preference to national lines. Rather, the objective should be to ensure that normal commercial considerations alone determine the flag of the merchant ship and the method of shipment.

The Belgian Government is confident that signatories of the International Coffee Agreement will support and maintain the principle of the freedom of choice of merchant ship.

DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND

"At the 11th Meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization the Group of Importing countries jointly expressed the view that Member Countries take the greatest possible care not to interfere with freedom of choice in the carriage of coffee while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement.

"The declared shipping [the word 'shipping' is omitted in the statement of the Swedish Government] policy of the Danish [Finnish] [Norwegian] [Swedish] [Swiss] Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this principle international transport of coffee should not be made more costly and hampered by discriminatory shipping provisions giving preferences to national shipping. Rather the aim should be that normal commercial considerations should alone determine the method and flag of shipment.

"The Government of Denmark [Finland] [Norway] [Sweden] [Switzerland] trusts that the principle of freedom of choice in shipping will be supported and adhered to by countries that are signatories to the International Coffee Agreement."

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"In a note accompanying its instrument of ratification, deposited with the Secretary-General on 27 September 1968, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated the following:

[*See text below*]

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shares the position outlined in the above statement and requests the Secretary-General to inform the States parties to the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, accordingly."

JAPAN[7]

"At the 11th meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization the group of Consumer Countries jointly expressed the view that Member Countries take the greatest possible care not to interfere with freedom of choice in the carriage of coffee while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement.

"The shipping policy of Japan is based on the principle of free and fair competition and, in accordance with this policy, the Government of Japan considers that the application of discriminatory shipping practices, including the reservation of cargoes to national lines, will serve to increase costs and reduce efficiency in the international transport of coffee and that in the international carriage of coffee normal commercial considerations alone should determine the method and flag of shipment.

"The Government of Japan hopes that signatories to the International Coffee Agreement will share this view and will refrain from taking any action which might limit the freedom of vessels of all flags to participate in this trade without discrimination."

NETHERLANDS

"At the 11th meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization the group of Importing Members jointly expressed the view that Members of the Organization take the greatest possible care not to interfere with freedom of choice in the carriage of coffee while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement of 1968.

"The declared shipping policy of the Netherlands Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this principle international transport of coffee should not be made more costly and hampered by discriminatory shipping provisions giving preferences to national shipping. Rather the aim should be that normal commercial considerations should alone determine the method and flag of shipment.

"The Government of the Netherlands trusts that the principle of freedom of choice in shipping will be supported and adhered to by all Governments Parties to the International Coffee Agreement of 1968."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"At the 11th meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization, Consumer Countries jointly expressed the view that members should take the greatest care not to interfere with freedom of choice in the carriage of coffee while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement.

"The Government of the United Kingdom consider that the application of discriminatory shipping practices, including the reservation of cargoes to national lines, will serve to increase costs and reduce efficiency in the international transport of coffee. The shipping policy of the United Kingdom is based on the principle of free and fair competition and in accordance with this policy it is the opinion of the Government of the United Kingdom that in the international carriage of coffee normal commercial considerations alone should determine the method and flag of shipment."

"The Government of the United Kingdom hope that signatories to the International Coffee Agreement will support this view and will refrain from taking any action which might limit the freedom of vessels of all flags to participate in this trade without restriction."

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[7] Declaration received by the Secretary-General on 17 June 1969.

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
AUSTRALIA	26 September 1968	Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.
NEW ZEALAND	7 August 1968	Cook Islands, Niue Island and the Tokelau Islands.
SPAIN	15 August 1968	The Territories for whose international relations the Spanish Government is responsible.
UNITED KINGDOM	27 September 1968	Hong Kong.

6. International Sugar Agreement, 1968

Open for signature at New York from 3 to 24 December 1968[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: provisionally on 1 January 1969, in accordance with paragraph (2) of article 63, and definitively on 17 June 1969 in accordance with paragraph (1) of article 63.

REGISTRATION: 1 January 1969, No. 9369.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 654, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Notification*[2]	*Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)*[3]
ARGENTINA	24 December 1968	31 December 1968	18 December 1969
AUSTRALIA	17 December 1968	20 December 1968	23 May 1969
BARBADOS	20 December 1968	24 December 1968	18 April 1969
BOLIVIA			18 March 1969 *a*
BRAZIL	18 December 1968	18 December 1968	13 May 1969
CAMEROON			22 June 1970 *a*
CANADA	19 December 1968		23 December 1968
CHINA[2a]	16 December 1968	16 December 1968	8 September 1969
COLOMBIA	3 December 1968	31 December 1968	31 December 1969
CONGO			15 December 1969 *a*
CUBA	18 December 1968	18 December 1968	22 May 1969
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	23 December 1968	31 December 1968	7 March 1969 *AA*
DENMARK	23 December 1968	23 December 1968	13 April 1970
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	18 December 1968	30 December 1968	13 November 1969
FIJI			17 October 1970[3a]
FINLAND		9 June 1969	6 March 1970 *a*
GHANA		2 May 1969	17 September 1969 *a*
GUATEMALA	18 December 1968	20 December 1968	31 December 1969
GUYANA	23 December 1968	24 December 1968	7 March 1969

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[1] The text of the Agreement was established by the United Nations Sugar Conference, 1968, which met at Geneva from 17 April to 1 June 1968 and from 23 September to 24 October 1968. It was adopted by the Conference at its final plenary meeting held on 24 October 1968. For the report summarizing the proceedings of the Conference and for the text of the resolutions adopted by the Conference, see *United Nations Sugar Conference, 1968, Summary of Proceedings,* TD/SUGAR.7/12 (United Nations publication, Sales number: E.69.II.D.6).

[2] Listed in this column are notifications provided for in paragraph (1) of article 61 and indicating, pursuant to paragraph (1) of article 62, that the Governments concerned will apply the Agreement provisionally, with the exceptions of the notifications by the Governments of Hungary, Sweden and Venezuela, which did not contain such indication. The Governments of Hungary and Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the provisional application of the Agreement on 15 and 14 January 1969, respectively.

[2a] See note, p. iii.

[3] At its second session, held in London from 28-30 May 1969, the International Sugar Council took, *inter alia,* the following decision:

"Considering the number of still outstanding instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval from Members which were signatory Governments and the difficulties foreseen by many of these Members in securing a deposit of their instruments by 1 July 1969, the date referred to in article 61, the Council agreed, under paragraph (2) of article 61, to extend to 31 December 1969 the time-limit for the deposit of the appropriate instruments. The Council similarly agreed to extend to that date the time limit for the deposit of the instruments of accession by Governments for whom it has established conditions of accession under article 64 at its first and second sessions."

The conditions of accession to the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, were established by the International Sugar Council as follows: at its first session, in resolutions numbers 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively, all approved on 31 January 1969, for the Governments of India, Bolivia, the Philippines, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Ghana; and at its second session, in resolutions numbers 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, respectively, all approved on 30 May 1969, for the Governments of Sierra Leone, Malawi, Ireland, Uganda and Finland.

Subsequently, in November 1969, the conditions of accession to the Agreement were established by the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the International Sugar Council, for the Governments of Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Syria and Thailand, and, in February 1970, for the Government of Cameroon.

At its third session, the Council agreed to extend to 9 March 1970 the time limit for deposit of the instrument of accession by Finland. It also agreed that other Members having difficulties in securing a deposit of their instruments, should approach the Executive Committee before 31 December 1969. Pursuant to this decision, the Executive Committee agreed to the extension of time-limit to 1 July 1970 for Denmark, the Philippines and Portugal, and to a further extension to 1 July 1971 for the Philippines and Portugal.

[3a] In a communication dated on 10 October 1970, which was received by the Secretary-General on 17 October 1970, the Government of Fiji notified him as follows: ". . . Fiji attained independence on 10th October, 1970 and the Government of Fiji declares pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 66 of the International Sugar Agreement that as from the date of this notification it has assumed the rights and obligations of a Contracting Party to the Agreement."

State	*Signature*	*Notification*[2]	*Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)*[3]
Honduras	16 December 1968	17 February 1969	23 December 1969
Hungary	23 December 1968	30 December 1968[2]	9 July 1969
India			4 February 1969 *a*
Indonesia	24 December 1968	30 December 1968	18 June 1969 *A*
Ireland			11 September 1969 *a*
Jamaica	3 December 1968		27 December 1968
Japan	23 December 1968	23 December 1968	17 June 1969 *A*
Kenya	18 December 1968		30 December 1968
Madagascar	23 December 1968	31 December 1968	4 August 1969
Malawi			9 July 1969 *a*
Mauritius	11 December 1968		23 December 1968 *A*
Mexico	20 December 1968	27 December 1968	29 December 1969
New Zealand	23 December 1968		23 December 1968
Nicaragua	23 December 1968	30 December 1968	
Nigeria			13 February 1970 *a*
Peru	24 December 1968	31 December 1968	10 December 1969
Philippines		29 January 1969	22 March 1971 *a*
Poland	23 December 1968	23 December 1968	31 December 1969
Portugal[3b]	20 December 1968	31 December 1968	31 December 1970
South Africa	12 December 1968		24 December 1968
Swaziland	23 December 1968	23 December 1968	18 February 1969
Sweden	20 December 1968	20 December 1968[2]	23 July 1969
Syrian Arab Republic			7 May 1970 *a*
Thailand			29 December 1969 *a*
Trinidad and Tobago	23 December 1968		23 December 1968
Uganda			30 June 1969 *a*
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23 December 1968		30 December 1968 *AA*
United Kingdom	20 December 1968	20 December 1968	12 March 1969
Venezuela	23 December 1968	27 December 1968[2]	

Declarations and Reservations[4]

CUBA[5]

The signing on behalf of the Republic of Cuba of the present International Sugar Agreement, 1968, which in article 40 and in annex B contains a reference to China (Taiwan), does not in any sense signify that the Cuban Government recognizes the authority of the Government of Chiang Kai-shek over the territory of Taiwan or that it recognizes the so-called 'Nationalist Government of China' as the legal or competent Government of China.

[3b] The instrument of ratification deposited with the Secretary-General was issued in the name of the Portuguese Republic. In reply to inquiries made by the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the International Sugar Organization, the Government of Portugal had declared *inter alia* that in terms of article 1 of the Portuguese Constitution, Portugal is a unitary republic comprising the territories listed therein—and these cover the Portuguese Overseas Provinces—, that the signature of the Agreement by Portugal under article 59, its notification under article 61 (1) and its indication under article 62 (1) all extend to Portugal's entire national territory, including the Overseas Provinces.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 7 June 1971, the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, referring to the ratification of the Agreement by Portugal, stated the following:

"The Permanent Representative has been instructed to state that the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as a Party to the International Sugar Agreement 1968, does not recognise any right by the Portuguese Republic, implied or expressed, to extend the provisions of the Agreement to the so-called 'Portuguese Overseas Provinces'. The Portuguese Government holds, and continues to colonise the African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), in violation of the rights of the peoples of these territories to self-determination and freedom and contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Territories and Peoples, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other pertinent resolutions of United Nations organs. The Federal Republic of Nigeria does not recognise any claim by Portugal to the aforementioned African territories as 'Portuguese Overseas Provinces' constituting parts of its own national territory."

On 10 August and 1 October 1971, respectively, the Secretary-General received similar communications from the Permanent Missions of Uganda and Kenya to the United Nations.

[4] Among the decisions reached at its first session held at London from 20 to 31 January 1969, the International Sugar Council noted the withdrawal by the Government of Peru of its reservation and agreed that no action on its part under article 65 (2) (c) of the Agreement was required in respect of the reservation made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the declarations made by the Governments of Cuba, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In the report to the International Sugar Organization of 20 February 1969 on the accession of India to the Agreement, the Executive Director of the Organization, referring to the above declaration and reservations, stated that the declaration was identical in terms to that made by India on accession to the 1958 Agreement on 13 July 1961; and that the reservations were similar in terms and effect to its reservations to the 1958

HUNGARY[5]

"1. The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to point to the discriminatory nature of articles 59 and 64 of the Agreement. The provisions of these articles deprive several States of the opportunity to sign the Agreement or to accede to it. The Agreement settles questions which touch upon the interests of all States and therefore—in conformity with the sovereign equality of States—no State must be prevented from becoming a party to it.

"2. The provision of article 66 extending the Agreement to the territories for whose international relations any one of the Contracting Parties is responsible is out of date and contrary to the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

"3. In many places the Agreement distinguishes between mainland China and Taiwan. In this connection the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the Chiang Kai-shek régime cannot act as representative of China. There exists only one Chinese State in the world—the People's Republic of China.

"4. The Hungarian People's Republic calls attention to the fact that in article 36 of the Agreement the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are designated by improper names.

"5. The Hungarian People's Republic declares that the reference made to the so-called Republic of Vietnam in Annex B to the Agreement is unwarranted, because representatives of the Saigon régime cannot act in the name of Vietnam."

INDIA[5]

Declaration

"Since the Government of India do not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the competent Government of China, they cannot regard signature of the Agreement by a Nationalist Chinese representative as a valid signature on behalf of China."

Reservations

"Without prejudice to the general obligations under the present Agreement, the Government of India undertakes to discharge its obligations under article 50 relating to support measures, article 52 relating to maximum stocks, article 53 relating to minimum stocks, and article 55 relating to customs duties, internal taxes and fiscal charges and quantitative or other controls, only to the extent consistent with its policy in the fields of controls, taxation and pricing which it is pursuing in the process of developing its economy on a planned basis."

PERU[6]

The Government of Peru, in signing the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, which it proposes to ratify in due course, wishes to place on record its reservations to all those provisions of the Agreement which may affect the right of Peru to claim an increase in its sales quota for sugar whenever special circumstances prevent export to international markets, subject to special arrangements.

POLAND[5]

"The signing of the International Sugar Agreement in the provisions of which China (Taiwan) is mentioned may under no circumstances be regarded as a recognition by the Government of the Polish People's Republic of the authority of the Kuomintang over the territory of Taiwan of the so-called 'Chinese nationalist government'.

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic considers that the provisions of articles 13, 59 and 64 of the International Sugar Agreement, the effect of which is to prevent sovereign States from becoming parties to the Agreement or from taking part as observers in the work of the International Sugar Organization, are of a discriminatory nature. The Agreement, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, should be open for the participation of all States without any discrimination or restrictions whatsoever."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[5]

Reservation

It is understood that, in view of the socio-economic system prevailing in the USSR, the provisions of the articles of the Agreement relating to the limitations of production, maximum and minimum stocks of sugar and the subsidization of production and exports do not apply to the USSR.

Declarations

(*a*) In the event that the European Economic Community accedes to the Agreement, the participation of the USSR in the Agreement shall not be deemed to imply recognition by it of the European Economic Community and shall not give rise to any obligations on the part of the USSR in respect of the Community.

(*b*) The provisions of articles 4 and 66 of the Agreement, which provide that Contracting Parties may extend the Agreement to territories for whose international relations they are responsible, are outmoded and at variance with the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

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Agreement and fell, therefore, under the provisions of article 65 (2) (a).

[5] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 5 March 1969, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, referring to "certain statements and reservations regarding the signing of the International Sugar Agreement of 1968 on behalf of the Chinese Government", made the following declaration:

"The Republic of China, a sovereign state and member of the United Nations, attended the 1968 United Nations Sugar Conference, contributed to the formulation of the International Sugar Agreement of 1968 and signed the Agreement on 16 December 1968. Any statements or reservations relating to the Agreement that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under the said Agreement."

[6] In a communication received on 10 March 1969, the Government of Peru notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation, which had been made on its behalf at the time of signature of the Agreement.

Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

(*c*) The provisions of the Agreement restricting the opportunity for certain States to participate in it are contrary to the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

(*d*) In connexion with the reference in the Agreement to China (mainland) and China (Taiwan), the Soviet Union deems it necessary to state that the Chiang Kai-shek clique does not represent anyone and is not entitled to speak on behalf of China. There is only one Chinese State in the world, namely, the People's Republic of China.

(*e*) In article 36 of the Agreement, the names of the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam are distorted.

(*f*) The reference in Annex B of the Agreement to the so-called "Republic of Viet-Nam" is illegal, since the Saigon authorities cannot in any sense speak on behalf of Viet-Nam.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND[5]

"Since the Government of the United Kingdom do not recognise the Nationalist Chinese Authorities as the competent Government of China, they cannot regard the signature of the Agreement by a Nationalist Chinese Representative as a valid signature on behalf of China."

Territorial application

Notification by	*Date of receipt of notification*	*Extension to*
AUSTRALIA	20 December 1968	The Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.
UNITED KINGDOM[6]	20 December 1968	Antigua, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, British Virgin Islands, Fiji,[7] Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Seychelles, St. Helena.
	16 January 1969	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.
	27 January 1969	Bahama Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands.
	12 March 1969	Bermuda and Tonga.
	9 April 1969	[Brunei][8] and Dominica.

Withdrawal

State	*Date of receipt of notification*
THAILAND	30 July 1971

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[6] In the said notification, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the notification is given without prejudice to its right to make further extensions at a later date, that it will apply the Agreement provisionally on behalf of the territories referred to above, pursuant to paragraph (1) of article 62, and that it intends, on ratification of the Agreement, to exercise, as a Contracting Party, its rights under article 4 and to make notification to the Secretary-General under paragraph (3) of article 66 to the effect that it wishes to apply for separate membership for Antigua, British Honduras and Fiji.

On deposit of the instrument of ratification, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph (3) of article 66 of the Agreement, that it wished to exercise its rights under article 4 to have separate membership extended to Antigua, British Honduras, Fiji and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

[7] See footnote 3a, p. 363.

[8] In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 26 March 1970, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Agreement shall cease to apply to Brunei.

7. Agreement establishing the Asian Coconut Community

***Opened for signature at Bangkok on 12 December 1968*[1]**

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 July 1969, in accordance with article 12.

REGISTRATION: 30 July 1969, No. 9733.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 684.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, acceptance (A)*	
CEYLON	11 March	1969	25 April	1969
INDIA	12 December	1968	18 June	1969
INDONESIA	12 December	1968	30 July	1969 *A*
MALAYSIA	30 June	1969		
PHILIPPINES	12 December	1968	26 August	1969
THAILAND	26 June	1969		

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[1] The Agreement was drawn up at the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Consultations on the Asian Coconut Community, held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok from 26 to 28 November 1968, which was attended by the representatives of the Governments of Ceylon, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and of the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

8. Agreement establishing the Pepper Community

Opened for signature at Bangkok on 16 April 1971[1]

Not yet in force (see article 12).

TEXT:

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)*
INDIA	21 April 1971	
INDONESIA	21 April 1971	1 November 1971
MALAYSIA	21 April 1971	

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[1] This Agreement was drawn up at the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Consultations on the Pepper Community, held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok from 24 to 27 February 1971, which was attended by the representatives of the Governments of Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Malaysia and of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

CHAPTER XX. MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

1. Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance

***Opened for signature at New York on 20 June 1956*[1]**

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 May 1957, in accordance with article 14.

REGISTRATION: 25 May 1957, No. 3850.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 268, p. 3 and vol. 649, p. 330 (Procès-verbal of Rectification, Spanish text only).

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
ALGERIA		10 September 1969 *a*
AUSTRIA	21 December 1956	16 July 1969
BARBADOS		18 June 1970 *a*
BELGIUM		1 July 1966 *a*
BOLIVIA	20 June 1956	
BRAZIL	31 December 1956	14 November 1960
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		15 October 1962 *a*
CEYLON	20 June 1956	7 August 1958
CHILE		9 January 1961 *a*
CHINA[2]	4 December 1956	25 June 1957
COLOMBIA	16 July 1956	
CUBA	20 June 1956	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		3 October 1958 *a*
DENMARK	28 December 1956	22 June 1959
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	20 June 1956	
ECUADOR	20 June 1956	
EL SALVADOR	20 June 1956	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[3]	20 June 1956	20 July 1959
FINLAND		13 September 1962 *a*
FRANCE[4]	5 September 1956	24 June 1960
GREECE	20 June 1956	1 November 1965
GUATEMALA	26 December 1956	25 April 1957
HAITI	21 December 1956	12 February 1958
HOLY SEE	20 June 1956	5 October 1964
HUNGARY		23 July 1957 *a*
ISRAEL	20 June 1956	4 April 1957
ITALY	1 August 1956	28 July 1958

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[1] The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations convened pursuant to resolution 572 (XIX) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, adopted on 17 May 1955. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 1A* (E/2730/Add.1), p. 5. The Conference met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 29 May to 20 June 1956. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 268, p. 3.

[2] See note, p. iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned accession, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Poland, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 2, p. 143.

[3] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention also applies to Land Berlin.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the one hand and by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

[4] The instrument of ratification contains the following declaration:

(*a*) That the Convention shall apply to the territories of the French Republic, namely: the metropolitan departments, the departments of Algeria, the departments of the Oases and of Saoura, the departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Réunion and the Overseas Territories (St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Somaliland, the Comoro Archipelago, New Caledonia and Dependencies and French Polynesia);

(*b*) That its application may be extended, by subsequent notification, to the other States of the Community or to one or more such States.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a),*
KHMER REPUBLIC	20 June 1956	
LUXEMBOURG		1 November 1971 *a*
MEXICO	20 June 1956	
MONACO	20 June 1956	28 June 1961
MOROCCO		18 March 1957 *a*
NETHERLANDS[5]	20 June 1956	31 July 1962
NIGER		15 February 1965 *a*
NORWAY		25 October 1957 *a*
PAKISTAN		14 July 1959 *a*
PHILIPPINES	20 June 1956	21 March 1968
POLAND		13 October 1960 *a*
PORTUGAL		25 January 1965 *a*
SPAIN		6 October 1966 *a*
SWEDEN	4 December 1956	1 October 1958
TUNISIA		16 October 1968 *a*
TURKEY		2 June 1971 *a*
UPPER VOLTA		27 August 1962 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	31 December 1956	29 May 1959

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention concerning the competence of the International Court of Justice and affirms that the agreement of all the parties concerned is required in each case before a dispute can be brought before the International Court of Justice.

ISRAEL

"*Article 5:* The Transmitting Agency shall transmit under paragraph 1 any order, final or provisional, and any other judicial act, obtained by the claimant for the payment of maintenance in a competent tribunal of Israel, and, where necessary and possible, the record of the proceedings in which such order was made.

"*Article 10:* Israel reserves the right:

"*a*) to take the necessary measures to prevent transfers of funds under this Article for purposes other than the bona fide payment of existing maintenance obligations;

"*b*) to limit the amounts transferable pursuant to this Article, to amounts necessary for subsistence."

NETHERLANDS[5]

The Government of the Kingdom makes the following reservation with regard to article 1 of the Convention: the recovery of maintenance shall not be facilitated by virtue of this article if, the claimant and the respondent being both in the Netherlands, or, respectively, in Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles or Netherlands New Guinea, and assistance having been granted or similar arrangements made under the Assistance to the Needy Act (*Loi sur l'Assistance des Pauvres*), no recovery was in general obtained for such assistance from the respondent, having regard to the circumstances of the case in question.

"The Convention has for the time being been ratified for the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe only. If, in accordance with article 12, the application of the Convention will at any time be extended to the parts of the Kingdom outside Europe, the Secretary-General will be duly notified thereof. In that event the notification will contain such reservation as may be made on behalf of any of these parts of the Kingdom."

SWEDEN

Article 1: Sweden reserves the right to reject, where the circumstances of the case under consideration appear to make this necessary, any application for legal support aimed at the recovery of maintenance from a person who entered Sweden as a political refugee.

Article 9: Where the proceedings are pending in Sweden, the exemptions in the payment of costs and the facilities provided in article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be granted only to nationals of or stateless persons resident in another State Party to this Convention or to any person who would in any case enjoy such advantages under an agreement concluded with the State of which he is a national.

TUNISIA[6]

(1) Persons living abroad may only claim the advantages provided for in the Convention when considered non-residents under the exchange regulations in force in Tunisia.

(2) A dispute may only be referred to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute.

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[5] In a communication received on 12 August 1969, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 12 of the Convention, of the extension of the application of the Convention to the Netherlands Antilles, subject to the reservation with regard to article 1 which was made by the Netherlands upon ratification of the Convention (see above).

[6] In a communication received on 5 February 1969, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it wished to express its objection, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to the first of the two reservations made by the Government of Tunisia in its instrument of accession.

CHAPTER XXI. LAW OF THE SEA

1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958[1]

Entry into force: 10 September 1964, in accordance with article 29.

Registration: 22 November 1964, No. 7477.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 516, p. 205.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Afghanistan	30 October 1958	
Argentina	29 April 1958	
Australia	30 October 1958	14 May 1963
Austria	27 October 1958	
Bolivia	17 October 1958	
Bulgaria	31 October 1958	31 August 1962
Byelorussian SSR	30 October 1958	27 February 1961
Canada	29 April 1958	
Ceylon	30 October 1958	
China[2]	29 April 1958	
Colombia	29 April 1958	
Costa Rica	29 April 1958	
Cuba	29 April 1958	
Czechoslovakia	30 October 1958	31 August 1961
Denmark	29 April 1958	26 September 1968
Dominican Republic	29 April 1958	11 August 1964
Fiji		25 March 1971 *d*
Finland	27 October 1958	16 February 1965
Ghana	29 April 1958	
Guatemala	29 April 1958	
Haiti	29 April 1958	29 March 1960
Holy See	30 April 1958	
Hungary	31 October 1958	6 December 1961
Iceland	29 April 1958	
Iran	28 May 1958	
Ireland	2 October 1958	
Israel	29 April 1958	6 September 1961
Italy		17 December 1964 *a*
Jamaica		8 October 1965 *d*
Japan		10 June 1968 *a*
Kenya		20 June 1969 *a*
Khmer Republic		18 March 1960 *a*
Liberia	27 May 1958	
Madagascar		31 July 1962 *a*
Malawi		3 November 1965 *a*
Malaysia		21 December 1960 *a*

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[1] The four Conventions and the Optional Protocol of Signature listed in this Chapter were prepared and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 1105 (XI), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 February 1957, and met at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva from 24 February to 27 April 1958. For the text of the said resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/3572), p. 54. The Conference also adopted the Final Act and nine resolutions for the text of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 450, p. 11. For the preparatory documents and the proceeding of the Conference, see *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,* vols. I to VII, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.V.4, vols. I to VII.

[2] See note, p. iii.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Malta		19 May 1966 *d*
Mauritius		5 October 1970 *d*
Mexico		2 August 1966 *a*
Nepal	29 April 1958	
Netherlands	31 October 1958	18 February 1966
New Zealand	29 October 1958	
Nigeria		26 June 1961 *d*
Pakistan	31 October 1958	
Panama	2 May 1958	
Portugal	28 October 1958	8 January 1963
Romania	31 October 1958	12 December 1961
Senegal[3]		25 April 1961 *a*
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 *d*
South Africa		9 April 1963 *a*
Spain		25 February 1971 *a*
Swaziland		16 October 1970 *a*
Switzerland	22 October 1958	18 May 1966
Thailand	29 April 1958	2 July 1968
Tonga		29 June 1971 *d*
Trinidad and Tobago		11 April 1966 *d*
Tunisia	30 October 1958	
Uganda		14 September 1964 *a*
Ukrainian SSR	30 October 1958	12 January 1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 October 1958	22 November 1960
United Kingdom	9 September 1958	14 March 1960
United States of America	15 September 1958	12 April 1961
Uruguay	29 April 1958	
Venezuela	30 October 1958	15 August 1961
Yugoslavia	29 April 1958	28 January 1966

Declarations and Reservations[4]

BULGARIA

Article 20: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that government ships in foreign waters have immunity and that the measures set forth in this article may therefore apply to such ships only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-section D. Rules applicable to warships): The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

Reservations made upon ratification:

Article 20: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that government ships in the territorial sea of another State have immunity and that the measures set forth in this article may therefore apply to such ships only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-section D. Rules applicable to warships): The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial sea.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 20: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-section D. Rules applicable to warships): The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

COLOMBIA

With respect to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, the delegation of Colombia declares that, under article 98 of the Colombian Constitution, authorization by the Senate is required for the passage of foreign troops through Colombian territory and that, by analogy, such authorization is accordingly also required for the passage of foreign warships through Colombian territorial waters.

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[3] The Secretary-General received on 9 June 1971 a communication from the Government of Senegal denouncing this Convention as well as the Convention on the Living Resources of the High Seas, and specifying that the denunciation would take effect on the thirtieth day from its receipt. The said communication, as well as the related exchange of correspondence between the Secretariat and the Government of Senegal, was circulated by the Secretary-General to all States parties to the Conventions concerned entitled to become parties thereto under their respective clauses.

[4] For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see p. 374.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Articles 14 and 23: "In view of the fact that the Conference had not adopted a special article concerning the passage of warships through the territorial waters of foreign States, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic deems it necessary to stress that articles 14 and 23 cannot in any sense be interpreted as establishing a right of innocent passage for warships through the territorial waters."

Article 21: "The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic holds that under international law in force all government ships without distinction enjoy immunity and therefore does not agree with the application of articles 19 and 20 of the Convention to government ships operated for commercial purposes."

HUNGARY

Articles 14 and 23: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the coastal State is entitled to make the passage of warships through its territorial waters subject to previous authorization.

Article 21: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the rules contained in Sub-Section B of Section III of Part I of the Convention are generally inapplicable to government ships operated for commercial purposes so far as they encroach on the immunities enjoyed under international law by all government ships, whether commercial or non-commercial, on foreign territorial waters. Consequently, the provisions of Sub-Section B restricting the immunities of government ships operated for commercial purposes are applicable only upon consent of the State whose flag the ship flies."

IRAN

In signing the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, I make the following reservation:

Article 14: The Iranian Government maintains the objection, on the ground of excess of competence, expressed by its delegation at the twelfth plenary meeting of the Conference on the Law of the Sea on 24 April 1958, to the articles recommended by the Fifth Committee of the Conference and incorporated in part in article 14 of this Convention. The Iranian Government accordingly reserves all rights regarding the contents of this article in so far as it relates to countries having no sea coast.

ITALY

The Government of the Republic of Italy, besides exercising control for the purposes of article 24, paragraph 1 in the zone of the high seas contiguous to the territorial sea, reserves the right to exercise surveillance within the belt of sea extending twelve nautical miles from the coast for the purpose of preventing and punishing infringements of the customs regulations in whatever point of this belt such infringements may be committed.

MEXICO

The Government of Mexico considers that government ships, irrespective of the use to which they are put, enjoy immunity, and it therefore enters an express reservation with regard to article 21 of Sub-Section C (Rules applicable to government ships other than warships) in so far as it applies to article 19, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, and article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of Sub-Section B (Rules applicable to merchant ships).

ROMANIA

Article 20: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that government ships have immunity in foreign territorial waters and that the measures envisaged in this article may not be applied to such ships except with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the coastal State has the right to provide that the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters shall be subject to previous approval.

SPAIN

Spain's accession is not to be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations in connexion with the waters of Gibraltar other than those referred to in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain.

TUNISIA

With the following reservation: the Government of the Tunisian Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 4 of this Convention.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 20: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to warships): The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that a coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 20: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rules applicable to warships): The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that a coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"In depositing their instrument of ratification ... Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such time as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned."

VENEZUELA

In signing the present Convention, the Republic of Venezuela declares with reference to article 12 that there are special circumstances to be taken into consideration in the following areas: the Gulf of Paria and zones adjacent thereto; the area between the coast of Venezuela and the island of Aruba; and the Gulf of Venezuela.

Reservation made upon ratification: ... with express reservation in respect of article 12 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24 of the said Convention.

Objections[5]

AUSTRALIA

"... I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objections to the reservations hereunder mentioned, which have been made on behalf of other States to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone:

(*a*) The declaration made with reference to article 12 by Venezuela on signature and the reservation made to that article by Venezuela on ratification.

(*b*) The reservation made to article 14 by Iran on signature.

(*c*) The reservations made to articles 14 and 23 by Czechoslovakia and Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(*d*) The reservation made to paragraph 4 of article 16 by Tunisia on signature.

(*e*) The reservation made with regard to the application of articles 19 and 20 to government ships operated for commercial purposes by Czechoslovakia on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(*f*) The reservations made to article 20 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.

(*g*) The reservations made to article 20 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(*h*) The reservation made to article 21 by Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(*i*) The reservations made to article 23 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.

(*j*) The reservations made to article 23 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(*k*) The reservation made to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24 by Venezuela on ratification.

If the statements referred to above with regard to article 23 are juridically in the nature of declarations rather than of reservations strictly so-called, the objections recorded by my Government will serve to record disagreement with the opinions so declared."

31 January 1968

"The Government of Australia places on record the formal objection to the reservation made by the Government of Mexico."

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark declares that it does not find acceptable:

"The reservations made by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary to article 14;

"The reservation made by the Government of Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4;

"The reservation made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19;

"The reservations made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 20 and the reservations made by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Mexico to article 21.

"The above-mentioned objections shall not affect the coming into force of the Convention, according to article 29, as between Denmark and the Contracting Parties concerned."

FIJI

"The Government of Fiji maintains all other objections communicated to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Government to the reservations or declarations made by certain States with respect to this Convention, reserving only its position on that Government's observations bearing on the application of the Optional Protocol of Signature pending final disposition of the question of the succession by the Government of Fiji to the said Protocol."

ISRAEL

"I am instructed to place on record the Government of Israel's formal objection to all reservations and declarations made in connection with the signing or ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the High Seas which are incompatible with the purposes and objects of these Conventions. This objection applies in particular to the declaration or reservation made by Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4, of the first of the above-mentioned Conventions on the occasion of signature."

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[5] The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.

JAPAN

"1. In depositing the instrument of accession of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, the Government of Japan wishes to state that it does not consider acceptable any unilateral statement in whatever form, made by a State upon signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, which is intended to exclude or modify for such State legal effects of the provisions of the Convention.

"2. In particular, the Government of Japan finds unacceptable the following reservations:

"*(a)* The reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 20, and by the Government of Hungary to article 21.

"*(b)* The reservation made by the Government of Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4.

"The reservation made by the Government of Italy to article 24 in its instrument of accession.

"The reservation made by the Government of Mexico to article 21 in its instrument of accession."

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Republic formally expresses its objection to all reservations and statements made in connexion with signature or ratification of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone or in connexion with accession to the said Convention which are inconsistent with the aims and purposes of this Convention.

This objection applies in particular to the statements or reservations made with regard to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NETHERLANDS

"In depositing their instrument of ratification regarding the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone concluded at Geneva on April 29th 1958, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that they do not find acceptable

> "the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 20, and by the Governments of Hungary and Czechoslovakia to article 21;
>
> "the reservations made by the Iranian Government to article 14;
>
> "the declaration by the Government of Colombia as far as it amounts to a reservation on article 14;
>
> "the reservation made by the Government of the Tunisian Republic to article 16, paragraph 4;
>
> "the declarations made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on article 23, and the declaration made by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the articles 14 and 23 as far as these declarations amount to a reservation to the said articles;
>
> "the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Italy to article 24, paragraph 1.

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserve all rights regarding the reservations made by the Government of Venezuela on ratifying the present Convention in respect of article 12 and article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3."

17 March 1967

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands do not find acceptable the reservation made by the Government of Mexico."

PORTUGAL

27 December 1966

"The Government of Portugal cannot accept the reservation proposed by the Mexican Government requiring the exemption of government ships from the dispositions laid down in the Convention, irrespectively of the use to which these ships are put."

THAILAND

On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Thailand made objections to the following reservations:

"1. the reservations to article 20 made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR;

"2. the reservations to article 21 made by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Mexico and Hungary;

"3. the reservations to article 23 made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR."

TONGA

"The Government of Tonga affirms that in the absence of any other statement expressing a contrary intention, it wishes to maintain all objections communicated to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom to the reservations or declarations made by States with respect to any conventions of which the Secretary-General is the depositary."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

6 November 1959

"Her Majesty's Government ... desire to place on record their formal objection to the following reservations and declarations:

"*(a)* The reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of

Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, and the USSR to article 20, and by Hungary to article 21.

"(*b*) The reservation made by the Government of Iran to article 14.

"(*c*) The reservation made by the Government of the Tunisian Republic to article 16, paragraph 4."

5 April 1962

"The reservations made by the Government of Venezuela to article 12 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24."

2 November 1966

"The reservation to article 21 of Sub-section C contained in the Mexican instrument of accession."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[6]

19 September 1962

"The United States does not find the following reservations acceptable:

1. The reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 20 and by Hungary to article 21.

2. The reservation made by the Government of the Tunisian Republic to article 16, paragraph 4.

3. The reservation made by the Government of Venezuela to article 12 and to article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3."

17 June 1965

"The reservation made by the Government of Italy in its instrument of accession."

28 September 1966

"The reservation made by the Government of Mexico in its instrument of accession."

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[6] On 27 October 1967, the Government of the United States of America transmitted to the Secretary-General the following communication with reference to its previous communications regarding ratifications and accessions to the Law of the Sea Conventions with reservations which were not acceptable to the United States of America:

"The Government of the United States of America has received an inquiry regarding the applicability of several of the Geneva Law of the Sea Conventions of 1958 between the United States and States which ratified or acceded to those Conventions with reservations which the United States found to be unacceptable. The Government of the United States wishes to state that it has considered and will continue to consider all the Geneva Law of the Sea Conventions of 1958 as being in force between it and all other States that have ratified or acceded thereto, including States that have ratified or acceded with reservations unacceptable to the United States. With respect to States which ratified or acceded with reservations unacceptable to the United States, the Conventions are considered by the United States to be in force between it and each of those States except that provisions to which such reservations are addressed shall apply only to the extent that they are not affected by those reservations. The United States considers that such application of the Convention does not in any manner constitute any concurrence by the United States in the substance of any of the reservations involved."

2. Convention on the High Seas

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1962, in accordance with article 34.

REGISTRATION: 3 January 1963, No. 6465.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 450, p. 11.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AFGHANISTAN	30 October 1958	28 April 1959
ALBANIA		7 December 1964 *a*
ARGENTINA	29 April 1958	
AUSTRALIA	30 October 1958	14 May 1963
AUSTRIA	27 October 1958	
BOLIVIA	17 October 1958	
BULGARIA	31 October 1958	31 August 1962
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	30 October 1958	27 February 1961
CANADA	29 April 1958	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		15 October 1962 *a*
CEYLON	30 October 1958	
CHINA[2]	29 April 1958	
COLOMBIA	29 April 1958	
COSTA RICA	29 April 1958	
CUBA	29 April 1958	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	30 October 1958	31 August 1961
DENMARK	29 April 1958	26 September 1968
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	29 April 1958	11 August 1964
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	30 October 1958	
FIJI		25 March 1971 *d*
FINLAND	27 October 1958	16 February 1965
FRANCE	30 October 1958	
GHANA	29 April 1958	
GUATEMALA	29 April 1958	27 November 1961
HAITI	29 April 1958	29 March 1960
HOLY SEE	30 April 1958	
HUNGARY	31 October 1958	6 December 1961
ICELAND	29 April 1958	
INDONESIA	8 May 1958	10 August 1961
IRAN	28 May 1958	
IRELAND	2 October 1958	
ISRAEL	29 April 1958	6 September 1961
ITALY		17 December 1964 *a*
JAMAICA		8 October 1965 *d*
JAPAN		10 June 1968 *a*
KENYA		20 June 1969 *a*
KHMER REPUBLIC		18 March 1960 *a*
LEBANON	29 May 1958	
LIBERIA	27 May 1958	
MADAGASCAR		31 July 1962 *a*
MALAWI		3 November 1965 *a*
MALAYSIA		21 December 1960 *a*
MAURITIUS		5 October 1970 *d*
MEXICO		2 August 1966 *a*
NEPAL	29 April 1958	28 December 1962
NETHERLANDS	31 October 1958	18 February 1966
NEW ZEALAND	29 October 1958	
NIGERIA		26 June 1961 *d*
PAKISTAN	31 October 1958	
PANAMA	2 May 1958	

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 371.

[2] See note, p. iii.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Poland	31 October 1958	29 June 1962
Portugal	28 October 1958	8 January 1963
Romania	31 October 1958	12 December 1961
Senegal		25 April 1961 *a*
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 *d*
South Africa		9 April 1963 *a*
Spain		25 February 1971 *a*
Swaziland		16 October 1970 *a*
Switzerland	24 May 1958	18 May 1966
Thailand	29 April 1958	2 July 1968
Tonga		29 June 1971 *d*
Trinidad and Tobago		11 April 1966 *d*
Tunisia	30 October 1958	
Uganda		14 September 1964 *a*
Ukrainian SSR	30 October 1958	12 January 1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 October 1958	22 November 1960
United Kingdom	9 September 1958	14 March 1960
United States of America	15 September 1958	12 April 1961
Upper Volta		4 October 1965 *a*
Uruguay	29 April 1958	
Venezuela	30 October 1958	15 August 1961
Yugoslavia	29 April 1958	28 January 1966

Declarations and Reservations[3]

ALBANIA

Article 9: The Government of the People's Republic of Albania considers that, in virtue of well-known principles of international law, all Government ships owned or operated by a State, without exception, irrespective of the purpose for which they are used, are subject to the jurisdiction only of the State under whose flag they sail.

Declaration: The Government of the People's Republic of Albania declares that the definition of piracy as given in the Convention is not consistent with present international law and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on the high seas.

BULGARIA

Article 9: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

Reservation and declaration made upon ratification:

Reservation concerning article 9: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the principle of international law according to which ships on the high seas are subject to the jurisdiction of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 9: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Article 9: "The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic holds that under international law in force government ships operated for commercial purposes also enjoy on the high seas complete immunity from the jurisdiction of any State other than the flag State."

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[3] For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see p. 380.

Declaration: "The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic maintains that the notion of piracy as defined in the Convention is neither in accordance with the present international law nor with the interest of safeguarding the freedom of navigation on the high seas."

HUNGARY

Article 9: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that, according to the general rules of international law, ships owned or operated by a State and used on government service, whether commercial or non-commercial, enjoy on the high seas the same immunity as warships."

Declaration: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the definition of piracy as given in the Convention is not consistent with present international law and does not serve the general interests of the freedom of navigation on the high seas."

INDONESIA

Reservation made upon ratification: "...that the terms 'territorial sea' and 'internal waters' mentioned in the Convention, as far as the Republic of Indonesia is concerned, are interpreted in accordance with Article 1 of the Government Regulation in Lieu of an Act No. 4 of the Year 1960 (State Gazette 1960, No. 22) concerning Indonesian Waters, which, in accordance with Article 1 of the Act No. 1 of the Year 1961 (State Gazette 1961, No. 3) concerning the Enactment of All Emergency Acts and All Government Regulations in Lieu of an Act which were promulgated before January 1, 1961, has become Act, which Article word by word is as follows:

"*Article 1:* 1. The Indonesian Waters consist of the territorial sea and the internal waters of Indonesia.

"2. The Indonesian territorial sea is a maritime belt of a width of twelve nautical miles, the outer limit of which is measured perpendicular to the baselines or points on the baselines which consist of straight lines connecting the outermost point on the low water mark of the outermost islands or part of such islands comprising Indonesian territory with the provision that in case of straits of a width of not more than twenty-four nautical miles and Indonesia is not the only coastal state the outer limit of the Indonesian territorial sea shall be drawn at the middle of the strait.

"3. The Indonesian internal waters are all waters lying within the baselines mentioned in paragraph 2.

"4. One nautical mile is sixty to one degree of latitude."

IRAN

In signing the Convention on the High Seas, I make the following reservations:

Article 2. With respect to the words "no State may validly purport to subject any part of them to its sovereignty", it shall be understood that this prohibition does not apply to the continental shelf, which is governed by article 2 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf.

Articles 2, 3 and 4. The Iranian Government maintains the objection on the ground of excess of competence, expressed by its delegation at the twelfth plenary meeting of the Conference on the Law of the Sea on 24 April 1958, to the articles recommended by the Fifth Committee of the Conference and incorporated in the afore-mentioned articles of the Convention on the High Seas. The Iranian Government accordingly reserves all rights regarding the contents of these articles in so far as they relate to countries having no sea coast.

Article 2(3)—article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2. Application of the provisions of these articles relating to the laying of submarine cables and pipelines shall be subject to the authorization of the coastal State, in so far as the continental shelf is concerned.

MEXICO

Article 9: The Government of Mexico enters an express reservation with regard to article 9, since it considers that government ships, irrespective of the use to which they are put, enjoy immunity; it therefore does not accept the limitation imposed in the article in question, which provides that only ships owned or operated by a State and used only on government noncommercial service shall have immunity from the jurisdiction of other States on the high seas.

POLAND

Article 9: "The Government of the Polish People's Republic considers that the rule expressed in article 9 applies to all ships owned or operated by a State."

Declaration: "The Government of the Polish People's Republic considers that the definition of piracy as contained in the Convention does not fully correspond with the present state of international law in this respect."

ROMANIA

Article 9: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies to all government ships regardless of the purpose for which they are used.

Declaration: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the definition of piracy as given in article 15 of the Convention on the High Seas does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy.

SPAIN

Spain's accession is not to be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations in connexion with the waters of Gilbraltar other than those referred to in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 9: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 9: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"In depositing their instrument of ratification . . . Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such time as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned."

Objections[4]

AUSTRALIA

". . . I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objections to the reservations hereunder mentioned, which have been made on behalf of other States to the Convention on the High Seas:

(*a*) The reservation made to articles 2, 3 and 4 by Iran on signature.

(*b*) The reservation made to paragraph 3 of article 2 and to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 26 by Iran on signature.

(*c*) The reservation made to article 9 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.

(*d*) The reservations made to article 9 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(*e*) The reservation made by Indonesia on ratification.

In relation to the reservation made by Indonesia I am instructed to point out that the Australian Government has previously informed the Indonesian Government that it does not recognize the validity in international law of the Regulation referred to in the reservation and that it does not consider itself bound by it."

1 February 1965

"On the instructions of his Government, the Permanent Representative of Australia hereby places on record the formal objection of the Government of Australia to the reservation contained in the instrument of accession by Albania to the Convention on the High Seas done at Geneva on 29 April 1958."

31 January 1968

"The Government of Australia places on record the formal objection to the reservation made by the Government of Mexico."

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark declares that it does not find acceptable:

"The reservations made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 9;

"The reservation made by the Government of Iran to article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2;

"The reservation made by the Government of Indonesia regarding the interpretation of the terms 'territorial sea' and 'internal waters'.

"The above-mentioned objections shall not affect the coming into force of the Convention, according to article 34, as between Denmark and the Contracting Parties concerned."

FIJI

"The Government of Fiji declares that it withdraws the observations made by the United Kingdom with respect to the reservation made on ratification of the Convention by the Government of Indonesia and substitutes therefor the following observation:

"With respect to the reservation made by the Government of Indonesia on ratification of the above-mentioned Convention on the High Seas, the Government of Fiji states that it considers that the extent of

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[4] The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.

Indonesian national waters referred to therein is subject to the rule of international law that, where the establishment of a straight baseline has the effect of enclosing as internal waters areas which previously had been considered as part of the high seas, a right of innocent passage shall exist in those waters, subject to the regulations of the national authorities respecting police, customs, quarantine and control of pollution, and without prejudice to the exclusive right of such authorities in respect of the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of such waters and of the subjacent seabed and subsoil.

"Furthermore, the Government of Fiji maintains all other objections communicated to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Government to the reservations or declarations made by certain States with respect to this Convention, reserving only its position on that Government's observations bearing on the application of the Optional Protocol of Signature pending final disposition of the question of the succession by the Government of Fiji to the said Protocol."

ISRAEL

"I am instructed to place on record the Government of Israel's formal objection to all reservations and declarations made in connection with the signing or ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the High Seas which are incompatible with the purposes and objects of these Conventions. This objection applies in particular to the declaration or reservation made by Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4, of the first of the above-mentioned Conventions on the occasion of signature."

JAPAN

"1. In depositing the instrument of accession of the Convention on the High Seas, the Government of Japan wishes to state that it does not consider acceptable any unilateral statement in whatever form, made by a State upon signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the High Seas, which is intended to exclude or modify for such State legal effects of the provisions of the Convention.

"2. In particular, the Government of Japan finds unacceptable the following reservations:

"*(a)* The reservations made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 9.

"*(b)* The reservations made by the Government of Iran to article 2 and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2.

"The reservation made by the Government of Indonesia quoted in the communications of the United Nations, C.N.122.1961. Treaties-7 and C.N.73.1962. Treaties-3 [see p. 369].

"The reservation made by the Government of Albania to article 9 in its instrument of accession.

"The reservation made by the Government of Mexico to article 9 in its instrument of accession."

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Republic formally expresses its objection to all reservations and statements made in connexion with signature or ratification of the Convention on the High Seas or in connexion with accession to the said Convention which are inconsistent with the aims and purposes of this Convention.

This objection applies in particular to the statements or reservations made with regard to the Convention on the High Seas by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

THE NETHERLANDS

"In depositing their instrument of ratification regarding the Convention on the High Seas concluded at Geneva on April 29th 1958, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that they do not find acceptable

"the reservations to article 9 made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

"the declarations made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the definition of piracy given in the Convention, as far as these declarations amount to a reservation;

"the reservations made by the Iranian Government to articles 2, 3, and 4, and

"to articles 2, paragraph 3, and 26, paragraphs 1 and 2;

"the declaration made by the Government of Iran on article 2 as far as it amounts to a reservation to the said article;

"the reservation made by the Government of Indonesia."

17 March 1967

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands do not find acceptable the reservation made by the Government of Mexico."

PORTUGAL

27 December 1966

"The Government of Portugal cannot accept the reservation proposed by the Mexican Government requiring the exemption of government ships from the dispositions laid down in the Convention, irrespectively of the use to which these ships are put."

THAILAND

On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Thailand made objections to the following reservations and declarations:

"1. The reservations to article 9 made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR;

"2. The declarations to article 15 made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR;

"3. The reservation made by the Government of Indonesia."

TONGA

"The Government of the Kingdom of Tonga withdraws the observations made by the United Kingdom with respect to the reservation made on ratification of the Convention by the Government of Indonesia and substitute therefor the following observation:

> "With respect to the reservation made by the Government of Indonesia on ratification of the abovementioned Convention on the High Seas, the Government of Tonga states that it considers that the extent of Indonesian national waters referred to therein is subject to the rule of international law that, where the establishment of a straight baseline has the effect of enclosing as internal waters areas which previously had been considered as part of the high seas, a right of innocent passage shall exist in those waters, subject to the regulations of the national authorities respecting police, customs, quarantine and control of pollution, and without prejudice to the exclusive right of such authorities in respect of the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of such waters and of the subjacent seabed and subsoil."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

6 November 1959

"Her Majesty's Government . . . desire to place on record their formal objection to the following reservations and declarations:

"The reservations to article 9 made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, and the USSR.

"The reservations to articles 2, 3 and 4, and article 2 (3) made by the Iranian Government."

5 April 1962

"The reservation made on ratification by the Government of Indonesia.

Her Majesty's Government have already stated to the Indonesian Government that they cannot regard as valid under international law the provisions of 'Government Regulation No. 4, 1960, in lieu of an Act concerning Indonesian Waters' to the extent that these provisions embody a claim to territorial waters extending to 12 miles or purport to demarcate territorial waters by the drawing of straight base lines between the outermost islands, or points, of a group of islands or purport to treat as internal waters all waters enclosed by those lines."

17 June 1965

"The reservation to article 9 contained in the Albanian instrument of accession to the Convention."

2 November 1966

"The reservation to article 9 contained in the Mexican instrument of accession."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[5]

19 September 1962

"The United States does not find the following reservations acceptable:

"1. The reservations to article 9 made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"2. The reservations made by the Iranian Government to articles 2, 3, and 4 and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2.

"3. The reservation made by the Government of Indonesia."

19 August 1965

"The reservation to article 9 made by the Government of Albania in its instrument of accession."

28 September 1966

"The reservation made by the Government of Mexico in its instrument of accession."

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[5] See footnote 6, p. 376.

3. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958[1]

Entry into force: 20 March 1966, in accordance with article 18.

Registration: 20 March 1966, No. 8164.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 559, p. 285.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Afghanistan	30 October 1958	
Argentina	29 April 1958	
Australia	30 October 1958	14 May 1963
Bolivia	17 October 1958	
Canada	29 April 1958	
Ceylon	30 October 1958	
China[2]	29 April 1958	
Colombia	29 April 1958	3 January 1963
Costa Rica	29 April 1958	
Cuba	29 April 1958	
Denmark	29 April 1958	26 September 1968
Dominican Republic	29 April 1958	11 August 1964
Fiji		25 March 1971 *d*
Finland	27 October 1958	16 February 1965
France	30 October 1958	18 September 1970
Ghana	29 April 1958	
Haiti	29 April 1958	29 March 1960
Iceland	29 April 1958	
Indonesia	8 May 1958	
Iran	28 May 1958	
Ireland	2 October 1958	
Israel	29 April 1958	
Jamaica		16 April 1964 *d*
Kenya		20 June 1969 *a*
Khmer Republic		18 March 1960 *a*
Lebanon	29 May 1958	
Liberia	27 May 1958	
Madagascar		31 July 1962 *a*
Malawi		3 November 1965 *a*
Malaysia		21 December 1960 *a*
Mauritius		5 October 1970 *d*
Mexico		2 August 1966 *a*
Nepal	29 April 1958	
Netherlands	31 October 1958	18 February 1966
New Zealand	29 October 1958	
Nigeria		26 June 1961 *d*
Pakistan	31 October 1958	
Panama	2 May 1958	
Portugal	28 October 1958	8 January 1963
Senegal[3]		25 April 1961 *a*
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 *d*
South Africa		9 April 1963 *a*
Spain		25 February 1971 *a*
Switzerland	22 October 1958	18 May 1966
Thailand	29 April 1958	2 July 1968
Tonga		29 June 1971 *d*
Trinidad and Tobago		11 April 1966 *d*
Tunisia	30 October 1958	
Uganda		14 September 1964 *a*
United Kingdom	9 September 1958	14 March 1960

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 371.

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] See footnote 3, p. 372.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a) notification of succession (d)*	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	15 September	1958	12 April	1961
UPPER VOLTA			4 October	1965 *a*
URUGUAY	29 April	1958		
VENEZUELA	30 October	1958	10 July	1963
YUGOSLAVIA	29 April	1958	28 January	1966

Declarations and Reservations

DENMARK

Denmark does not consider itself bound by the last sentence of article 2 of the Convention.

SPAIN

Spain's accession is not to be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations in connexion with the waters of Gibraltar other than those referred to in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"In depositing their instrument of ratification . . . Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such time as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

". . . subject to the understanding that such ratification shall not be construed to impair the applicability of the principle of 'abstention', as defined in paragraph A.1 of the documents of record in the proceedings of the Conference [on the Law of the Sea, held at Geneva from 24 February to 27 April 1958], identified as A/CONF.13/C.3/L.69, 8 April 1958."

4. Convention on the Continental Shelf

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958[1]

Entry into force: 10 June 1964, in accordance with article 11.

Registration: 10 June 1964, No. 7302.

Text: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 499, p. 311.

State	*Signature*		*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
Afghanistan	30 October	1958		
Albania			7 December	1964 *a*
Argentina	29 April	1958		
Australia	30 October	1958	14 May	1963
Bolivia	17 October	1958		
Bulgaria			31 August	1962 *a*
Byelorussian SSR	31 October	1958	27 February	1961
Canada	29 April	1958	6 February	1970
Ceylon	30 October	1958		
Chile	31 October	1958		
China[2]	29 April	1958	12 October	1970
Colombia	29 April	1958	8 January	1962
Costa Rica	29 April	1958		
Cuba	29 April	1958		
Czechoslovakia	31 October	1958	31 August	1961
Denmark	29 April	1958	12 June	1963
Dominican Republic	29 April	1958	11 August	1964
Ecuador	31 October	1958		
Federal Republic of Germany	30 October	1958		
Fiji			25 March	1971 *d*
Finland	27 October	1958	16 February	1965
France			14 June	1965 *a*
Ghana	29 April	1958		
Guatemala	29 April	1958	27 November	1961
Haiti	29 April	1958	29 March	1960
Iceland	29 April	1958		
Indonesia	8 May	1958		
Iran	28 May	1958		
Ireland	2 October	1958		
Israel	29 April	1958	6 September	1961
Jamaica			8 October	1965 *a*
Kenya			20 June	1969 *a*
Khmer Republic			18 March	1960 *a*
Lebanon	29 May	1958		
Liberia	27 May	1958		

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 371.

[2] See note, p. iii.

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned ratification, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the said ratification was illegal since the so-called "Government of China" represented no one and did not have the right to speak on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State in the world, the People's Republic of China, and one Government entitled to represent it, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated the following:

> "The Republic of China, a sovereign state and member of the United Nations, attended the first United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1958, contributed to the formulation of the Convention on the Continental Shelf, signed the said Convention on 29 April 1958 and duly deposited its instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 October 1970. Any statement relating to the said Convention that is incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under the said Convention."

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
MADAGASCAR		31 July 1962 *a*
MALAWI		3 November 1965 *a*
MALAYSIA		21 December 1960 *a*
MALTA		19 May 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS		5 October 1970 *d*
MEXICO		2 August 1966 *a*
NEPAL	29 April 1958	
NETHERLANDS	31 October 1958	18 February 1966
NEW ZEALAND	29 October 1958	18 January 1965
NIGERIA		28 April 1971 *a*
NORWAY		9 September 1971 *a*
PAKISTAN	31 October 1958	
PANAMA	2 May 1958	
PERU	31 October 1958	
POLAND	31 October 1958	29 June 1962
PORTUGAL	28 October 1958	8 January 1963
ROMANIA		12 December 1961 *a*
SENEGAL		25 April 1961 *a*
SIERRA LEONE		25 November 1966 *a*
SOUTH AFRICA		9 April 1963 *a*
SPAIN		25 February 1971 *a*
SWAZILAND		16 October 1970 *a*
SWEDEN		1 June 1966 *a*
SWITZERLAND	22 October 1958	18 May 1966
THAILAND	29 April 1958	2 July 1968
TONGA		29 June 1971 *d*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		11 July 1968 *a*
TUNISIA	30 October 1958	
UGANDA		14 September 1964 *a*
UKRAINIAN SSR	31 October 1958	12 January 1961
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	31 October 1958	22 November 1960
UNITED KINGDOM	9 September 1958	11 May 1964
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	15 September 1958	12 April 1961
URUGUAY	29 April 1958	
VENEZUELA	30 October 1958	15 August 1961
YUGOSLAVIA	29 April 1958	28 January 1966

Declarations and Reservations[3]

CANADA

"The Government of Canada wishes to make the following declaration with respect to article 1 of the Convention:

"In the view of the Canadian Government the presence of an accidental feature such as a depression or a channel in a submerged area should not be regarded as constituting an interruption in the natural prolongation of the land territory of the coastal state into and under the sea."

CHINA

"With regard to the determination of the boundary of the continental shelf as provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 6 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of China considers:

(1) that the boundary of the continental shelf appertaining to two or more States whose coasts are adjacent to and/or opposite each other shall be determined in accordance with the principle of the natural prolongation of their land territories; and

(2) that in determining the boundary of the continental shelf of the Republic of China, exposed rocks and islets shall not be taken into account."

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"In signing the Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958, the Federal Republic of Germany declares with reference to article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf that in the opinion of the Federal Government article 5, paragraph 1 guarantees the exercise of fishing rights (*Fischerei*) in the waters above the continental shelf in the manner hitherto generally in practice."

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[3] For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see p. 388.

FRANCE

In depositing this instrument of accession, the Government of the French Republic declares:

Article 1

In the view of the Government of the French Republic, the expression "adjacent" areas implies a notion of geophysical, geological and geographical dependence which *ipso facto* rules out an unlimited extension of the continental shelf.

Article 2 (paragraph 4)

The Government of the French Republic considers that the expression "living organisms belonging to sedentary species" must be interpreted as excluding crustaceans, with the exception of the species of crab termed "barnacle"; and it makes the following reservations:

Article 4

The Government of the French Republic accepts this article only on condition that the coastal State claiming that the measures it intends to take are "reasonable" agrees that if their reasonableness is contested it shall be determined by arbitration.

Article 5 (paragraph 1)

The Government of the French Republic accepts the provisions of article 5, paragraph 1, with the following reservations:

(*a*) An essential element which should serve as the basis for appreciating any "interference" with the conservation of the living resources of the sea, resulting from the exploitation of the continental shelf, particularly in breeding areas for maintenance of stocks, shall be the technical report of the international scientific bodies responsible for the conservation of the living resources of the sea in the areas specified respectively in article 1 of the Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries of 8 February 1949 and article 1 of the Convention for the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries of 24 January 1959.

(*b*) Any restrictions placed on the exercise of acquired fishing rights in waters above the continental shelf shall give rise to a right to compensation.

(*c*) It must be possible to establish by means of arbitration, if the matter is contested, whether the exploration of the continental shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources result in an interference with the other activities protected by article 5, paragraph 1, which is "unjustifiable".

Article 6 (paragraphs 1 and 2)

In the absence of a specific agreement, the Government of the French Republic will not accept that any boundary of the continental shelf determined by application of the principle of equidistance shall be involved against it:

— if such boundary is calculated from baselines established after 29 April 1958;

— if it extends beyond the 200-metre isobath;

— if it lies in areas where, in the Government's opinion, there are "special circumstances" within the meaning of article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, that is to say: the Bay of Biscay, the Bay of Granville, and the sea areas of the Straits of Dover and of the North Sea off the French coast.

IRAN

"In signing this Convention on the Continental Shelf, I am instructed by the Iranian Government to make the following reservations:

(a) *Article 4*: With respect to the phrase "the Coastal State may not impede the laying or maintenance of submarine cables or pipe-lines on the continental shelf", the Iranian Government reserves its right to allow or not to allow the laying or maintenance of submarine cables or pipe-lines on its continental shelf.

(b) *Article 6*: With respect to the phrase "and unless another boundary line is justified by special circumstances" included in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the Iranian Government accepts this phrase on the understanding that one method of determining the boundary line in special circumstances would be that of measurement from the high water mark."

SPAIN

Spain's accession is not to be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations in connexion with the waters of Gibraltar other than those referred to in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain.

Spain also declares, in connexion with article 1 of the Convention, that the existence of any accident of the surface, such as a depression or a channel, in a submerged zone shall not be deemed to constitute an interruption of the natural extension of the coastal territory into or under the sea.

VENEZUELA

In signing the present Convention, the Republic of Venezuela declares with reference to article 6 that there are special circumstances to be taken into consideration in the following areas: the Gulf of Paria, in so far as the boundary is not determined by existing agreements, and in zones adjacent thereto; the area between the coast of Venezuela and the island of Aruba; and the Gulf of Venezuela.

Reservation made upon ratification: . . . with express reservation in respect of article 6 of the said Convention.

YUGOSLAVIA

Subject to the following reservation in respect of article 6 of the Convention:

In delimiting its continental shelf, Yugoslavia recognizes no "special circumstances" which should influence that delimitation.

Objections[4]

CANADA

"The Government of Canada wishes to declare as follows:

"(i) That it does not find acceptable the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany with respect to article 5, paragraph 1.

"(ii) That it reserves its position concerning the declaration of the Government of the French Republic with respect to article 1 and article 2, paragraph 4; and further that it does not find acceptable the reservations made by the Government of the French Republic to articles 4, and 5, paragraph 1.

"(iii) That it does not find acceptable the reservation made by the Government of the French Republic to article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, insofar as that reservation relates to a boundary calculated from baselines established after 29 April 1958 or to a boundary extending beyond the 200 metre isobath.

"(iv) That it reserves its position concerning the reservation made by the Government of the French Republic to article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, insofar as that reservation relates to a boundary in areas where there are 'special circumstances' within the meaning of article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2.

"(v) That it does not find acceptable the reservation made by the Iranian Government to article 4."

FIJI

[*As under the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone; see p. 374.*]

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic does not accept the reservations made by the Government of Iran with respect to article 4 of the Convention.

NETHERLANDS

"In depositing their instrument of ratification regarding the Convention on the Continental Shelf concluded at Geneva on April 29th 1958, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that they do not find acceptable

"the reservations made by the Iranian Government to article 4;

"the reservations made by the Government of the French Republic to articles 5, paragraph 1, and 6, paragraphs 1 and 2.

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserve all rights regarding the reservations in respect of article 6 made by the Government of Venezuela when ratifying the present Convention."

NORWAY

"In depositing their instrument of accession regarding the said Convention, the Government of Norway declare that they do not find acceptable the reservations made by the Government of the French Republic to article 5, paragraph 1, and to article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2."

SPAIN

Spain declares the following:

1. That it reserves its position with respect to the declaration made by the Government of the French Republic in connexion with article 1;

2. That it deems unacceptable the reservation made by the Government of the French Republic to article 6, paragraph 2, especially as concerns the Bay of Biscay.

THAILAND

On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Thailand made objections to "the reservations to articles 1, 4, 5 (paragraph 1) and 6 (paragraphs 1 and 2) made by the Government of France."

TONGA

The Secretary-General received on 22 October 1971 a communication from the Government of Tonga to the effect that the latter wishes to maintain all objections made by the United Kingdom to the reservations or declarations made by States with respect to this Convention.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

14 January 1966

"*Article 1:* The Government of the United Kingdom take note of the declaration made by the Government of the French Republic and reserve their position concerning it.

"*Article 2 (paragraph 4):* This declaration does not call for any observations on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom.

"*Article 4:* The Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the French Republic are both parties to the Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes done at Geneva on the 29th of April, 1958. The Government of the United Kingdom assume that the declaration made by the Government of the French Republic is not intended to derogate from the rights and obligations of the parties to the Optional Protocol.

"*Article 5 (paragraph 1):* Reservation (*a*) does not call for any observations on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom.

"The Government of the United Kingdom are unable to accept reservation (*b*).

"The Government of the United Kingdom are prepared to accept reservation (*c*) on the understanding that it is not intended to derogate from the rights and obligations of parties to the Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

"*Article 6 (paragraphs 1 and 2):* The Government of the United Kingdom are unable to accept the reservations made by the Government of the French Republic."

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[4] The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[5]

19 September 1962

"The United States does not find the following reservations acceptable:

"1. The reservation made by the Iranian Government to article 4.

"2. The reservation made by the Federal Republic of Germany to article 5, paragraph 1."

9 September 1965

"The reservations [made by France] to articles 4, 5 and 6. The declarations by France with respect to articles 1 and 2 are noted without prejudice."

16 July 1970

"The Government of the United States does not find acceptable the declaration made by the Government of Canada with respect to article 1 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf. The United States considers that Convention to be in force and applicable between it and Canada, but that such application does not in any manner constitute any concurrence by the United States in the substance of the declaration made by Canada with respect to article 1 of that Convention."

YUGOSLAVIA

29 September 1965

"The Government of Yugoslavia does not accept the reservation made by the Government of the French Republic with respect to article 6 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf."

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[5] See footnote 6, p. 376.

5. Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1962.

REGISTRATION: 3 January 1963, No. 6466.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 450, p. 169.

State	*Signature affixed with reservation as to ratification*[2]	*Signature affixed without reservation as to ratification (s)*[2] *Ratification, notification of succession (d)*
AUSTRALIA		14 May 1963 *s**
AUSTRIA	27 October 1958	
BOLIVIA		17 October 1958 *s*
CANADA	29 April 1958	
CEYLON		30 October 1958 *s*
CHINA[2a]		29 April 1958 *s**
COLOMBIA[3]		29 April 1958 *s**
COSTA RICA		29 April 1958 *s*
CUBA		29 April 1958 *s*
DENMARK	29 April 1958	26 September 1968*
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		29 April 1958 *s**
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY		30 October 1958 *s*
FINLAND		27 October 1958 *s* 16 February 1965*
FRANCE		30 October 1958 *s**
GHANA		29 April 1958 *s*
HAITI		29 April 1958 *s* 29 March 1960*
HOLY SEE		30 April 1958 *s*
INDONESIA	8 May 1958[4]	
ISRAEL	29 April 1958	
KHMER REPUBLIC	22 January 1970	
LIBERIA		27 May 1958 *s*
MADAGASCAR		10 August 1962 *s**
MALAWI		17 December 1965 *s**
MALAYSIA		1 May 1961 *s**
MALTA		19 May 1966 *d**
MAURITIUS		5 October 1970 *d**
NEPAL		29 April 1958 *s**
NETHERLANDS	31 October 1958	18 February 1966*
NEW ZEALAND		29 October 1958 *s**
PAKISTAN		6 November 1958 *s*
PANAMA		2 May 1958 *s*
PORTUGAL	28 October 1958	8 January 1963*
SIERRA LEONE		14 February 1963 *s**
SWEDEN	1 June 1966	28 June 1966*
SWITZERLAND	24 May 1958	18 May 1966*

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[1] See footnote 1, p. 371.

[2] Article V of the Protocol provides that the latter "shall remain open for signature by all States who become Parties to any Convention on the Law of the Sea and is subject to ratification, where necessary, according to the constitutional requirements of the signatory States". Consequently, the signatures listed above appear in the second or the third column according to whether they have been affixed or not with an indication that they were subject to ratification. It will be noted, however, that certain signatures, although they were affixed without reservation as to ratification, were followed by the deposit of an instrument of ratification: in such cases, the two corresponding dates will be found in the third column.

Signatures affixed without reservation as to ratification, or ratifications, etc. by States which—being already, or having subsequently become, parties to one or more Conventions on the Law of the Sea—should be considered as parties to the Protocol, have been identified by an asterisk.

[2a] See note, p. iii.

[3] In signing the Optional Protocol, the delegation of Colombia reserves the obligations of Colombia arising out of conventions concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes which Colombia has ratified and out of any previous conventions concerning the same subject which Colombia may ratify.

[4] In a communication received on 24 December 1958, the Government of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that

	Signature affixed with reservation as to ratification[2]	*Signature affixed without reservation as to ratification (s)*[2] *Ratification, notification of succession (d)*
UGANDA		15 September 1964 *s**
UNITED KINGDOM		9 September 1958 *s**
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[5]	15 September 1958	
URUGUAY		29 April 1958 *s*
YUGOSLAVIA	29 April 1958	28 January 1966*

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according to the constitutional requirements of Indonesia, the signature affixed on its behalf to this Protocol is subject to ratification.

[5] In a communication received on 10 June 1963, the Government of the United States of America informed the Secretary-General that the Protocol "will not enter into force with respect to the United States until the Protocol has been ratified on the part of the United States and instrument of ratification has been deposited".

CHAPTER XXII. COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

1. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards

Done at New York on 10 June 1958[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 June 1959, in accordance with article XII.

REGISTRATION: 7 June 1959, No. 4739.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, p. 3.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
ARGENTINA	26 August 1958	
AUSTRIA		2 May 1961 *a*
BELGIUM	10 June 1958	
BOTSWANA		20 December 1971 *a*
BULGARIA	17 December 1958	10 October 1961
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	29 December 1958	15 November 1960
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		15 October 1962 *a*
CEYLON	30 December 1958	9 April 1962
COSTA RICA	10 June 1958	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	3 October 1958	10 July 1959
ECUADOR	17 December 1958	3 January 1962
EGYPT		9 March 1959 *a*
EL SALVADOR	10 June 1958	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	10 June 1958	30 June 1961
FINLAND	29 December 1958	19 January 1962
FRANCE[2]	25 November 1958	26 June 1959
GHANA		9 April 1968 *a*
GREECE		16 July 1962 *a*
HUNGARY		5 March 1962 *a*
INDIA	10 June 1958	13 July 1960
ISRAEL	10 June 1958	5 January 1959
ITALY		31 January 1969 *a*
JAPAN		20 June 1961 *a*
JORDAN	10 June 1958	
KHMER REPUBLIC		5 January 1960 *a*
LUXEMBOURG	11 November 1958	
MADAGASCAR		16 July 1962 *a*
MEXICO		14 April 1971 *a*
MONACO	31 December 1958	
MOROCCO		12 February 1959 *a*
NETHERLANDS[3]	10 June 1958	24 April 1964
NIGER		14 October 1964 *a*
NIGERIA		17 March 1970 *a*
NORWAY		14 March 1961 *a*
PAKISTAN	30 December 1958	
PHILIPPINES	10 June 1958	6 July 1967
POLAND	10 June 1958	3 October 1961

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[1] The Convention was prepared and opened for signature on 10 June 1958 by the United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration, convened in accordance with resolution 604 (XXI) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted on 3 May 1956. For the text of this resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/2889), p. 5. The Conference met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 20 May to 10 June 1958. For the text of the Final Act of this Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, p. 3.

[2] In a notification made on ratification the Government of France declared that the Convention shall extend to all the territories of the French Republic.

[3] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom of Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession* (*a*),
ROMANIA		13 September 1961 *a*
SWEDEN	23 December 1958	
SWITZERLAND	29 December 1958	1 June 1965
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[4]		9 March 1959 *a*
THAILAND		21 December 1959 *a*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		14 February 1966 *a*
TUNISIA		17 July 1967 *a*
UKRAINIAN SSR	29 December 1958	10 October 1960
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	29 December 1958	24 August 1960
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		13 October 1964 *a*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[5]		30 September 1970 *a*

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

Subject to the declaration contained in the Final Act.[6]

AUSTRIA

The Republic of Austria will apply the Convention, in accordance with the first sentence of article I (3) thereof, only to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.

BOTSWANA

"The Republic of Botswana will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationship, whether contractual or not, which are considered commercial under Botswana law.

"The Republic of Botswana will apply the Convention to the Recognition and Enforcement of Awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

BULGARIA

"Bulgaria will apply the Convention to recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another contracting State. With regard to awards made in the territory of non-contracting States it will apply the Convention only to the extent to which these States grant reciprocal treatment."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will apply the provisions of this Convention in respect to arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States only to the extent to which they grant reciprocal treatment.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Referring to the possibility offered by paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention, the Central African Republic declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; it further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"Czechoslovakia will apply the Convention to recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another contracting State. With regard to awards made in the territory of non-contracting States it will apply the Convention only to the extent to which these States grant reciprocal treatment."

ECUADOR

Ecuador, on a basis of reciprocity, will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another contracting State only if such awards have been made with respect to differences arising out of legal relationships which are regarded as commercial under Ecuadorian law.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"(1) The Convention ... will also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany;[7]

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[4] Accession by the United Arab Republic, see footnote 3, p. 3.

[5] In a communication received on 3 November 1970, the Government of the United States of America notified the Secretary-General that the Convention shall apply to all of the territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible.

[6] The said declaration read as follows:

"If another Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories which fall within the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic, the rights of the Argentine Republic shall in no way be affected by that extension."

[7] With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania. the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

"With respect to paragraph 1 of article I, and in accordance with paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

FRANCE

Referring to the possibility offered by paragraph 3 of Article I of the Convention, France declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; it further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.

HUNGARY

"...the Hungarian People's Republic shall apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of such awards only as have been made in the territory of one of the other Contracting States and are dealing with differences arising in respect of a legal relationship considered by the Hungarian law as a commercial relationship."

INDIA

"In accordance with Article I of the Convention, the Government of India declare that they will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of a State, party to this Convention. They further declare that they will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the Law of India."

JAPAN

"...it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State."

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Republic declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; it further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.

MOROCCO

The Government of His Majesty the King of Morocco will only apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State.

NETHERLANDS

Referring to paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, the Government of the Kingdom declares that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State.

NIGERIA

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention, the Federal Military Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of a State party to this Convention and to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria."

NORWAY

"1. We will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of one of the Contracting States."

"2. We will not apply the Convention to differences where the subject matter of the proceedings is immovable property situated in Norway, or a right in or to such property."

PHILIPPINES

"The Philippines delegation signs *ad referendum* this Convention with the reservation that it does so on the basis of reciprocity and declares that the Philippines will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State pursuant to Article I, paragraph 3 of the Convention."

(*Declaration made on ratification*) "...the Philippines, on the basis of reciprocity, will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State and only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of the State making such declaration."

POLAND

"With reservation as mentioned in Article I, par. 3."

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its legislation.

The Romanian People's Republic will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State. As regards awards made in the territory of certain noncontracting States, the Romanian People's Republic will apply the Convention only on the basis of reciprocity established by joint agreement between the parties.

SWITZERLAND

Referring to the possibility offered by paragraph 3 of article I, Switzerland will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"In accordance with Article I of the Convention, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago declares that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contracted or not, which are considered as commercial under the Law of Trinidad and Tobago."

TUNISIA

. . . with the reservations provided for in article I, paragraph 3, of the Convention, that is to say, the Tunisian State will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State and only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under Tunisian law.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will apply the provisions of this Convention in respect to arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States only to the extent to which they grant reciprocal treatment.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will apply the provisions of this Convention in respect to arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States only to the extent to which they grant reciprocal treatment.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

"The Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar will apply the Convention, in accordance with the first sentence of article I (3) thereof, only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The United States of America will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of only those awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.

"The United States of America will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of the United States."

2. European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration

Done at Geneva on 21 April 1961[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 January 1964, in accordance with article X, paragraph 8, with the exception of paragraphs 3 to 7 of article IV which entered into force on 18 October 1965, in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Annex to the Convention.

REGISTRATION: 7 January 1964, No. 7041.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 484, p. 349.

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
AUSTRIA	21 April 1961	6 March 1964
BELGIUM	21 April 1961	
BULGARIA	21 April 1961	13 May 1964
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	21 April 1961	14 October 1963
CUBA		1 September 1965 *a*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	21 April 1961	13 November 1963
DENMARK	21 April 1961	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY[2]	21 April 1961	27 October 1964
FINLAND	21 December 1961	
FRANCE	21 April 1961	16 December 1966
HUNGARY	21 April 1961	9 October 1963
ITALY	21 April 1961	3 August 1970
POLAND	21 April 1961	15 September 1964
ROMANIA	21 April 1961	16 August 1963
SPAIN	14 December 1961	
TURKEY	21 April 1961	
UKRAINIAN SSR	21 April 1961	18 March 1963
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	21 April 1961	27 June 1962
UPPER VOLTA		26 January 1965 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	21 April 1961	25 September 1963

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[1] The Convention was prepared and opened for signature on 21 April 1961 by the Special Meeting of Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of negotiating and signing a European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration, which was convened in accordance with resolution 7 (XV) of the Economic Commission for Europe, adopted on 5 May 1960. The Special Meeting was held at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from 10 to 21 April 1961. For the text of the Final Act of the Special Meeting, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 484, p. 349.

[2] A note accompanying the instrument of ratification contains a statement that the Convention "shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see footnote 3, p. 47.

CHAPTER XXIII. LAW OF TREATIES

1. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, with annex

Done at Vienna on 23 May 1969[1]

Not yet in force (see article 84).

TEXT: Document A/CONF.39/27, 23 May 1969, and corrigenda: 1 (English only), 2 (French only), 3 and 5 (Russian only) and 4 (Spanish only).

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
AFGHANISTAN	23 May 1969	
ARGENTINA	23 May 1969	
BARBADOS	23 May 1969	24 June 1971
BOLIVIA	23 May 1969	
BRAZIL	23 May 1969	
CANADA		14 October 1970 *a*
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		10 December 1971 *a*
CHILE	23 May 1969	
CHINA[2]	27 April 1970	
COLOMBIA	23 May 1969	
CONGO	23 May 1969	
COSTA RICA	23 May 1969	
DENMARK	18 April 1970	
ECUADOR	23 May 1969	
EL SALVADOR	16 February 1970	
ETHIOPIA	30 April 1970	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	30 April 1970	
FINLAND	23 May 1969	
GHANA	23 May 1969	
GUATEMALA	23 May 1969	
GUYANA	23 May 1969	
HOLY SEE	30 September 1969	
HONDURAS	23 May 1969	
IRAN	23 May 1969	
ITALY	22 April 1970	
IVORY COAST	23 July 1969	
JAMAICA	23 May 1969	28 July 1970

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[1] The Convention was adopted on 22 May 1969 and opened for signature on 23 May 1969 by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties. The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2166 (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and 2287 (XXII) of 6 December 1967; for the texts of these resolutions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/6316), p. 95, and *ibid., Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/6716), p. 80. The Conference held two sessions, both at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, the first session from 26 March to 24 May 1968 and the second session from 9 April to 22 May 1969. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and certain declarations and resolutions, which are annexed to that Act. By unanimous decision of the Conference, the original of the Final Act was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria. For the text of the Final Act, see Conference document A/CONF.39/26 and corrigenda 1 (Spanish only) and 2 (English only), 23 May 1969.

[2] See note, p. iii.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the said signature was irregular since the so-called "Government of China" represented no one and had no right to speak on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State in the world—the People's Republic of China.

The Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations later addressed to the Secretary-General a similar communication.

In two letters addressed to the Secretary General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties in 1968 and 1969, contributed to the formulation of the Convention concerned and signed it, and that "any statements or reservations to the said Convention that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China as a signatory of the said Convention".

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Kenya	23 May 1969	
Khmer Republic	23 May 1969	
Liberia	23 May 1969	
Luxembourg	4 September 1969	
Madagascar	23 May 1969	
Mexico	23 May 1969	
Morocco	23 May 1969	
Nepal	23 May 1969	
New Zealand	29 April 1970	4 August 1971
Niger		27 October 1971 *a*
Nigeria	23 May 1969	31 July 1969
Pakistan	29 April 1970	
Peru	23 May 1969	
Philippines	23 May 1969	
Republic of Korea[3]	27 November 1969	
Sudan	23 May 1969	
Sweden	23 April 1970	
Syrian Arab Republic		2 October 1970 *a*
Trinidad and Tobago	23 May 1969	
Tunisia		23 June 1971 *a*
United Kingdom	20 April 1970	25 June 1971
United States of America	24 April 1970	
Uruguay	23 May 1969	
Yugoslavia	23 May 1969	27 August 1970
Zambia	23 May 1969	

Declarations and reservations[3a]

AFGHANISTAN

"Afghanistan's understanding of article 62 (fundamental change of circumstances) is as follows:

"Sub-paragraph 2(a) of this article does not cover unequal and illegal treaties, or any treaties which were contrary to the principle of self-determination. This view was also supported by the Expert Consultant in his statement of 11 May 1968 in the Committee of the Whole and on 14 May 1969 (doc. A/CONF.39/L.40) to the Conference."

BOLIVIA

1. The shortcomings of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties are such as to postpone the realization of the aspirations of mankind.

2. Nevertheless, the rules endorsed by the Convention do represent significant advances, based on the principles of international justice which Bolivia has traditionally supported.

CANADA

"In acceding to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the government of Canada declares its understanding that nothing in article 66 of the Convention is intended to exclude the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice where such jurisdiction exists under the provisions of any treaty in force binding the parties with regard to the settlement of disputes. In relation to states parties to the Vienna Convention which accept as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the government of Canada declares that it does not regard the provisions of article 66 of the Vienna Convention as providing 'some other method of peaceful settlement' within the meaning of paragraph 2 (a) of the declaration of the government of Canada accepting as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice which was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 7, 1970."

COSTA RICA

1. With regard to articles 11 and 12, the delegation of Costa Rica wishes to make a reservation to the effect that the Costa Rican system of constitutional law does not authorize any form of consent which is not subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly.

2. With regard to article 25, it wishes to make a reservation to the effect that the Political Constitution of

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[3] With reference to the above-mentioned signature, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that the said signature was illegal inasmuch as the South Korean authorities could not under any circumstances speak on behalf of Korea.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations declared that the above-mentioned statement by the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was without legal foundation and therefore neither affected the legitimate act of signing the Convention by the Government of the Republic of Korea nor prejudiced the rights and obligations of the Republic of Korea under it. He further stated that "in this connexion, it should be noted that the General Assembly of the United Nations declared at its third session and has continuously reaffirmed thereafter that the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful Government in Korea".

[3a] For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see p. 402.

Costa Rica does not permit the provisional application of treaties, either.

3. With regard to article 27, it interprets this article as referring to secondary law and not to the provisions of the Political Constitution.

4. With regard to article 38, its interpretation is that no customary rule of general international law shall take precedence over any rule of the Inter-American System to which, in its view, this Convention is supplementary.

ECUADOR

In signing this Convention, Ecuador has not considered it necessary to make any reservation in regard to article 4 of the Convention because it understands that the rules referred to in the first part of article 4 include the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, which is set forth in Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United Nations and which, as *jus cogens*, has universal and mandatory force.

Ecuador also considers that the first part of article 4 is applicable to existing treaties.

It wishes to place on record, in this form, its view that the said article 4 incorporates the indisputable principle that, in cases where the Convention codifies rules of *lex lata*, these rules, as pre-existing rules, may be invoked and applied to treaties signed before the entry into force of this Convention, which is the instrument codifying the rules.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right, upon ratifying the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, to state its views on the declarations made by other States upon signing or ratifying or acceding to that Convention and to make reservations regarding certain provisions of the said Convention."

GUATEMALA

The delegation of Guatemala, in signing the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, wishes to make the following reservations:

I. Guatemala cannot accept any provision of this Convention which would prejudice its rights and its claim to the Territory of Belice.

II. Guatemala will not apply articles 11, 12, 25 and 66 in so far as they are contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic.

III. Guatemala will apply the provision contained in article 38 only in cases where it considers that it is in the national interest to do so.

MOROCCO[4]

1. Morocco interprets paragraph 2 (a) of article 62 (Fundamental change of circumstances) as not applying to unlawful or inequitable treaties, or to any treaty contrary to the principle of self-determination. Morocco's views on paragraph 2 (a) were supported by the Expert Consultant in his statements in the Committee of the Whole on 11 May 1968 and before the Conference in plenary on 14 May 1969 (see Document A/CONF.39/L.40).

2. It shall be understood that Morocco's signature of this Convention does not in any way imply that it recognized Israel. Furthermore, no treaty relationships will be established between Morocco and Israel.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[4]

A—Acceptance of this Convention by the Syrian Arab Republic and ratification of it by its Government shall in no wise signify recognition of Israel and cannot have as a result the establishment with the latter of any contact governed by the provisions of this Convention.

B—The Syrian Arab Republic considers that article 81 is not in conformity with the aims and purposes of the Convention in that it does not allow all States, without distinction or discrimination, to become parties to it.

C—The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic does not in any case accept the non-applicability of the principle of a fundamental change of circumstances with regard to treaties establishing boundaries, referred to in article 62, paragraph 2 (a), inasmuch as it regards this as a flagrant violation of an obligatory norm which forms part of general international law and which recognizes the right of peoples to self-determination.

D—The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic interprets the provisions in article 52 as follows:

> The expression "the threat or use of force" used in this article extends also to the employment of economic, political, military and psychological coercion and to all types of coercion constraining a State to conclude a treaty against its wishes or its interests.

E—The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention and the ratification of it by its Government shall not apply to the Annex to the Convention, which concerns obligatory conciliation.

TUNISIA

The dispute referred to in article 66 (*a*) requires the consent of all parties thereto in order to be submitted to the International Court of Justice for a decision.

UNITED KINGDOM

Upon signature:

"In signing the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare their understanding that nothing in article 66 of the Convention is intended to oust the jurisdiction of the International

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[4] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 16 March 1970, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Morocco on that occasion. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, that declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Morocco under general international law or under particular treaties. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Morocco an attitude of complete reciprocity".

An identical communication, *mutatis mutandis*, was received by the Secretary-General on 16 November 1970 from the Government of Israel in respect of reservation A made by the Government of Syria on accession to the Convention.

Court of Justice where such jurisdiction exists under any provisions in force binding the parties with regard to the settlement of disputes. In particular, and in relation to States parties to the Vienna Convention which accept as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that they will not regard the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of article 66 of the Vienna Convention as providing 'some other method of peaceful settlement' within the meaning of sub-paragraph (i)a) of the Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom accepting as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice which was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the 1st of January, 1969.

"The Government of the United Kingdom, while reserving their position for the time being with regard to other declarations and reservations made by various States on signing the Convention, consider it necessary to state that the United Kingdom does not accept that Guatemala has any rights or any valid claim in respect of the territory of British Honduras."

Upon ratification:

It is [the United Kingdom's] understanding that nothing in Article 66 of the Convention is intended to oust the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice where such jurisdiction exists under any provisions in force binding the parties with regard to the settlement of disputes. In particular, and in relation to States parties to the Vienna Convention which accept as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court, the United Kingdom will not regard the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as providing "some other method of peaceful settlement" within the meaning of sub-paragraph (i)(*a*) of the Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom which was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the 1st of January 1969.

Objections[5]

CANADA

22 October 1971

". . . Canada does not consider itself in treaty relations with the Syrian Arab Republic in respect of those provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties to which the compulsory conciliation procedures set out in the annex to that Convention are applicable."

NEW ZEALAND

14 October 1971

". . . The New Zealand Government objects to the reservation entered by the Government of Syria to the obligatory conciliation procedures contained in the Annex to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and does not accept the entry into force of the Convention as between New Zealand and Syria."

UNITED KINGDOM

"The United Kingdom does not accept that the interpretation of Article 52 put forward by the Government of Syria correctly reflects the conclusions reached at the Conference of Vienna on the subject of coercion; the Conference dealt with this matter by adopting a Declaration on this subject which forms part of the Final Act;

"The United Kingdom objects to the reservation entered by the Government of Syria in respect of the Annex to the Convention and does not accept the entry into force of the Convention as between the United Kingdom and Syria;

"With reference to a reservation in relation to the territory of British Honduras made by Guatemala on signing the Convention, the United Kingdom does not accept that Guatemala has any rights or any valid claim with respect to that territory;

"The United Kingdom fully reserves its position in other respects with regard to the declarations made by various States on signature, to some of which the United Kingdom would object, if they were to be confirmed on ratification."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

26 May 1971

". . . The Government of the United States of America objects to reservation E of the Syrian instrument of accession, which reads in translation as follows:

> "'E—The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention and the ratification of it by its Government shall not apply to the Annex to the Convention, which concerns obligatory conciliation.'

"In the view of the United States Government that reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and undermines the principle of impartial settlement of disputes concerning the invalidity, termination, and suspension of the operation of treaties, which was the subject of extensive negotiation at the Vienna Conference.

"The United States Government intends, at such time as it may become a party to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, to reaffirm its objection to the foregoing reservation and to reject treaty relations with the Syrian Arab Republic under all provisions in Part V of the Convention with regard to which the Syrian Arab Republic has rejected the obligatory conciliation procedures set forth in the Annex to the Convention.

"The United States Government is also concerned about Syrian reservation C declaring that the Syrian Arab Republic does not accept the non-applicability of the principle of a fundamental change of circumstances with regard to treaties establishing boundaries, as stated in Article 62, 2 (*a*), and Syrian reservation D concerning its interpretation of the expression 'the threat or use of force' in Article 52. However, in view of the United States Government's intention to reject treaty relations with the Syrian Arab Republic under all provisions in Part V to which reservations C and D relate, we do not consider it necessary at this time to object formally to those reservations.

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[5] The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.

"The United States Government will consider that the absence of treaty relations between the United States of America and the Syrian Arab Republic with regard to certain provisions in Part V will not in any way impair the duty of the latter to fulfill any obligation embodied in those provisions to which it is subject under international law independently of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties."

PART II

League of Nations Multilateral Treaties

1. Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace

Geneva, September 23rd, 1936[1]

In force since April 2nd, 1938 (Article 11).

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Brazil	(February 11th, 1938)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(August 18th, 1937)
Burma	(October 13th, 1937 *a*)
Southern Rhodesia	(November 1st, 1937 *a*)
Aden Colony, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold Coast [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Ashanti,* (c) *Northern Territories,* (d) *Togoland under British Mandate*], *Hong Kong, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malay States* [(a) *Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor;* (b) *Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu,* and *Brunei*], *Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria* [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Protectorate,* (c) *Cameroons under British Mandate*], *North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tangayika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar Protectorate*	(July 14th, 1939 *a*)
Australia	(June 25th, 1937 *a*)
Including the Territories of *Papua* and *Norfolk Island* and the Mandated Territories of *New Guinea* and *Nauru.*	
New Zealand	(January 27th, 1938)
Union of South Africa	(February 1st, 1938 *a*)
Including the Mandated Territory of *South West Africa.*	
India	(August 11th, 1937)
Ireland	(May 25th, 1938 *a*)
Chile	(February 20th, 1940)
Denmark	(October 11th, 1937)
Egypt	(July 29th, 1938)
Estonia	(August 18th, 1938)
Finland	(November 29th, 1938 *a*)
France	(March 8th, 1938)
French Colonies and Protectorates and Territories under French mandate	(January 14th, 1939 *a*)
Guatemala	(November 18th, 1938 *a*)
Latvia	(April 25th, 1939 *a*)
Luxembourg	(February 8th, 1938)
The Netherlands (including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(February 15th, 1939)
New Hebrides	(July 14th, 1939 *a*)
Norway	(May 5th, 1938)
Salvador	(August 18th, 1938 *a*)
Sweden	(June 22nd, 1938 *a*)
Switzerland	(December 30th, 1938)

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[1] Registered No. 4319. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 186, p. 301. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 193, p. 316; vol. 196, p. 489; vol. 197, p. 394; and vol. 200, p. 557.

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRIA

BELGIUM

Under reservation of the declarations mentioned in the *procès-verbal* of the final meeting of the Conference.[2]

COLOMBIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GREECE

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

ROMANIA

SPAIN

Under reservation of the declaration mentioned in the *procès-verbal* of the final meeting of the Conference.[3]

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Under reservation of the declarations mentioned in the *procès-verbal* of the final meeting of the Conference.[4]

URUGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
CAMEROON	19 June 1967 *d*
HOLY SEE	5 January 1967 *a*
LAOS	23 March 1966 *a*
MALTA	1 August 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS	18 July 1969 *d*

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[2] These declarations are worded as follows:

"The Delegation of Belgium declares its opinion that the right of a country to jam by its own means improper transmissions emanating from another country, in so far as such a right exists in conformity with the general provisions of international law and with the Conventions in force, is in no way affected by the Convention."

[3] This declaration is worded as follows:

"The Spanish Delegation declares that its Government reserves the right to put a stop by all possible means to propaganda liable adversely to affect internal order in Spain and involving a breach of the Convention, in the event of the procedure proposed by the Convention not permitting of immediate steps to put a stop to such breach."

[4] These declarations are worded as follows:

"The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that, pending the conclusion of the procedure contemplated in Article 7 of the Convention, it considers that the right to apply reciprocal measures to a country carrying out improper transmissions against it, in so far as such a right exists under the general rules of international law and with the Conventions in force, is in no way affected by the Convention.

"The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that its Government, while prepared to apply the principles of the Convention on a basis of reciprocity to all the Contracting States, is nevertheless of opinion that certain of the provisions of the Convention presuppose the existence of diplomatic relations between the Contracting Parties, particularly in connection with the verification of information and the forms of procedure proposed for the settlement of disputes. Accordingly, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is of opinion that, in order to avoid the occurrence of differences or misunderstandings between the States Parties to the Convention which do not maintain diplomatic relations with one another, the Convention should be regarded as not creating formal obligations between such States."

2. Special Protocol concerning Statelessness

The Hague, April 12th, 1930[1]

NOT YET IN FORCE (Articles 9 and 10).[2]

Ratifications or definitive accessions

BELGIUM (April 4th, 1939)

With the reservation that the application of this Protocol will not be extended to the Colony of the Belgian Congo or to the Territories under mandate.

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 *a*)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and *all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations* (January 14th, 1932)

Burma[3]

His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty's suzerainty, or the population of the said States.

AUSTRALIA (July 8th, 1935 *a*)

Including the territories of *Papua* and *Norfork Island* and the mandated territories of *New Guinea* and *Nauru*.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (April 9th, 1936)

INDIA (September 28th, 1932)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol. His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His suzerainty or the population of the said territories.

CHINA[4] (February 14th, 1935)

SALVADOR (October 14th, 1935)

The Republic of Salvador does not assume the obligation laid down by the Protocol where the Salvadorian nationality possessed by the person and ultimately lost by him was acquired by naturalisation.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

AUSTRIA
CANADA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
EGYPT
GREECE
IRELAND
LUXEMBOURG
MEXICO
PERU
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Notification of succession*
PAKISTAN[5]	29 July 1953

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[1] See document C.27.M.16.1931.V.

[2] The Protocol shall enter into force ninety days after having received ten ratifications or accessions (Articles 9 and 10).

[3] As mentioned in the latest official list of the League of Nations, Burma, which was formerly a part of India, was separated from the latter on 1 April 1937 and had possessed since that time the status of an overseas territory of the United Kingdom. It was as such that Burma continued to be bound by a ratification or accession recorded on behalf of India before the date above mentioned.

[4] See note, p. iii.

[5] In a communication received on 29 July 1953, the Government of Pakistan notified the Secretary-General that by reason of Article 4 of the Schedule to the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947, the rights and obligations under the Special Protocol devolve upon Pakistan, and that the Government of Pakistan, "therefore, considers itself a party to that Protocol".

3. Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness

The Hague, April 12th, 1930[1]

IN FORCE since July 1st, 1937 (Articles 9 and 10).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 *a*)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and *all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations* (January 14th, 1932)

Burma[2]

His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty's suzerainty, or the population of the said States.

AUSTRALIA (July 8th, 1935)

(Including the territories of *Papua* and *Norfolk Island* and the mandated territories of *New Guinea* and *Nauru.*)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (April 9th, 1936)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

INDIA (September 28th, 1932)

In accordance with the Provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol. His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under his suzerainty or the population of the said territories.

CHILE (March 20th, 1935)

CHINA[3] (February 14th, 1935)

THE NETHERLANDS (April 2nd, 1937)

Including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao.*

POLAND (June 15th, 1934)

SALVADOR (October 14th, 1935 *a*)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

BELGIUM
Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.
CANADA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
EGYPT
ESTONIA
FRANCE
GREECE
IRELAND
JAPAN
LATVIA
LUXEMBOURG
MEXICO
PERU
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
JAMAICA	12 June 1968 *a*
MALAWI[4]	11 July 1967 *a*
MALTA[5]	16 August 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS	18 July 1969 *d*
NIGER	18 July 1968 *a*
PAKISTAN	29 July 1953 *d*
YUGOSLAVIA	15 December 1959 *a*

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[1] Registered No. 4138. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 179, p. 115, and vol. 200, p. 540.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 409.

[3] See note, p. iii.

[4] The instrument of accession contains the following reservation made in accordance with article 4 of the Protocol:

"Article 1 shall only be binding upon the Government of Malawi in cases where the mother of a person referred to therein is both a citizen of Malawi and of African race. However, no such person who is denied citizenship of Malawi because his mother is not of African race shall be precluded from applying for citizenship of Malawi on the grounds of close connection with Malawi, birth in Malawi being regarded as a close connection for this purpose."

[5] The notification of succession contains the following declaration:

"In accordance with article 4 of the Protocol, the Government of Malta declares that:

"(i) article 1 shall apply unconditionally to any person born in Malta on or after the 21st September 1964;

"(ii) in regard to a person born in Malta before the 21st September 1964, article 1 shall only apply, where such person was on 20 September 1964, a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies and one of his parents was born in Malta."

4. Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws

The Hague, April 12th, 1930[1]

IN FORCE since July 1st, 1937 (Articles 25 and 26).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

BELGIUM (April 4th, 1939)

Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.

Excluding Article 16 of the Convention.

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 *a*)

With reservations as regards Articles 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17, which Brazil will not adopt owing to difficulties with which it has to contend in connection with principles forming the basis of its internal legislation.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and *all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations* (April 6th, 1934)

Burma[2]

His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty's suzerainty, or the population of the said States.

CANADA (April 6th, 1934)

AUSTRALIA (November 10th, 1937)

Including the territories of *Papua* and *Norfolk Island.*

INDIA (October 7th, 1935)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 29. His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under his suzerainty or the population of the said territories.

CHINA[3] (February 14th, 1935)

Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.

MONACO (April 27th, 1931 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (April 2nd, 1937)

Including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*

Excluding the provisions of Articles 8, 9 and 10 of the Convention.

NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 *a*)

POLAND (June 15th, 1934)

SWEDEN (July 6th, 1933)

The Swedish Government declares that it does not accept to be bound by the provisions of the second sentence of Article 11, in the case where the wife referred to in the article, after recovering the nationality of her country of origin, fails to establish her ordinary residence in that country.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

AUSTRIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

CHILE

COLOMBIA

Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.

CUBA

Subject to reservation as regards Articles 9, 10 and 11.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DENMARK

Subject to reservation as regards Articles 5 and 11.

EGYPT

ESTONIA

FRANCE

GERMANY

GREECE

HUNGARY

ICELAND

IRELAND

ITALY

JAPAN

Subject to reservation as regards Articles 4 and 10 and as regards the words "according to its law" of Article 13.

LATVIA

LUXEMBOURG

MEXICO

Subject to reservation as regards paragraph 2 of Article 1.

PERU

Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.

PORTUGAL

SALVADOR

SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.

URUGUAY

YUGOSLAVIA

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[1] Registered No. 4137. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 179, p. 89. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 196, p. 476; and vol. 200, p. 539.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 409.

[3] See note, p. iii.

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
CYPRUS	27 March 1970 *d*
MALTA[4]	16 August 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS[5]	18 July 1969 *d*
PAKISTAN	29 July 1953 *d*
SWAZILAND	18 September 1970 *a*

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[4] The notification of succession contains the following declaration:

"In accordance with article 20 of the Convention, the Government of Malta declares that:

"(*a*) the second paragraph of article 6 of the Convention shall not apply in Malta so as to give immediate effect to a declaration of renunciation of citizenship of Malta, if such declaration is made during any war in which Malta may be engaged or if in the opinion of the Government of Malta such declaration is otherwise contrary to the public policy;

"(*b*) article 16 of the Convention shall not apply to an illegitimate child born outside Malta."

[5] The notification of succession contains the following declaration:

"In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention the Government of Mauritius declares that the second paragraph of article 6 of the Convention shall not apply in Mauritius so as to give effect to a declaration of renunciation of the citizenship of Mauritius, if such declaration is made during any war in which Mauritius is engaged."

5. Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality

The Hague, April 12th, 1930[1]

IN FORCE since May 25th, 1937 (Articles 11 and 12).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (August 3rd, 1932)

BELGIUM (April 4th, 1939)

Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 *a*)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and *all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations* (January 14th, 1932)

Burma[2]

His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty's suzerainty, or the population of the said States.

AUSTRALIA (July 8th, 1935 *a*)

Including the territories of *Papua* and *Norfolk Island* and the mandated territories of *New Guinea* and *Nauru.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 9th, 1935 *a*)

Subject to reservation as regards Article 2.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

INDIA (September 28th, 1932)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 15. His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under his suzerainty or the population of the said territories.

COLOMBIA (February 24th, 1937)

CUBA (October 22nd, 1936)

The Government of Cuba declares that it does not accept the obligation imposed by Article 2 of the Protocol when the minor referred to in that Article, although he has the right, on attaining his majority, to renounce or decline Cuban nationality, habitually resides in the territory of the State and is in fact more closely connected with the latter than with any other State whose nationality he may also possess.

THE NETHERLANDS (April 2nd, 1937)

Including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao.*

SALVADOR (October 14th, 1935)

SWEDEN (July 6th, 1933)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

CANADA
CHILE
DENMARK
EGYPT
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
IRELAND
LUXEMBOURG
MEXICO
PERU
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AUSTRIA	28 July 1958
CYPRUS	27 March 1970 *d*
MALAWI	13 October 1966 *a*
MALTA	16 August 1966 *d*
MAURITANIA	2 March 1966 *a*
MAURITIUS	18 July 1969 *d*
NIGER	25 July 1966 *a*
NIGERIA	17 March 1967 *a*
SWAZILAND	18 September 1970 *a*

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[1] Registered No. 4117. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 178, p. 227. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 196, p. 476, and vol. 200, p. 539.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 409.

6. Protocol on Arbitration Clauses

Geneva, September 24th, 1923[1]

In force since July 28th, 1924 (Article 6).

Ratifications

Albania (August 29th, 1924)

Austria (January 25th, 1928)

Belgium (September 23rd, 1924)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Brazil (February 5th, 1932)

Subject to the condition that the arbitral agreement or the arbitration clause mentioned in Article 1 of this Protocol should be limited to contracts which are considered as commercial by the Brazilian legislation.

British Empire (September 27th, 1924)

Applies only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and consequently does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority or any territory in respect of which His Majesty's Government exercises a mandate.

Southern Rhodesia (December 18th, 1924 *a*)

Newfoundland (June 22nd, 1925 *a*)

British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Togoland), Gibraltar, Jamaica (Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Trans-Jordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar (March 12th, 1926 *a*)

Tanganyika (June 17th, 1926 *a*)

St. Helena (July 29th, 1926 *a*)

Uganda (June 28th, 1929 *a*)

Bahamas (January 23rd, 1931 *a*)

Burma (excluding the Karenni States under His Majesty's suzerainty) (October 19th, 1938 *a*)

His Majesty reserves the right to limit the obligations mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under the law of Burma.

Ratifications

New Zealand (June 9th, 1926)

India (October 23rd, 1937)

Is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of this Protocol upon the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

India reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Czechoslovakia (September 18th, 1931)

The Czechoslovak Republic will regard itself as being bound only in relation to States which will have ratified the Convention of September 26th, 1927, on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the Czechoslovak Republic does not intend by this signature to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it which regulate the questions referred to in the present Protocol by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Protocol.

Denmark (April 6th, 1925)

Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary courts of law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such courts without further examination as a basis of the final judgments in the affair.

Estonia (May 16th, 1929)

Limits, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2, of this Protocol, the obligation mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said article to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Finland (July 10th, 1924)

France (June 7th, 1928)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its own national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates or Territories in respect of which France exercises a mandate.

Germany (November 5th, 1924)

Greece (May 26th, 1926)

Iraq (March 12th, 1926 *a*)

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[1] Registered No. 678. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 27, p. 157. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 31, p. 260; vol. 35, p. 314; vol. 39, p. 190; vol. 45, p. 116; vol. 50, p. 161; vol. 59, p. 355; vol. 69, p. 79; vol. 72, p. 452; vol. 83, p. 393; vol. 88, p. 312; vol. 96, p. 190; vol. 100, p. 211; vol. 104, p. 499; vol. 107, p. 470; vol. 111, p. 403; vol. 117, p. 55; vol. 156, p. 185; vol. 181, p. 356; vol. 185, p. 372; vol. 193, p. 268; and vol. 200, p. 500.

Ratifications

ITALY (excluding Colonies) (July 28th, 1924)

JAPAN (June 4th, 1928)

Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung, and the territories in respect of which Japan exercises a mandate (February 26th, 1929 *a*)

LUXEMBOURG (September 15th, 1930)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

MONACO (February 8th, 1927)

Reserves the right to limit its obligation to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

THE NETHERLANDS (including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*) (August 6th, 1925)

The Government of the Netherlands declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future.[2]

NORWAY (September 2nd, 1927)

POLAND (June 26th, 1931)

Under reservation that, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 1, the undertaking contemplated in the said Article will apply only to contracts which are declared as commercial in accordance with national Polish law.

Ratifications

PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)

(1) In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 1, the Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

(2) According to the terms of the first paragraph of Article 8, the Portuguese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include its Colonies.

ROMANIA (March 12th, 1925)

Subject to the reservation that the Royal Government may in all circumstances limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

SPAIN (July 29th, 1926)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa, or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (May 14th, 1928)

THAILAND (September 3rd, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

BOLIVIA

CHILE

LATVIA

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Subject to the following reservation:

Agreements which are the subject of a special contract, or of clauses embodied in other contracts, attributing competence to a foreign tribunal, if they are concluded between nationals and foreigners or between nationals in the country, shall henceforth be valid only when they have been drawn up in due legal form.

This provision shall apply also to stipulations in articles of association, deeds of partnership and similar instruments and also to agreements for the submission of a dispute to an arbitral tribunal sitting in a foreign country.

Any agreement which submits to a foreign tribunal or to an arbitral tribunal a dispute relating to insurance contracts shall be null and void if the person insured is domiciled in the country or if the interest insured is situated in the country.

It shall be the duty of the tribunal to ensure as a matter of routine that this provision is observed even during procedure for distraint or during bankruptcy proceedings.[3]

LITHUANIA

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERU

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

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[2] Further, when signing and ratifying, the Netherlands Government made a reservation which it withdrew, in respect of the Kingdom in Europe, on February 22nd, 1938 (*Treaty Series*, vol. 185, p. 372) and, as regards the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao, on April 16th, 1940 (*Treaty Series*, vol. 200, p. 500).

[3] This reservation has been submitted to the States parties to the Protocol for acceptance.

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
IRELAND	29 November 1956	11 March 1957
ISRAEL	24 October 1951	13 December 1951
MALTA		16 August 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4 March 1968	
UGANDA	5 May 1965	
UNITED KINGDOM on behalf of *Hong Kong*		10 February 1965 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	13 March 1959	13 March 1959

7. Convention for the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards

Geneva, September 26th, 1927[1]

IN FORCE since July 25th, 1929 (Article 8).

Ratifications

AUSTRIA (July 18th, 1930)

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

Belgian Congo, Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (June 5th, 1930 *a*)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (July 2nd, 1930)

Newfoundland (January 7th, 1931 *a*)

Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Ashanti,* (c) *Northern Territories,* (d) *Togoland under British Mandate*], *Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Kenya, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Tanganyika Territory, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar* (May 26th, 1931 *a*)

Mauritius (July 13th, 1931 *a*)

Northern Rhodesia (July 13th, 1931 *a*)

Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, Virgin Islands) (March 9th, 1932 *a*)

Malta (October 11th, 1934 *a*)

Burma (excluding the Karenni States under His Majesty's suzerainty) (October 19th, 1938 *a*)

His Majesty reserves the right to limit the obligations mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under the law of Burma.

NEW ZEALAND *(Western Samoa* included) (April 9th, 1929)

INDIA (October 23rd, 1937)

Is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention upon the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

India reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 18th, 1931)

The Czechoslovak Republic does not intend to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it with various States, which regulate the questions referred to in the present Convention by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Convention.

DENMARK (April 25th, 1929)

Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary Courts of Law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such Courts without further examination as a basis for the final judgment in the affair.

ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

FINLAND (July 30th, 1931)

FRANCE (May 13th, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

GERMANY (September 1st, 1930)

GREECE (January 15th, 1932)

The Hellenic Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

ITALY (November 12th, 1930)

LUXEMBOURG (September 15th, 1930)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 12th, 1931)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and *Curaçao* (January 28th, 1933 *a*)

PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)

(1) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

(2) The Portuguese Government declares, according to the terms of Article 10, that the present Convention does not apply to its Colonies.

ROMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (September 25th, 1930)

THAILAND **(July 7th, 1931)**

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[1] Registered No. 2096. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 92, p. 301. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 96, p. 205; vol. 100, p. 259; vol. 104, p. 526; vol. 107, p. 528; vol. 111, p. 414; vol. 117, p. 303; vol. 130, p. 457; vol. 156, p. 210; vol. 181, p. 389; vol. 185, p. 391; and vol. 193, p. 269.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

BOLIVIA	NICARAGUA	PERU

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Signature*	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
IRELAND	29 November 1956	10 June 1957
ISRAEL	24 October 1951	27 February 1952
JAPAN	4 February 1952	11 July 1952
MALTA		16 August 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS		18 July 1969 *d*
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4 March 1968	
UGANDA	5 May 1965	
UNITED KINGDOM on behalf of *Hong Kong*		10 February 1965 *a*
YUGOSLAVIA	13 March 1959	13 March 1959

8. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Protocol

Geneva, June 7th, 1930[1]

In force since January 1st, 1934 (Article 13).

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Austria	(August 31st, 1932)
Belgium	(August 31st, 1932)
Brazil	(August 26th, 1942 *a*)
Denmark	(July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland	(August 31st, 1932)
France	(April 27th, 1936 *a*)
*Germany	(October 3rd, 1933)
Greece	(August 31st, 1931)
Italy	(August 31st, 1932)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Japan	(August 31st, 1932)
Monaco	(January 25th, 1934 *a*)
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	(August 20th, 1932)
Netherlands Indies and *Curaçao*	(July 16th, 1935 *a*)
Surinam	(August 7th, 1936 *a*)
Norway	(July 27th, 1932)
Poland	(December 19th, 1936 *a*)
*Portugal[2]	(June 8th, 1934)
Sweden	(July 27th, 1932)
Switzerland	(August 26th, 1932)[3]
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(November 25th, 1936 *a*)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Peru
Spain
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[2]

State	*Ratification, accession (a)*
Hungary	28 October 1964 (*a*)
Luxembourg	5 March 1963

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* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

[1] Registered No. 3314. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 143, p. 317. Ratifications or accessions subsequent to registration; vol. 143, p. 317; vol. 156, p. 292; vol. 160, p. 428; vol. 164, p. 412; vol. 168, p. 237; vol. 177, p. 438; and vol. 204, p. 461.

[2] The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see *ibid.*, vol. 143, p. 319). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of that reservation.

[3] According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

9. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques, and Protocol

Geneva, March 19th, 1931[1]

In force since January 1st, 1934 (Article 14).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Brazil	(August 26th, 1942 *a*)
Denmark	(July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland	(August 31st, 1932)
France	(April 27th, 1936 *a*)
*Germany	(October 3rd, 1933)
*Greece	(June 1st, 1934)
Italy	(August 31st, 1933)
Japan	(August 25th, 1933)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Monaco	(February 9th, 1933)
*The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	(April 2nd, 1934)
Netherlands Indies and *Curaçao*	(September 30th, 1935 *a*)
Surinam	(August 7th, 1936 *a*)
Nicaragua	(March 16th, 1932 *a*)
Norway	(July 27th, 1932)
Poland	(December 19th, 1936 *a*)
*Portugal[2]	(June 8th, 1934)
Sweden	(July 27th, 1932)
Switzerland	(August 26th, 1932)[3]

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Mexico
Romania
Spain
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[2]

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Austria	1 December 1958
Belgium[4]	18 December 1961
Hungary	28 October 1964 *a*
Indonesia	9 March 1959 *d*
Luxembourg	1 August 1968 *a*

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* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

[1] Registered No. 3317. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 143, p. 407. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 156, p. 293; vol. 164, p. 413; vol. 168, p. 239; vol. 177, p. 440; and vol. 204, p. 462.

[2] The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see *ibid.*, vol. 143, p. 409). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

[3] According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

[4] With a declaration that, in accordance with article 18 of the Convention, the Government of Belgium does not intend to assume any obligations in respect of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

10. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, with Annexes and Protocol

Geneva, June 7th, 1930[1]

In force since January 1st, 1934 (Article VI).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria[2] (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 14, 15, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

Belgium (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the utilisation of the rights provided in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention. As regards the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Government intends to reserve all the rights provided in the Annex in question, with the exception of the right mentioned in Article 21 of that Annex.

Brazil (August 26th, 1942 *a*)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention.

Denmark[3] (July 27th, 1932)

The undertaking by the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 10, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 of Annex II to the said Convention.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland[4] (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

France (April 27th, 1936 *a*)

Declares that Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5**, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 of Annex II to this Convention are being applied.

* **Germany** (October 3rd, 1933)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention.

Greece (August 31st, 1931)

Subject to the following reservations with regard to Annex II:

Article 8: Paragraphs 1 and 3.

Article 9: As regards bills payable at a fixed date, or at a fixed period after date or after sight.

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* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

** The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed the Secretary-General by a communication received at the Secretariat on October 20th, 1937, that, in consequence of certain changes introduced into French legislation regarding the maturity of commercial bills by the Decree-Law of August 31st, 1937, the holder of a bill of exchange may, in accordance with Article 38 of the Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Annex I to the Convention), present it, not only on the day on which it is payable, but either on that day or on one of the two following business days.

Consequently, the reservation made in this respect by France, on her accession to the Convention, concerning Article 5 of Annex II to the said instrument ceases to apply.

[1] Registered No. 3313. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 143, p. 257. Ratifications or accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 156, p. 292; vol. 160, p. 428; vol. 164, p. 412; vol. 168, p. 236; vol. 177, p. 437; vol. 181, p. 402; and vol. 204, p. 461.

[2] In a communication received on 13 May 1963, the Government of Austria notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the third paragraph of article I of the Convention, it "has decided to make reservations referred to in article 18 of Annex II to the Convention, to the effect that certain business days shall be assimilated to legal holidays as regards presentment for acceptance of payment and all other acts relating to bills of exchange".

In a communication received on 26 November 1968, the Government of Austria, with reference to the above-mentioned reservations, notified the Secretary-General that "according to Austrian Law in force since July 26, 1967, no payment, acceptance or other acts may be demanded in respect of bills of exchange and promissory notes on the following legal holidays or days assimilated to such holidays: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Epiphany), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May (Legal Holiday), Ascension, Whit-Monday, Corpus Christi, 15 August (Assumption), 26 October (National Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 8 December (Immaculate Conception), 25 December and 26 December (Christmas), Saturdays and Sundays".

[3] In a communication received on 31 January 1966, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General of the following: "As from December 1, 1965, the Danish laws giving effect to the uniform legislation introduced by the Convention were amended to provide that Saturdays shall be assimilated to legal holidays. This communication should be considered as a notification made in accordance with the third paragraph of article I of the Convention."

In the same communication, the Government of Denmark also notified the Secretary-General that the declaration made on its behalf under article X, paragraph 1, of the Convention upon its ratification to the effect that it "does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland", should be considered as withdrawn as from 1 July 1965.

[4] In a communication received on 29 July 1966, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General of the following: "As from 1 June 1966, the First of May and Saturdays of June, July and August shall be assimilated to legal holidays. This communication should be considered as a notification made in accordance with the third paragraph of article I of the Convention."

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Article 13.

Article 15: (*a*) Proceedings against a drawer or endorser who has made an inequitable gain; (*b*) Same proceedings against an acceptor who has made an inequitable gain. "These proceedings shall be taken within a period of five years counting from the date of the bill of exchange."

Article 17: The provisions of Greek law relating to short-term limitations shall apply.

Article 20: The above-mentioned reservations apply equally to promissory notes.

ITALY (August 31st, 1932)

The Italian Government reserves the right to avail itself of the right granted in Articles 2, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the right referred to in the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention, in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2.

MONACO (January 25th, 1934 *a*)

NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Netherlands Indies and *Curaçao* (July 16th, 1935 *a*)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 *a*)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

NORWAY[4a] (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

POLAND (December 19th, 1936 *a*)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, paragraph 2, and 22 of Annex II to the Convention.

*PORTUGAL[5] (June 8th, 1934)

SWEDEN[6] (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15 and 17 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

SWITZERLAND[7] (August 26th, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Annex II.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (November 25th, 1936 *a*)

Subject to the reservation mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

COLOMBIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
ECUADOR
PERU
SPAIN
TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIA

[4a] In a communication received on 15 April 1970, the Government of Norway notified the Secretary-General that as from 1 June 1970, legislation would be promulgated in Norway assimilating Saturdays and the first day of the month of May to legal holidays.

[5] The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see *ibid.*, vol. 143, p. 261). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

[6] In a communication received on 16 May 1961, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General that the Swedish Government, after having obtained the appoval of the Parliament, promulgated on 7 April 1961 the law under which Saturdays from 1 June to 30 September of each year shall be assimilated to legal holidays for the purposes including the presentation for acceptance or payment and all other acts relating to bills of exchange. The Government of Sweden further requested that this communication be considered as a notification of reservations made in accordance with the third paragraph of article I of the Convention.

In a communication received on 18 June 1965, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the following: ...on 26 May 1965, the Swedish Government, with the approval of the Parliament, promulgated legal provisions under which the Swedish law giving effect to the uniform legislation introduced by the Convention was amended to provide that Saturdays shall be assimilated to legal holidays, as is already the case with the Saturdays of April, May, June, July, August and September. These provisions will enter into force on 1 October 1965.

[7] According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[8]

State	*Ratification, accession (a)*
HUNGARY[9]	28 October 1964 *a*
LUXEMBOURG[10]	5 March 1963

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[8] See also footnotes 2 to 4 on page 407, and footnotes 4a, 5 and 6 on page 408, relating to the notifications received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden.

[9] In a communication received on 5 January 1966, the Government of Hungary, with reference to the third paragraph of article I of the Convention and article 18 of Annex II thereof, notified the Secretary-General of the following: "In respect of bills of exchange and promissory notes, no payment may be demanded in Hungary on legal holidays, namely: 1 January (New Year's Day), 4 April (Liberation Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 20 August (Constitution Day), 7 November (Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution), 25 December (Christmas Day), 26 December (Boxing Day), Easter Monday, and weekly rest days (usually Sundays)."

[10] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Government of Luxembourg, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention, avails itself of all the reservations provided in articles 1, 4, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention.

11. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, with Annexes and Protocol

***Geneva, March 19th, 1931*[1]**

In force since January 1st, 1934 (Article VI).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Brazil (August 26th, 1942 *a*)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II to the Convention.

Denmark[2] (July 27th, 1932)

The undertaking of the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, para. 1, 16 (*a*), 18, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of Annex II to the said Convention.

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland[3] (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16 (*a*), 18 and 27 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

France (April 27th, 1936 *a*)

Declares that Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27,** 28, 29, 30 and 31 of Annex II to this Convention are being applied.

***Germany** (October 3rd, 1933)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 14, 15, 16, paragraph 2, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 of Annex II to the Convention.

***Greece** (June 1st, 1934)

Subject to the following conditions:

A. The Hellenic Government does not avail itself of the reservations provided in Articles 1, 2, 5-8, 10-14, 16, paragraph 1 (*a*) and (*b*), 18, paragraph 1, 19-22, 24 and 26, paragraph 2, of Annex II.

B. The Hellenic Government avails itself of the following reservations provided in Annex II:

(1) The reservation in Article 3, paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Uniform Law being replaced by the words: "A cheque which does not specify the place of payment shall be regarded as payable at the place where it was drawn".

(2) The reservation in Article 4, the following paragraph being added to Article 3: "A cheque issued and payable in Greece shall not be valid as a cheque unless it is drawn on a banking Company or Greek legal person having the status of an institution of public law, engaging in banking business".

(3) The reservation in Article 9, the following provision being added to paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Uniform Law: "But in such exceptional case the issue of the cheque to bearer is prohibited."

(4) The reservation in Article 15, the following paragraph being added to Article 31 of the Uniform Law: "By presidential decree, promulgated at the instance of the Ministers of Justice and National Economy, it may be decided what institutions in Greece are to be regarded as clearing-houses."

(5) The reservation in the second paragraph of Article 16, it being laid down that "provisions with regard to the loss or theft of cheques shall be embodied in Greek law".

(6) The reservation in Article 17, the following paragraph being added at the end of Article 35: "In exceptional circumstances connected with the rate of exchange of Greek currency, the effects of the stipulation contained in paragraph 3 of the present Article may be abrogated in each case by special legislation as regards cheques payable in Greece. The above provision may also be applied as regards cheques issued in Greece."

(7) The reservation in Article 23, the following being added to No. 2 in Article 45 of the Uniform Law: "which, however, in the case of cheques issued and payable in Greece, shall be calculated in each case at the legal rate of interest in force in Greece". Similarly, the following is added to No. 2 of Article 46 of the Uniform Law: "except in the special case dealt with in No. 2 of the preceding Article".

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*All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

**The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed the Secretary-General, by a communication received at the Secretariat on October 20th, 1937, that, in consequence of certain changes introduced into French legislation regarding the maturity of commercial bills by the Decree-Law of August 31st, 1937, and in application of Article 27 of Annex II to the Convention and Article II of the Final Act of the Conference by which it was adopted, no payment whatsoever, in respect of a bill, draft cheque, current account, deposit of funds or securities or otherwise, may be demanded and no protest may be drawn up on Saturdays or Mondays, which for these purposes only, are assimilated to legal holidays.

[1] Registered No. 3316. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 143, p. 355. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 156, p. 293; vol. 164, p. 413; vol. 168, p. 239; vol. 177, p. 439; vol. 181, p. 403; and vol. 204, p. 462.

[2] See footnote 3, page 421, for the notification by Denmark, which also applies to this Convention.

[3] See footnote 4, p. 421, for the notification by Finland, which also applies to this Convention.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

(8) The reservation in Article 25, the following Article being added to the National Law: "In the event of forfeiture of the bearer's rights or limitation of the right of action, proceedings may be taken against the drawer or endorser on the ground of his having made an inequitable gain. The right to take such proceedings lapses after three years from the date of the issue of the cheque."

(9) The reservation in the first paragraph of Article 26, a provision being enacted to the following effect: "The causes of interruption or suspension of limitation of actions enacted in the present law shall be governed by the rules regarding limitation and short-term limitation of actions."

(10) The reservation in Article 27, a separate Article being appended in the following terms: "Legal holidays within the meaning of the present law shall be all Sundays and all full days of rest observed by public offices."

(11) The reservation in Article 28 and the reservation in Article 29.

(12) The reservation in Article 30.

ITALY (August 31st, 1933)

In accordance with Article 1 of this Convention, the Royal Italian Government intends to avail itself of the rights provided in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, para. 2, 19, 20, 21, para. 2, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II.

In connection with Article 15 of Annex II to this Convention, the institutions referred to in the said article are, in Italy, solely the "Stanze di compensazione".

JAPAN (August 25th, 1933)

By application of Article I, paragraph 2, of the Convention, this ratification is subject to the benefit of the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention.

MONACO (February 9th, 1933)

*THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Netherlands Indies and *Curaçao* (September 30th, 1935 *a*)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 *a*)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 *a*)

NORWAY[3a] (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16 (*a*) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 27 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

POLAND (December 19th, 1936 *a*)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 15, 16, paragraph 1 (*a*), 16, paragraph 2, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30 of Annex II to the Convention.

*PORTUGAL[4] (June 8th, 1934)

SWEDEN[5] (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16 (*a*) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

SWITZERLAND[6] (August 26th, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 4, 8, 15, 16, paragraph 2, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 of Annex II.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
ECUADOR

MEXICO
ROMANIA
SPAIN

TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIA

[3a] See footnote 4a, p. 422, for notification by Norway, which also applies to this Convention.

[4] The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see *ibid.*, vol. 143, p. 361). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

[5] See footnote 6, page 422, for the notification by Sweden, which also applies to this Convention.

[6] According to the declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[7]

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AUSTRIA[8]	1 December 1958
BELGIUM[9]	18 December 1961
HUNGARY[10]	28 October 1964 *a*
INDONESIA	9 March 1959 *d*
LUXEMBOURG	1 August 1968 *a*
MALAWI	[3 November 1965 *a*][11]

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[7] See also footnotes 2 and 3 on page 424 and footnotes 3a, 4 and 5 on page 425, relating to the notifications received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden.

[8] The ratification by the Government of Austria is made subject to the reservations contained in articles 6, 14, 15, 16 (paragraph 2), 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of Annex II to the Convention.

In a communication received on 26 November 1968, the Government of Austria, with reference to the reservations provided for in article 27 of Annex II to the Convention, specified legal holidays or days assimilated to such holidays as regards the limit of time for presentment and all acts relating to cheques. For the list of holidays, see the second paragraph of footnote 2, p. 421.

[9] With a declaration that, in accordance with article X of the Convention, the Government of Belgium does not intend to assume any obligations in respect of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Moreover the Government of Belgium reserves its right to avail itself of all the provisions of Annex II to the Convention.

[10] The instrument of accession contains the following reservation: "In accordance with article 30 of Annex II to the Convention, the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the Uniform Law for Cheques shall not be applicable to the special kinds of cheques used in inland trade between Socialist economic organizations."

In a communication received on 5 January 1966, the Government of Hungary, with reference to the third paragraph of article I of the Convention and article 27 of Annex II to the Convention, notified the Secretary-General that "in respect of cheques, no payment may be demanded in Hungary on legal holidays". For list of holidays, see footnote 9, p. 423.

[11] In a communication received on 30 July 1968, the Government of Malawi informed the Secretary-General that it denounced the Convention under the procedure provided in the third paragraph of article 8 of the Convention, which reads as follows:

> "In urgent cases a High Contracting Party which denounces the Convention shall immediately notify direct all other High Contracting Parties, and the denunciation shall take effect two days after the receipt of such notification by the said High Contracting Parties. A High Contracting Party denouncing the Convention in these circumstances shall also inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its decision."

and that, in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions, the denunciation took effect on 5 October 1967 in respect of France; on 8 October 1967 in respect of Austria, Denmark, Italy and Norway; on 9 October 1968 in respect of Portugal and Sweden; on 13 October 1967 in respect of Finland; on 14 October 1967 in respect of Poland; on 15 October 1967 in respect of Brazil, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia and Monaco; on 18 October 1967 in respect of Belgium and Switzerland; and on 24 April 1968 in respect of Japan.

The Government of Malawi further informed the Secretary-General that it no longer considered itself bound by the Convention in respect of Nicaragua, the Government of that State having not acknowledged, in spite of several requests, the notification of denunciation addressed to it by the Government of Malawi, and that it had so notified the Government of Nicaragua. Subsequently, in a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 19 March 1969, the Government of Malawi informed him that the latter notification had been received by the Government of Nicaragua on 17 January 1969.

12. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Protocol

Geneva, June 7th, 1930[1]

In force since January 1st, 1934 (Article 5).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria (August 31st, 1932)

Belgium (August 31st, 1932)

Brazil (August 26th, 1942 *a*)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (April 18th, 1934 *a*)

His Majesty does not assume any obligations in respect of any of his Colonies or Protectorates or any territories under mandate exercised by his Government in the United Kingdom.

Newfoundland (May 7th, 1934 *a*)

Subject to the provision D. I. in the Protocol of the Convention.

Barbados (**with limitation), *Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda* (with limitation), *British Guiana* (with limitation), *British Honduras, Ceylon* (with limitation), *Cyprus* (with limitation), *Fiji* (with limitation), *Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar* (with limitation), *Gold Coast* [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Ashanti,* (c) *Northern Territories,* (d) *Togoland under British Mandate*], *Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)* (with limitation), *Malay States* [(a) *Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor;* (b) *Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei* (with limitation)], *Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)* (with limitation), *Straits Settlements* (with limitation), *Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago* (with limitation), *Uganda Protectorate* (with limitation), *Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)* (with limitation) (July 18th, 1936 *a*)

Bahamas (with limitation), *British Solomon Islands Protectorate* (with limitation), *Falkland Islands and Dependencies* (with limitation), *Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony* (with limitation), *Mauritius, Saint Helena and Ascension* (with limitation), *Tanganyika Territory* (with limitation), *Tonga* (with limitation), *Trans-Jordan* (with limitation), *Zanzibar* (with limitation) (September 7th, 1938 *a*)

Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands (with limitation), *Somaliland Protectorate* (with limitation) (August 3rd, 1939 *a*)

Australia (September 3rd, 1938 *a*)

Including the territories of *Papua* and *Norfolk Island* and the mandated territories of *New Guinea* and *Nauru.*

It is agreed that, in so far as concerns the Commonwealth of Australia, the only instruments to which the provisions of this Convention shall apply are bills of exchange presented for acceptance or accepted or payable elsewhere than in the Commonwealth of Australia.

A similar limitation shall apply in the case of the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.[2]

Ireland[3] (July 10th, 1936 *a*)

Denmark (July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland (August 31st, 1932)

France (April 27th, 1936 *a*)

*Germany (October 3rd, 1933)

Italy (August 31st, 1932)

Japan (August 31st, 1932)

Monaco (January 25th, 1934 *a*)

The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)

Netherlands Indies and *Curaçao* (July 16th, 1935 *a*)

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 *a*)

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* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

** The words "with limitation" placed after the names of certain territories indicate that the limitation contained in Section D of the Protocol of the Convention applies to these territories.

[1] Registered No. 3315. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 143, p. 337. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 156, p. 293; vol. 160, p. 429; vol. 164, p. 413; vol. 168, p. 237; vol. 177, p. 439; vol. 189, p. 485; vol. 196, p. 423; vol. 197, p. 345; and vol. 204, p. 461.

[2] This limitation was accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Section D, paragraph 4, of the Protocol of the said Convention.

[3] The Government of Ireland having informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its desire to be allowed the limitation specified in paragraph 1 of Section D of the Protocol to this Convention, the Secretary-General has transmitted this desire to the interested States in application of paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned Section. No objection having been raised on the part of the said States, this limitation should be considered as accepted.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
New Hebrides (**with limitation)	(March 16th, 1939 *a*)
Norway	(July 27th, 1932)
Poland	(December 19th, 1936 *a*)
*Portugal[4]	(June 8th, 1934)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Sweden	(July 27th, 1932)
Switzerland[5]	(August 26th, 1932)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(November 25th, 1936 *a*)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

- Colombia
- Czechoslovakia
- Ecuador
- Peru
- Spain
- Turkey
- Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[4]

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
Cyprus[6]	5 March	1968 *d*
Fiji[6]	25 March	1971 *d*
Hungary	28 October	1964 *a*
Luxembourg	5 March	1963
Malaysia	14 January	1960 *d*
Malta	6 December	1966 *d*
Uganda	15 April	1965 *a*

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[4] The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see *ibid.*, vol. 143, p. 339). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

[5] According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

[6] Maintaining the limitations contained in Section D of the Protocol to the Convention subject to which the Convention was made applicable to its territory before the attainment of independence.

13. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, and Protocol

Geneva, March 19th, 1931[1]

IN FORCE since November 29th, 1933 (Article 5).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

BRAZIL (August 26th, 1942 *a*)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (January 13th, 1932)

This ratification does not include any British Colony or Protectorate or any mandated territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Ashanti,* (c) *Northern Territories,* (d) *Togoland under British Mandate*], *Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Malay States* [(a) *Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor;* (b) *Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei*], *Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)* (July 18th, 1936 *a*)

Bahamas, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Mauritius, Saint Helena and Ascension, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Zanzibar (September 7th, 1938 *a*)

Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands (August 3rd, 1939 *a*)

Somaliland Protectorate (August 3rd, 1939 *a*)

AUSTRALIA (September 3rd, 1938 *a*)

Including the territories of *Papua* and *Norfolk Island* and the mandated territories of *New Guinea* and *Nauru.*

Ratifications or definitive accessions

IRELAND (July 10th, 1936 *a*)

DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)

FRANCE (April 27th, 1936 *a*)

*GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)

*GREECE (June 1st, 1934)

ITALY (August 31st, 1933)

JAPAN (August 25th, 1933)

MONACO (February 9th, 1933)

*THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934)

Netherlands Indies and *Curaçao* (September 30th, 1935 *a*)

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 *a*)

New Hebrides (March 16th, 1939 *a*)

NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 *a*)

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

POLAND (December 19th, 1936 *a*)

*PORTUGAL[2] (June 8th, 1934)

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

SWITZERLAND[3] (August 26th, 1932)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
ECUADOR
MEXICO
ROMANIA
SPAIN
TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIA

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* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

[1] Registered No. 3301. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 143, p. 7. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 156, p. 292; vol. 164, p. 412; vol. 168, p. 235; vol. 177, p. 426; vol. 189, p. 484; vol. 196, p. 423; vol. 197, p. 345; and vol. 204, p. 460.

[2] The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see *ibid.,* vol. 143, p. 9). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

[3] According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[4]

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
AUSTRIA	1 December 1958
BELGIUM[5]	18 December 1961
CYPRUS	5 March 1968 *d*
FIJI	25 March 1971 *d*
HUNGARY	28 October 1964 *a*
INDONESIA	9 March 1959 *d*
LUXEMBOURG	1 August 1968 *a*
MALAYSIA	14 January 1960 *d*
MALTA	6 December 1966 *d*

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[4] See also footnote 3, p. 429.

[5] With a declaration that, in accordance with article 9 of the Convention, the Government of Belgium does not intend to assume any obligations in respect of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

14. Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, and Protocol

Geneva, April 20th, 1929[1]

In force since February 22nd, 1931 (Article 25).

(a) *Convention*

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Austria	(June 25th, 1931)
Belgium	(June 6th, 1932)
Brazil	(July 1st, 1938 *a*)
Bulgaria	(May 22nd, 1930)
Colombia	(May 9th, 1932)
Cuba	(June 13th, 1933)
Czechoslovakia	(September 12th, 1931)
Denmark [2]	(February 19th, 1931)
Ecuador	(September 25th, 1937 *a*)
Estonia	(August 30th, 1930 *a*)
Finland	(September 25th, 1936 *a*)
Germany	(October 3rd, 1933)
Greece	(May 19th, 1931)
Hungary	(June 14th, 1933)
Ireland	(July 24th, 1934 *a*)
Italy	(December 27th, 1935)
Latvia	(July 22nd, 1939 *a*)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Mexico	(March 30th, 1936 *a*)
Monaco	(October 21st, 1931)
The Netherlands	(April 30th, 1932)
Norway	(March 16th, 1931)

In view of the provisions of Article 176, paragraph 2, of the Norwegian Ordinary Criminal Code and Article 2 of the Norwegian Law on the Extradition of Criminals, the extradition provided for in Article 10 of the present Convention may not be granted for the offence referred to in Article 3, No. 2, where the person uttering the counterfeit currency himself accepted it *bona fide* as genuine.[3]

Poland	(June 15th, 1934)
Portugal	(September 18th, 1930)
Romania	(March 7th, 1939)
Spain	(April 28th, 1930)
Turkey	(January 21st, 1937 *a*)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics[4]	(July 13th, 1931)
Yugoslavia	(November 24th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Albania
United States of America
India

As provided in Article 24 of the Convention, this signature does not include the territories of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

China[4a]
Japan
Luxembourg
Panama

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
Algeria[5]	17 March	1965 *a*
Ceylon	2 June	1967 *a*

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[1] Registered No. 2623. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 112, p. 371. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 122, p. 366; vol. 130, p. 464; vol. 134, p. 427; vol. 138, p. 450; vol. 147, p. 351; vol. 152, p. 301; vol. 156, p. 227; vol. 160, p. 380; vol. 164, p. 388; vol. 172, p. 412; vol. 177, p. 406; vol. 181, p. 392; vol. 189, p. 467; vol. 196, p. 417; and vol. 197, p. 313.

[2] According to a Declaration made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect in respect of Denmark only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

[3] As this reservation has not given rise to any objection on the part of the States to which it was communicated in accordance with Article 22, it may be considered as accepted.

[4] Instrument deposited in Berlin.

[4a] See note, p. iii.

[5] With the following reservation, which is deemed to have been accepted by the other Contracting Parties in accordance with article 22 of the Convention:

[*footnote continues on following page*

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
Cyprus	10 June	1965 *a*
Dahomey	17 March	1966 *a*
Egypt	15 July	1957 *a*
Fiji	25 March	1971 *d*
France	28 March	1958
Gabon	11 August	1964 *a*
Ghana	9 July	1964 *a*
Holy See	1 March	1965 *a*
Iraq	14 May	1965 *a*
Israel	10 February	1965 *a*
Ivory Coast	25 May	1964 *a*
Kuwait	9 December	1968 *a*
Lebanon	6 October	1966 *a*
Malawi	18 November	1965 *a*
Mali	6 January	1970 *a*
Mauritius	18 July	1969 *d*
Niger	5 May	1969 *a*
Peru	11 May	1970 *a*
Philippines[5a]	5 May	1971 *a*
Republic of Viet-Nam	3 December	1964 *a*
San Marino	18 October	1967 *a*
Senegal	25 August	1965 *a*
South Africa	29 August	1967 *a*
Switzerland	30 December	1958
Syrian Arab Republic	14 August	1964[6]
Thailand	6 June	1963 *a*
Uganda	15 April	1965 *a*
United Kingdom	28 July	1959
Upper Volta	8 December	1964 *a*

Accessions in respect of territories

Netherlands	22 March	1954	Netherlands Antilles and Surinam
United Kingdom	13 October	1960	Antigua, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Falkland Island, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,[7] Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellis Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Montserrat, North Borneo, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, State of Singapore, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Zanzibar.
	7 March	1963	Barbados and its dependencies

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article 19 of the Convention, which confers upon the International Court of Justice jurisdiction with respect to any disputes concerning the Convention.

The jurisdiction of international tribunals may be accepted, by way of exception, in cases with respect to which the Algerian Government shall have expressly given its consent.

[5a] With the following reservation, which is deemed to have been accepted by the other Contracting Parties in accordance with article 22 of the Convention:

"Articles 5 and 8 of the Convention shall be inoperative with respect to the Philippines unless and until Article 163 of the Revised Penal Code and Section 14 (*a*), Rule 110, of the Rules of the Court in the Philippines, shall have been amended to conform to the said provisions of the Convention."

[6] In a communication received on 14 August 1964, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, referring to Presidential decree No. 1147 of 20 June 1959, pursuant to which the application of the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency and Protocol, done at Geneva on 20 April 1929, was extended to the Syrian Province of the United Arab Republic, and to *décret-loi* No. 25 promulgated on 13 June 1962 by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic (see footnote 3, p. 3), has informed the Secretary-General that the Syrian Arab Republic considers itself a party to the said Convention and Protocol as from 20 June 1959.

[7] See footnote 16, p. 97.

(b) *Protocol*

Note. — The Protocol came into force at the same time as the Convention, of which it forms an integral part, and was registered under the same number.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Austria	(June 25th, 1931)
Belgium	(June 6th, 1932)
Brazil	(July 1st, 1938 *a*)
Bulgaria	(May 22nd, 1930)
Colombia	(May 9th, 1932)
Cuba	(June 13th, 1933)
Czechoslovakia	(September 12th, 1931)
Denmark[8]	(February 19th, 1931)
Ecuador	(September 25th, 1937 *a*)
Estonia	(August 30th, 1930 *a*)
Finland	(September 25th, 1936 *a*)
Germany	(October 3rd, 1933)
Greece	(May 19th, 1931)
Hungary	(June 14th, 1933)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Ireland	(July 24th, 1934 *a*)
Italy	(December 27th, 1935)
Latvia	(July 22nd, 1939 *a*)
Mexico	(March 30th, 1936 *a*)
Monaco	(October 21st, 1931)
The Netherlands	(April 30th, 1932)
Norway	(March 16th, 1931)
Poland	(June 15th, 1934)
Portugal	(September 18th, 1930)
Romania	(March 7th, 1939)
Spain	(April 28th, 1930)
Turkey	(January 21st, 1937 *a*)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics[9]	(July 13th, 1931)
Yugoslavia	(November 24th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Albania
United States of America
India
China[10]
Japan
Luxembourg
Panama

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Algeria	17 March 1965 *a*
Ceylon	2 June 1967 *a*
Cyprus	10 June 1965 *a*
Dahomey	17 March 1966 *a*
Egypt	15 July 1957 *a*
Fiji	25 March 1971 *d*
France	28 March 1958
Gabon	11 August 1964 *a*
Ghana	9 July 1964 *a*
Holy See	1 March 1965 *a*
Iraq	14 May 1965 *a*
Israel	10 February 1965 *a*
Ivory Coast	25 May 1964 *a*
Kuwait	9 December 1968 *a*
Lebanon	6 October 1966 *a*
Malawi	18 November 1965 *a*
Mali	6 January 1970 *a*
Mauritius	18 July 1969 *d*
Niger	5 May 1969 *a*
Philippines	5 May 1971 *a*
Peru	11 May 1970 *a*
Republic of Viet-Nam	3 December 1964 *a*
San Marino	18 October 1967 *a*
Senegal	25 August 1965 *a*
South Africa	29 August 1967 *a*
Switzerland	30 December 1958
Syrian Arab Republic	14 August 1964[11]
Thailand	6 June 1963 *a*
Uganda	15 April 1965 *a*
United Kingdom	28 July 1959
Upper Volta	8 December 1964 *a*

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[8] Same note as for the Convention; see footnote 2, p. 431.

[9] Instrument deposited in Berlin.

[10] See note, p. iii.

[11] See footnote 6, p. 432.

Accessions in respect of territories

NETHERLANDS	22 March	1954	Netherlands Antilles and Surinam
UNITED KINGDOM	13 October	1960	Antigua, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Falkland Island, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,[11] Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellis Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Montserrat, North Borneo, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, State of Singapore, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Zanzibar.
	7 March	1963	Barbados and its dependencies

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[11] See footnote 16, p. 97.

15. Optional Protocol concerning the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency

Geneva, April 20th, 1929

IN FORCE since August 30th, 1930.[1]

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
AUSTRIA	(June 25th, 1931)
BRAZIL	(July 1st, 1938 *a*)
BULGARIA	(May 22nd, 1930)
COLOMBIA	(May 9th, 1932)
CUBA	(June 13th, 1933)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	(September 12th, 1931)
ESTONIA	(August 30th, 1930 *a*)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
FINLAND	(September 25th, 1936 *a*)
GREECE	(May 19th, 1931)
LATVIA	(July 22nd, 1939 *a*)
POLAND	(June 15th, 1934)
PORTUGAL	(September 18th, 1930)
ROMANIA	(November 10th, 1930)
SPAIN	(April 28th, 1930)
YUGOSLAVIA	(November 24th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

PANAMA

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession*
ALGERIA	17 March 1965
CEYLON	2 June 1967
CYPRUS	10 June 1965
GABON	11 August 1964
GHANA	9 July 1964
IRAQ	14 May 1965
ISRAEL	10 February 1965
IVORY COAST	25 May 1964
MALAWI	18 November 1965
NIGER	5 May 1969
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM	3 December 1964
SENEGAL	25 August 1965
UPPER VOLTA	8 December 1964

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[1] Registered No. 2624. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 112, p. 395. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 122, p. 367; vol. 134, p. 428; vol. 147, p. 351; vol. 172, p. 412; vol. 189, p. 467; and vol. 197, p. 314.

16. Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921[1]

In force since October 31st, 1922 (Article 6).

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Albania	(October 8th, 1921)
Austria	(November 15th, 1923)
Belgium	(May 16th, 1927)
British Empire, including *Newfoundland*	(August 2nd, 1922)
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.	
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang	(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)
Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu	(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)
Palestine	(January 28th, 1924 *a*)
New Zealand	(August 2nd, 1922)
India	(August 2nd, 1922)
Bulgaria	(July 11th, 1922)
Chile	(March 19th, 1928)
Czechoslovakia	(October 29th, 1923)
Denmark	(November 13th, 1922)
Estonia	(June 6th, 1925)
Finland	(January 29th, 1923)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
France	(September 19th, 1924)
Syria and Lebanon	(February 7th, 1929 *a*)
Germany	(April 9th, 1924 *a*)
Greece	(February 18th, 1924)
Hungary	(May 18th, 1928 *a*)
Iran	(January 29th, 1931)
Iraq	(March 1st, 1930 *a*)
Italy	(August 5th, 1922)
Japan	(February 20th, 1924)
Latvia	(September 29th, 1923)
Luxembourg	(March 19th, 1930)
The Netherlands (including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(April 17th 1924)
Norway	(September 4th, 1923)
Poland	(October 8th, 1924)
Romania	(September 5th, 1923)
Spain	(December 17th, 1929)
Sweden	(January 19th, 1925)
Switzerland	(July 14th, 1924)
Thailand	(November 29th, 1922 *a*)
Turkey	(June 27th, 1933 *a*)
Yugoslavia	(May 7th, 1930)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Bolivia
China[2]
Ethiopia (*a*)
Guatemala
Lithuania
Panama
Peru (*a*)
Portugal
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[3]

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
Khmer Republic	12 April 1971 *d*
Laos	24 November 1956 *d*
Malta	13 May 1966 *d*
Mauritius	18 July 1969 *d*
Nepal	22 August 1966 *a*
Nigeria	3 November 1967 *a*
Rwanda	10 February 1965 *d*
Swaziland	24 November 1969 *a*

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[1] Registered No. 171. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 7, p. 11. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 11, p. 406; vol. 15, p. 304; vol. 19, p. 278; vol. 24, p. 154; vol. 31, p. 244; vol. 35, p. 298; vol. 39, p. 166; vol. 59, p. 344; vol. 69, p. 70; vol. 83, p. 373; vol. 92, p. 363; vol. 96, p. 181; vol. 104, p. 495; vol. 134, p. 393; and vol. 142, p. 340.

[2] See note, p. iii.

[3] In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 3 September 1968, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, done at Barcelona on 20 April 1921, stated the following:

> "As I mentioned in my previous letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning Malawi's inherited treaty obligations, my Government regards all multilateral treaties validly applied to the former Nyasaland, including this Convention and Statute, as remaining in force on a reciprocal basis as between Malawi and any other party to the treaty, pending our notification to the depositary of the treaty confirming Malawi's succession, acceding in her own right, or terminating all legal connection therewith.
>
> "On behalf of the Government of Malawi, I would now inform you, as depositary for this Convention and Statute, that my Government considers that as from this date any legal obligations and rights which may have devolved upon Malawi from the previous ratification by the United Kingdom are terminated. Accordingly, Malawi considers herself to have no further legal connection with the Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, signed at Barcelona on 20th April 1921. The Government of Malawi wishes, however, to reserve the right to accede to this Convention and Statute at a later date should this become necessary."

17. Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921[1]

In force since October 31st, 1922 (Article 6).

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Albania	(October 8th, 1921)
Austria	(November 15th, 1923)
British Empire, including *Newfoundland*	(August 2nd, 1922)
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.	
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang	(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)
Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu	(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)
Palestine	(January 28th, 1924 *a*)
New Zealand	(August 2nd, 1922)
India	[August 2nd, 1922][2]
Bulgaria	(July 11th, 1922)
Chile	(March 19th, 1928)
Czechoslovakia	(September 8th, 1924)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Denmark	(November 13th, 1922)
Finland	(January 29th, 1923)
France	(December 31st, 1926)
Greece	(January 3rd 1928)
Hungary	(May 18th, 1928 *a*)
Italy	(August 5th, 1922)
Luxembourg	(March 19th, 1930)
Norway	(September 4th, 1923)
Romania	(May 9th, 1924 *a*)
In so far as its provisions are not in conflict with the principles of the new Danube Statute drawn up by the International Commission which was appointed in accordance with Articles 349 of the Treaty of Versailles, 304 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, 232 of the Treaty of Neuilly and 288 of the Treaty of Trianon.	
Sweden	(September 15th, 1927)
Thailand	(November 29th, 1922 *a*)
Turkey	(June 27th, 1933 *a*)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Belgium
Bolivia
China[1a]
Colombia (*a*)
Estonia
Guatemala
Lithuania
Panama
Peru (*a*)
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[2, 3]

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
Khmer Republic	12 April	1971 *d*
Malta	13 May	1966 *d*
Nigeria	3 November	1967 *a*
Swaziland	16 October	1970 *a*

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[1] Registered No. 172. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 7, p. 35. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 11, p. 406; vol. 15, p. 306; vol. 19, p. 280; vol. 24, p. 156; vol. 50, p. 160; vol. 59, p. 344; vol. 69, p. 71; vol. 96, p. 182; and vol. 134, p. 393.

[1a] See note, p. iii.

[2] Notice of denunciation of the Convention by the Government of India was received by the Secretary-General on 26 March 1956 and took effect on 26 March 1957.

[3] In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 21 March 1969, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, done at Barcelona on 20 April 1921, stated the following:

"In my letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning the disposition of Malawi's inherited treaty obligations, my Government declared that with respect to any multilateral treaty which was applied or extended to the former Nyasaland Protectorate, any Party to such a treaty could on the basis of reciprocity rely as against Malawi on the terms of that treaty until Malawi notified its depositary of what action it wished to take by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession, or accession.

"I am to inform you as depositary of this Convention that the Government of Malawi now wishes to terminate any connection with this Convention which it might have inherited. The Government of Malawi considers that any legal relationship with the aforementioned Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, Barcelona, 1921 which might have devolved upon it by way of succession from the ratification of the United Kingdom, is terminated as of this date."

18. Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921[1]

In force since October 31st, 1922.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Albania (October 8th, 1921)

Austria (November 15th, 1923 *a*)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*) of the Protocol.

British Empire (August 2nd, 1922)
In respect of the United Kingdom only accepting paragraph (*a*).

Newfoundland (August 2nd, 1922)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).

Nyasaland Protectorate and *Tanganyika Territory* (August 2nd, 1922)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*b*).

Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Solomon Islands, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia Colony and Protectorate, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold Coast (Ashanti and Northern Territories), Hong-Kong, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Kenya Colony and Protectorate, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria Colony and Protectorate, Seychelles, Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate, St. Helena, Straits Settlements, Tonga Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent), Zanzibar (August 2nd, 1922 *a*)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).

Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 *a*)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).

Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 *a*)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).

Palestine (January 28th, 1924 *a*)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*) of the Protocol.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Bermuda (December 27th, 1928 *a*)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*).

New Zealand (August 2nd, 1922)
Accepting paragraph (*a*).

India [August 2nd, 1922][2]
In respect of India only accepting paragraph (*a*).

Chile (March 19th, 1928)
Accepting paragraph (*b*).

Czechoslovakia (September 8th, 1924)
Accepting paragraph (*b*).

Denmark (November 13th, 1922)
Accepting paragraph (*a*).

Finland (January 29th, 1923)
Accepting paragraph (*b*).

Greece (January 3rd, 1928)

Hungary (May 18th, 1928 *a*)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*).

Luxembourg (March 19th, 1930 *a*)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*).

Norway (September 4th, 1923)
Accepting paragraph (*a*).

Romania (May 9th, 1924 *a*)
Is unable to accept any restriction of her liberty in administrative matters on the waterways which are not of international concern, that is to say, on purely national rivers, while at the same time accepting the principles of liberty in accordance with the laws of the country.

Sweden (September 15th, 1927 *a*)
Accepting paragraph (*b*).

Thailand (November 29th, 1922 *a*)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).

Turkey (June 27th, 1933 *a*)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*).

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Belgium
Accepting paragraph (*a*).

Peru

Portugal

Spain
Accepting paragraph (*a*).

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[1] Registered No. 173. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 7, p. 65. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 11, p. 406; vol. 15, p. 308; vol. 19, p. 280; vol. 24, p. 156; vol. 59, p. 345; vol. 69, p. 71; vol. 78, p. 437; vol. 96, p. 182; and vol. 134, p. 394.

[2] Notice of denunciation of the Additional Protocol by the Government of India was received by the Secretary-General on 26 March 1956 and took effect on 26 March 1957.

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[3]

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
MALTA To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*).	13 May 1966 *d*
NIGERIA To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*), namely, on condition of reciprocity on all navigable waterways.	3 November 1967 *a*

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[3] See also footnote 2, p. 438.

19. Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-coast

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921[1]

IN FORCE.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
ALBANIA	(October 8th, 1921)
AUSTRIA	(July 10th, 1924)
BELGIUM	(May 16th, 1927)
BRITISH EMPIRE, including *Newfoundland*	(October 9th, 1922)
CANADA	(October 31st, 1922 *a*)
AUSTRALIA	(October 31st, 1922 *a*)
NEW ZEALAND	(October 9th, 1922)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	(October 31st, 1922 *a*)
INDIA	(October 9th, 1922)
BULGARIA	(July 11th, 1922)
CHILE	(March 19th, 1928)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	(September 8th, 1924)
DENMARK	(November 13th, 1922)
*ESTONIA	
FINLAND	(September 22nd, 1922 *a*)
*FRANCE	
GERMANY	(November 10th, 1931 *a*)
GREECE	(January 3rd, 1928)
HUNGARY	(May 18th, 1928 *a*)
IRAQ	(April 17th, 1935 *a*)
*ITALY	
JAPAN	(February 20th, 1924)
LATVIA	February 12th, 1924)
MEXICO	(October 17th, 1935 *a*)
*THE NETHERLANDS (including *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(November 28th, 1921)
NORWAY	(September 4th, 1923)
POLAND	(December 20th, 1924)
ROMANIA	(February 22nd, 1923 *a*)
SPAIN	(July 1st, 1929)
SWEDEN	(January 19th, 1925)
*SWITZERLAND	
THAILAND	(November 29th, 1922 *a*)
TURKEY	(June 27th, 1933 *a*)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	(May 16th, 1935 *a*)
YUGOSLAVIA	(May 7th, 1930)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

BOLIVIA
CHINA[2]
GUATEMALA
IRAN
LITHUANIA
PANAMA
PERU (*a*)
PORTUGAL
URUGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*	
MALAWI	11 June	1969 *d*
MALTA	21 September	1966 *d*
MAURITIUS	18 July	1969 *d*
RWANDA	10 February	1965 *d*
SWAZILAND	16 October	1970 *a*

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* Accepts Declaration as binding without ratification.

[1] Registered No. 174. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 7, p. 73. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 11, p. 411; vol. 15, p. 308; vol. 19, p. 281; vol. 24, p. 159; vol. 31, p. 245; vol. 59, p. 345; vol. 69, p. 72; vol. 88, p. 283; vol. 92, p. 363; vol. 96, p. 183; vol. 117, p. 48; vol. 130, p. 441; vol. 134, p. 394; vol. 156, p. 177; and vol. 160, p. 327.

[2] See note, p. iii.

20. Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature

Geneva, December 9th, 1923[1]

In Force since July 26th, 1926 (Article 6).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria (January 20th, 1927 *a*)

Belgium (May 16th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

With regard to Article 12 of the Statute, the Belgian Government declares that legislation exists in Belgium on the transport of emigrants, and that this legislation, whilst it does not distinguish between flags and consequently does not affect the principle of equality of treatment of flags, imposes special obligations on all vessels engaged in the transport of emigrants.

British Empire (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and that, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories.

Newfoundland (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 a)

Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong-Kong, Jamaica (excluding Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malay States [(a) *Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang;* (b) *Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu*], *Mauritius, Nigeria* [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Protectorate,* (c) *Cameroons under British Mandate*], *Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Trinidad and Tobago, Zanzibar* (September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Malta (November 7th, 1925 *a*)

Australia (June 29th, 1925 *a*)

Does not apply in the case of Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of Nauru and New Guinea.

New Zealand (April 1st, 1925)

Including the mandated territory of *Western Samoa.*

India (April 1st, 1925)

Czechoslovakia (July 10th, 1931)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

Denmark (April 27th, 1926)

Excluding Greenland, the maritime ports of which are subject to a separate régime.

Estonia (November 4th, 1931)

The Estonian Government reserves the right regarding emigration provided for in Article 12 of the Statute.

France (August 2nd, 1932)

Shall have the power, in conformity with Article 8 of the Statute, of suspending the benefit of equality of treatment as regards the mercantile marine of a State which, under the provisions of Article 12. paragraph 1, has itself departed from equality of treatment in favour of its own marine.

Does not include any of the Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

Germany (May 1st, 1928)

In conformity with Article 12 of the Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, the German Government declares that it reserves the right of limiting the transport of emigrants, in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, to vessels which have been granted special authorisation as fulfilling the requirements of the said legislation.

In exercising this right, the German Government will continue to be guided as far as possible by the principles of this Statute.

Greece (January 24th, 1927)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

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[1] Registered No. 1379. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 58, p. 285. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 69, p. 102; vol. 72, p. 485; vol. 83, p. 416; vol. 107, p. 491; vol. 117, p. 184; vol. 122, p. 349; vol. 142, p. 342; and vol. 147, p. 332.

HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)

With reservation as to the right regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

IRAQ (May 1st, 1929 *a*)

With reservation as to the rights regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

ITALY (October 16th, 1933)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

This ratification does not apply to the Italian colonies or possessions.

This ratification cannot be interpreted as implying the admission or the recognition of any reservation or declaration made with a view to limiting in any way the rights granted by Article 12 of the Statute to the High Contracting Parties.

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

MEXICO (March 5th, 1934 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (February 22nd, 1928)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and *Curaçao*
(February 22nd, 1928 *a*)

The Netherlands Government reserves the right mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Statute annexed to the Convention, it being understood that no discrimination shall be made against the flag of any contracting State which in regard to the transport of emigrants does not discriminate against the Netherlands flag.

NORWAY (June 21st, 1928)

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)

SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)

THAILAND (January 9th, 1925)

YUGOSLAVIA (November 20th, 1931)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CHILE

LITHUANIA

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

PANAMA (*a*)

SALVADOR

SPAIN

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

URUGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
CYPRUS	9 November 1964 *d*
IVORY COAST	22 June 1966 *a*
MADAGASCAR[2]	4 October 1967 *a*
MALAYSIA	31 August 1966 *a*
MALTA	18 April 1966 *d*
MAURITIUS	18 July 1969 *d*
NIGERIA	3 November 1967 *a*
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	14 June 1966 *a*
UPPER VOLTA	18 July 1966 *a*

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[2] The Government of Madagascar shall have the power, in conformity with article 8 of the Statute, of suspending the benefit of equality of treatment as regards the mercantile marine of a State which, under the provisions of article 12, paragraph 1, has itself departed from equality of treatment in favour of its own marine.

21. Convention on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol-Annex

Geneva, March 30th, 1931[1]

In Force since May 9th, 1933 (Article 14).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Belgium (November 9th, 1932)

Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate.

*Great Britain and Northern Ireland [April 20th, 1932]

Does not include any colonies, protectorates or overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Southern Rhodesia (August 6th, 1932 *a*)

Newfoundland (January 9th, 1933 *a*)

Ceylon, Cyprus, Gold Coast [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Ashanti,* (c) *Northern Territories,* (d) *Togoland under British Mandate*], *Hong-Kong, Jamaica, Malta, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)* (January 3rd, 1935 *a*)

Nigeria [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Protectorate,* (c) *Cameroons under British Mandate*], *Sierra Leone (Colony under Protectorate)* (March 11th, 1936 *a*)

Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan) (April 29th, 1936 *a*)

Malay States [(a) *Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor;* (b) *Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu*], *Straits Settlements* (November 6th, 1937 *a*)

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Zanzibar (May 3rd, 1938 *a*)

Trinidad (May 21st, 1940 *a*)

*Ireland [November 27th, 1933 *a*]

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Bulgaria (March 5th, 1932 *a*)

*Denmark (December 4th, 1931)

Egypt (May 20th, 1939 *a*)

*Finland [May 23rd, 1934 *a*]

Greece (June 6th, 1939 *a*)

Iraq (September 20th, 1938 *a*)

Italy (September 25th, 1933)

Latvia (January 10th, 1939 *a*)

*Luxembourg [March 31st, 1933]

The Netherlands[2] (including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*) (January 16th, 1934)

Poland (June 15th, 1934)

Portugal (January 23rd, 1932)

Does not assume any obligation as regards its Colonies.

*Romania [June 19th, 1935 *a*]

Spain (June 3rd, 1933)

Sweden (November 9th, 1933)

Switzerland (October 19th, 1934)

Turkey (September 25th, 1936)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (July 23rd, 1935 *a*)

Yugoslavia (May 9th, 1933 *a*)

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* For notifications of denunciation by these States, see next page.

[1] Registered No. 3185. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 138, p. 149. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 142, p. 393; vol. 147, p. 356; vol. 156, p. 260; vol. 160, p. 418; vol. 164, p. 403; vol. 172, p. 426; vol. 181, p. 397; vol. 185, p. 407; vol. 189, p. 483; vol. 196, p. 422; and vol. 200, p. 518.

[2] In a communication received on 1 March 1960, the Government of the Netherlands has informed the Secretary-General that it "will no longer consider itself bound, for the Realm as a whole, by the provisions of the 1931 Convention in its relations with those Parties to the said Convention for whom the Convention of 1956 [on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic] has come into force, this as from the date on which the Convention of 1956 enters into force between those States and the Kingdom of the Netherlands but not before one year after the day on which you will have received this declaration". See also footnote 3 on the next page.

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[3,4]

State	*Denunciation*[5]
DENMARK	7 March 1968
FINLAND[6]	10 September 1956
IRELAND	18 March 1963
LUXEMBOURG	2 June 1965
POLAND	26 May 1971
ROMANIA	10 July 1967
UNITED KINGDOM	14 January 1963

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[3] A new convention on the subject of the taxation of foreign motor vehicles was drawn up within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and opened for signature at Geneva on 18 May 1956, namely, the Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic. Its article 4 provides as follows:

> "As soon as a country which is a Contracting Party to the Convention of 30 March 1931 on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles becomes a Contracting Party to the present Convention, it shall take the measures laid down in article 17 of the 1931 Convention to denounce that Convention."

For the list of signatures, ratifications and accessions to the Convention of 18 May 1956, see p. 268.

[4] See also footnote 2, p. 443.

[5] In accordance with article 17, denunciation takes effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

[6] In a communication of 31 July 1957, the Government of Finland, with reference to its notification of denunciation, has informed the Secretary-General that the said notification has been intended to take effect in respect of Finland on 10 September 1957, i.e., one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General, only "if the Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic of 18 May 1956, to which Finland is a party, has entered into force by that date. If the Convention has not entered into force on 10 September 1957, it is the intention of the Government of Finland that the denunciation should take effect on such date thereafter as the Convention shall enter into force."

22. Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, and Protocol

Geneva, November 3rd, 1923[1]

IN FORCE since November 27th, 1924 (Article 26).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

AUSTRIA	(September 11th, 1924)
BELGIUM	(October 4th, 1924)
BRAZIL	(July 10th, 1929)
BRITISH EMPIRE	(August 29th, 1924)
It is stated in the instrument of ratification that this ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (or any territory under its authority) or the Irish Free State or in the case of India, and that in pursuance of the power reserved in Article XXIX of the Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Island of Newfoundland or of the territories of Iraq and Nauru, in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate. It does not apply to the Sudan.	
Burma[2]	
AUSTRALIA	(March 13th, 1925)
Excluding Papua, Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.	
NEW ZEALAND	(August 29th, 1924)
Includes the mandated territory of *Western Samoa.*	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	(August 29th, 1924)
INDIA	(March 13th, 1925)
BULGARIA	(December 10th, 1926)
CHINA[3]	(February 23rd, 1926)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	(February 10th, 1927)
DENMARK	(May 17th, 1924)
EGYPT	(March 23rd, 1925)
ESTONIA	(February 28th, 1930 *a*)
FINLAND	(May 23rd, 1928)
FRANCE	(September 13th, 1926)
Does not apply to the Colonies under its sovereignty.	

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Morocco (French Protectorate)	(November 8th, 1926)
Tunis	(November 8th, 1926)
Syria and Lebanon	(March 9th, 1933 *a*)
GERMANY	(August 1st, 1925)
GREECE	(July 6th, 1927)
HUNGARY	(February 23rd, 1926)
IRAN	(May 8th, 1925 *a*)
IRAQ	(May 3rd, 1934 *a*)
ITALY	(June 13th, 1924)
LATVIA	(September 28th, 1931 *a*)
LUXEMBOURG	(June 10th, 1927)
THE NETHERLANDS (including *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(May 30th, 1925)
NORWAY	(September 7th, 1926)
POLAND	(September 4th, 1931)
ROMANIA	(December 23rd, 1925)
Under the same reservations as those formulated by the other Governments and inserted in Article 6 of the Protocol, the Royal Government understands that Article 22 of the Convention confers the right to have recourse to the procedure provided for in this Article for questions of a general nature solely on the High Contracting Parties, private persons being only entitled to appeal to their own judicial authorities in case any dispute arises with the authorities of the Kingdom.	
SWEDEN	(February 12th, 1926)
SWITZERLAND	(January 3rd, 1927)
THAILAND	(May 19th, 1925)
YUGOSLAVIA	(May 2nd, 1929)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

CHILE
LITHUANIA
PARAGUAY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

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[1] Registered No. 775. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 30, p. 371. The Convention and Protocol came into force on the same day. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 35, p. 324; vol. 39, p. 208; vol. 45, p. 140; vol. 50, p. 161; vol. 54, p. 398; vol. 59, p. 365; vol. 69, p. 79; vol. 83, p. 394; vol. 88, p. 319; vol. 92, p. 370; vol. 111, p. 404; vol. 134, p. 401; vol. 147, p. 322; and vol. 196, p. 410.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 409.

[3] See note, p. iii.

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)*
CYPRUS	6 May 1964 *d*
ISRAEL	29 August 1966 *a*
JAPAN	29 July 1952
LESOTHO	12 January 1970 *a*
MALAWI	16 February 1967 *a*
NIGER	14 March 1966 *a*
NIGERIA	14 September 1964 *d*
PAKISTAN	27 January 1951 *d*
SINGAPORE	22 December 1967 *a*

23. Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, with Declaration attached

Geneva, February 20th, 1935[1]

IN FORCE since March 23rd, 1938 (Articles 13 and 14).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

BELGIUM	(July 21st, 1937)

The Belgian Government does not regard the mere fact that in Belgium the inspection of meat, while carried out by Government veterinary surgeons or by veterinary surgeons approved by the Government, is placed under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior (Inspection of Foodstuffs), as being contrary to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 5, of the present Convention; particularly since all the requirements of the said Article are observed in Belgium.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

BULGARIA	(August 28th, 1936)
IRAQ	(December 24th, 1937 *a*)
LATVIA	(May 4th, 1937)
POLAND	(January 3rd, 1939)
ROMANIA	(December 23rd, 1937)
TURKEY	(March 19th, 1941)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	(September 20th, 1937)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

AUSTRIA
CHILE (*a*)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FRANCE
GREECE
ITALY
THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe)
SPAIN
SWITZERLAND

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession*
YUGOSLAVIA	8 February 1967

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[1] Registered No. 4310. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 186, p. 173. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 193, p. 314; and vol. 200, p. 553.

24. Convention concerning the Transit of Animals, Meat and Other Products of Animal Origin, with Annex

Geneva, February 20th, 1935[1]

IN FORCE since December 6th, 1938 (Articles 20 and 21).

Ratifications		*Ratifications*	
BELGIUM	(July 21st, 1937)	ROMANIA	(December 23rd, 1937)
BULGARIA	(September 7th, 1938)	TURKEY	(March 19th, 1941)
LATVIA	(May 4th, 1937)	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	(September 20th, 1937)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

AUSTRIA

CHILE (*a*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak Government does not consider that it can waive the right to make the transit of animals across its territory subject to a previous authorisation. It intends, in practice, to exercise the right so reserved in as liberal a spirit as possible, in conformity with the principles which are at the basis of the present Convention, the object of which is to facilitate the transit of animals and of animal products.

FRANCE

GREECE

ITALY

THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe)

POLAND

SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession*
YUGOSLAVIA	8 February 1967

---

[1] Registered No. 4486. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 193, p. 37. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 200, p. 579.

25. Convention concerning the Export and Import of Animal Products (other than Meat, Meat Preparations, Fresh Animal Products, Milk and Milk Products), with Annex

Geneva, February 20th, 1935[1]

IN FORCE since December 6th, 1938 (Articles 14 and 15).

Ratifications		*Ratifications*	
BELGIUM	(July 21st, 1937)	ROMANIA	(December 23rd, 1937)
BULGARIA	(September 7th, 1938)	TURKEY	(March 19th, 1941)
LATVIA	(May 4th, 1937)	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	(September 20th, 1937)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

AUSTRIA
CHILE (*a*)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FRANCE
GREECE
ITALY
THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe)
POLAND
SPAIN
SWITZERLAND

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Accession*
YUGOSLAVIA	8 February 1967

---

[1] Registered No. 4487. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 193, p. 59. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 200, p. 579.

26. Convention and Statute establishing an International Relief Union

Geneva, July 12th, 1927[1]

In force since December 27th, 1932 (Article 18).

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Albania	(August 31st, 1929)
Belgium	(May 9th, 1929)
*Great Britain and Northern Ireland	[January 9th, 1929 *a*]
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.	
**Burma*[2]	R
*New Zealand	[December 22nd, 1928 *a*]
On the understanding that no contribution to the initial fund of the Union will fall due by New Zealand before the commencement of the next financial year in that country, viz., April 1st, 1929.	
*India	[April 2nd, 1929]
Bulgaria	(May 22nd, 1931)
China[2a]	(May 29th, 1935 *a*)
*Cuba	[June 18th, 1934]
Czechoslovakia[3]	(August 20th, 1931)
Ecuador	(July 30th, 1928)
*Egypt	[August 7th, 1928]
Subject to later acceptance by the Egyptian Government of the decisions of the Executive Committee fixing its contribution.	
Finland	(April 10th, 1929)
France	(April 27th, 1932)
Germany	(July 22nd, 1929)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
*Greece	[January 16th, 1931]
Hungary[3]	(April 17th, 1929)
It being understood that "the most extensive immunities, facilities and exemptions" mentioned in Article 10 of the present Convention shall not include exterritoriality or the other rights and immunities enjoyed in Hungary by duly accredited diplomatic agents.	
Iran	(September 28th, 1932 *a*)
Iraq[3]	(June 12th, 1934 *a*)
Italy	(August 2nd, 1928)
Applies also to the *Italian Colonies.*	
*Luxembourg	[June 27th, 1929 *a*]
Monaco	(May 21st, 1929)
Poland	(July 11th, 1930)
*Romania	[September 11th, 1928]
San Marino	(August 12th, 1929)
Sudan	(May 11th, 1928 *a*)
Switzerland	(January 2nd, 1930 *a*)
Turkey	(March 10th, 1932)
Venezuela	(June 19th, 1929)
*Yugoslavia	[August 28th, 1931 *a*]

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Brazil
Colombia
Guatemala
Latvia
Nicaragua
Peru
Portugal
Spain
Uruguay

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* For notices of withdrawal from the International Relief Union given by these States to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, see next page.

[1] Registered No. 3115. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 135, p. 247. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 147, p. 353; vol. 156, p. 256; and vol. 200, p. 512.

[2] See footnote 3, p. 409.

[2a] See note, p. iii.

[3] See footnote 4, p. 451.

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[4]

State	*Notice of withdrawal from the International Relief Union*[5]
BURMA	1 October 1951
CUBA	8 October 1956
EGYPT	1 August 1955
GREECE	6 November 1963
INDIA	9 November 1950
LUXEMBOURG	20 April 1964
NEW ZEALAND	2 August 1950
ROMANIA[6]	24 December 1963
UNITED KINGDOM	4 May 1948
YUGOSLAVIA	5 July 1951

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[4] In a letter of 6 December 1968, the Executive Secretary of the International Relief Union informed the Secretary-General that the Governments of the following States had withdrawn from the said Union by notifying it directly of their withdrawal on the dates indicated:

Czechoslovakia	30 June 1951
Hungary	13 November 1951
Iraq	10 April 1961

[5] In accordance with article 19, the provisions of the Convention cease to be applicable to the territory of the withdrawing Member one year after the receipt of the notice of withdrawal by the Secretary-General.

[6] The notice of withdrawal contains the following statement:

> The Romanian People's Republic hereby gives notice of its decision [of withdrawal] and accordingly considers itself free from any obligations deriving from the Convention establishing an International Relief Union.
>
> As regards the question of dealing with the consequences of national disasters the Government of the Romanian People's Republic will continue as heretofore to give assistance to countries which suffer such disasters in the manner it considers appropriate.

27. Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature

Geneva, December 9th, 1923[1]

In force since March 23rd, 1926 (Article 6).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria (January 20th, 1927)

Belgium (May 16th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

British Empire (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or territories.

Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

Newfoundland (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei (September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

Federated Malay States [(a) *Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang;* (b) *Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu*] (September 22nd 1925 *a*)

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gold Coast [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Ashanti,* (c) *Northern Territories,* (d) *Togoland under British Mandate*] (September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

Hong-Kong (September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

Nigeria [(a) *Colony,* (b) *Protectorate,* (c) *Cameroons under British Mandate*], *Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland* (September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan) (September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Straits Settlements (September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

Tanganyika Territory, Trans-Jordan (September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

New Zealand (April 1st, 1925)

Including the mandated territory of *Western Samoa.*

India (April 1st, 1925)

Denmark (April 27th, 1926)

Estonia (September 21st, 1929)

Ethiopia (September 20th, 1928 *a*)

Finland (February 11th, 1937)

France (August 28th, 1935)

Subject to the reservation contained in Article 9 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

Germany (December 5th, 1927)

Greece (March 6th, 1929)

Hungary (March 21st, 1929)

Italy (December 10th, 1934)

This ratification does not apply to the Italian colonies or possessions.

Japan (September 30th, 1926)

Latvia (October 8th, 1934)

The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (February 22nd, 1928)

Norway (February 24th, 1926)

Poland (January 7th, 1928)

Romania (December 23rd, 1925)

Spain (January 15th, 1930)

Sweden (September 15th, 1927)

Switzerland (October 23rd, 1926)

Thailand (January 9th, 1925)

Yugoslavia (May 7th, 1930)

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[1] Registered No. 1129. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations,* vol. 47, p. 55. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 50, p. 180; vol. 59, p. 383; vol. 63, p. 417; vol. 69, p. 92; vol. 78, p. 472; vol. 83, p. 403; vol. 88, p. 336; vol. 92, p. 381; vol. 96, p. 191; vol. 156, p. 192; vol. 160, p. 338; and vol. 177, p. 389.

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CHILE

CHINA (*a*)[2]

The Chinese Government, subject to the declarations made in its name by the delegates whom it instructed to take part in the discussions on this Convention, confirms the said declarations regarding:

(1) The whole of Part III: "Relations between the railway and its users", Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17;

(2) In Part VI: "General Regulations", Article 37, relating to the conclusion of special agreements for the purpose of putting the provisions of the Statute into force in cases where existing agreements are not adequate for this purpose.

COLOMBIA (*a*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LITHUANIA

PANAMA (*a*)

PORTUGAL

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	*Notification of succession*
MALAWI	7 January 1969

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[2] See note, p. iii.

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